

THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

VOLUME II

WITH INDEX TO VOLUME I

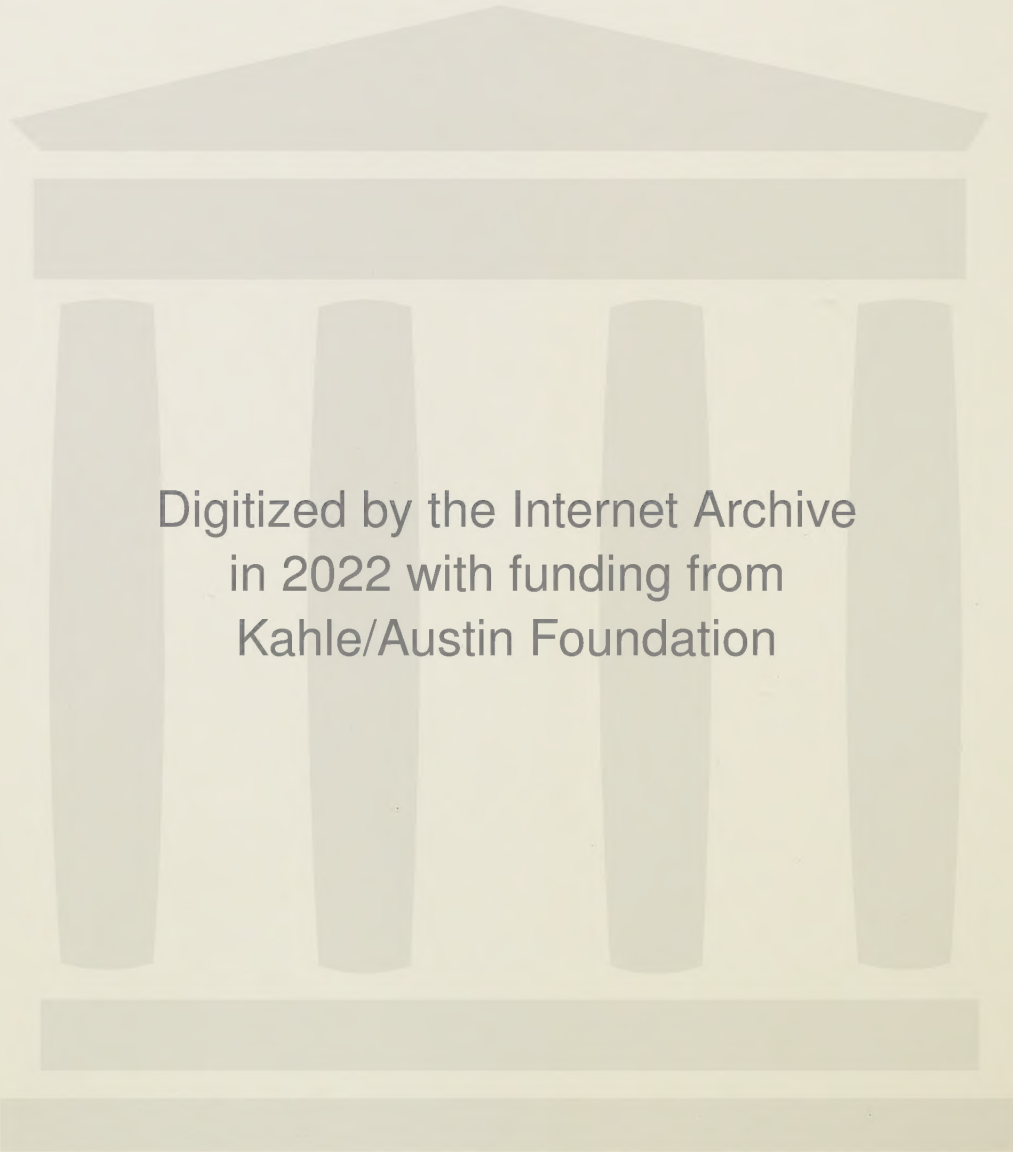


PUBLISHED FOR THE
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON INSTITUTE
OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH
BY
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON

ECCLESIASTICAL history, the history of public schools and endowed grammar schools, and sporting history provide the bulk of the content of Volume II. The opening chapter deals not only with the territorial organization of the established church in Shropshire but also with the history of Roman catholic and protestant nonconformist organization. There are separate articles on 40 religious houses including the abbeys of Buildwas, Haughmond, Lilleshall, and Shrewsbury and the priory of Wenlock; an account of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, which maintained a college of chaplains in St. Lawrence's church, is also included. Among the 15 schools whose histories are treated are Ludlow Grammar School and Oswestry School, whose origins lie in the Middle Ages, and Shrewsbury School, founded in 1552 to become one of the leading schools of Elizabethan England and restored to greatness in the early 19th century under the energetic rule of Samuel Butler. The dozen articles on the sporting history of Shropshire, besides illuminating the social basis of some sports, revive the memory of such noteworthy sportsmen as John Mytton of Halston and John Purcell, the sporting parson of Sidbury. A table of population completes the volume; based on the official censuses 1801-1961, the table gives statistics for each parish and for various other local government areas.

£16.50 *net*

IN U.K.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

THE VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

A HISTORY OF
SHROPSHIRE

VOLUME II

THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

EDITED BY R. B. PUGH, D. LIT.



THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF
HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover Street, London, W1X 4AH

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
CAPE TOWN IBADAN NAIROBI DAR ES SALAAM LUSAKA ADDIS ABABA
DELHI BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI LAHORE DACCA
KUALA LUMPUR SINGAPORE HONG KONG TOKYO

© *University of London 1973*

ISBN 0 19 722729 5

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
ROBERT MACLEHOSE AND CO. LTD
THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, GLASGOW



INSCRIBED TO THE
MEMORY OF HER LATE MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA
WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE THE TITLE TO
AND ACCEPTED THE DEDICATION
OF THIS HISTORY



SHREWSBURY ABBEY FROM THE NORTH-WEST, ABOUT 1814

To the south of the church is the west range of the cloister, demolished c. 1836

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

EDITED BY A. T. GAYDON

VOLUME II

PUBLISHED FOR
THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH
BY
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
1973

7118



Distributed by Oxford University Press until 1 January 1976
thereafter by Dawsons of Pall Mall

CONTENTS OF VOLUME TWO

	PAGE
Dedication	v
Contents	ix
List of Illustrations	xiii
List of Maps	xv
Editorial Note	xvii
Classes of Documents in the Public Record Office used	xviii
Accumulations and Collections in the Shropshire Record Office used	xix
Note on Abbreviations	xx
Ecclesiastical Organization	By the Revd. D. T. W. PRICE 1
Religious Houses	Architectural descriptions compiled or revised by MARGARET TOMLINSON
Introduction	By MARJORIE M. CHIBNALL and A. T. GAYDON 18
Houses of Benedictine Monks	By MARJORIE M. CHIBNALL
1. The Priory of Bromfield	27
2. The Priory of Morville	29
3. The Abbey of Shrewsbury	30
Houses of Cluniac Monks	By MARJORIE M. CHIBNALL
4. The Priory of Preen	38
5. The Abbey, later Priory, of Wenlock	38
House of Grandmontine Monks	By MARJORIE M. CHIBNALL
6. The Priory of Alberbury	47
House of Cistercian Monks	By MARJORIE M. CHIBNALL
7. The Abbey of Buildwas	50
Houses of Augustinian Canons	By MARJORIE M. CHIBNALL
8. The Priory of Chirbury	59
9. The Abbey of Haughmond	62
10. The Abbey of Lilleshall	70
11. The Priory of Ratlinghope	80
12. The Priory of Wombridge	80
House of Augustinian Canonesses	By MARJORIE M. CHIBNALL
13. The Priory of St. Leonard, Brewood	83
House of Knights Templars	By A. T. GAYDON
14. The Preceptory of Lydley	85
House of Knights Hospitallers	By A. T. GAYDON
15. The Preceptory of Halston	87
Friaries	By MARJORIE M. CHIBNALL
16. The Franciscan Friars of Bridgnorth	89
17. The Franciscan Friars of Shrewsbury	89

CONTENTS OF VOLUME TWO

	PAGE
18. The Dominican Friars of Shrewsbury	91
19. The Carmelite Friars of Ludlow	93
20. The Austin Friars of Ludlow	95
21. The Austin Friars of Shrewsbury	96
22. The Austin Friars of Woodhouse	97
Hospitals	By A. T. GAYDON
23. Bridgnorth, Holy Trinity and St. John	98
24. Bridgnorth, St. James	100
25. Ludford, St. Giles	101
26. Ludlow, St. John	102
27. Oswestry, St. John	104
28. Shrewsbury, St. George	105
29. Shrewsbury, St. Giles	106
30. Shrewsbury, St. John	106
Almshouses	By A. T. GAYDON
31. Ludlow, Hosier's Almshouses	108
32. Newport, the Town Almshouses	110
33. Shrewsbury, the Mercers' (or St. Chad's) Almshouses	110
34. Shrewsbury, the Drapers' (or St. Mary's) Almshouses	111
Colleges	By A. T. GAYDON
35. Shrewsbury, St. Chad	114
36. Shrewsbury, St. Mary	119
37. Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalen	123
38. Battlefield, St. Mary Magdalen	128
39. Tong, St. Bartholomew	131
40. Newport, St. Mary	133
Religious Guild	By A. T. GAYDON
41. Ludlow, Palmers' Guild	134
Public Schools and Endowed Grammar Schools	By the Revd. D. T. W. PRICE; Ludlow Grammar School by A. T. GAYDON and D. T. W. PRICE; archi- tectural descriptions compiled or revised by MARGARET TOMLINSON
1. Bitterley Grammar School	141
2. Bridgnorth Grammar School	142
3. Donnington, formerly Wroxeter, Grammar School	143
4. Market Drayton Grammar School	145
5. High Ercall Grammar School	146
6. Ludlow Grammar School	147
7. Adams' Grammar School, Newport	150
8. Oswestry School	152
9. Shifnal Grammar School	153
10. Shrewsbury School	154
11. Adams' Grammar School, Wem	158

CONTENTS OF VOLUME TWO

	PAGE
12. Sir John Talbot's Grammar School, Whitchurch	159
13. Worfield Grammar School	161
14. Ellesmere College	162
15. Wrekin College	163
16. The Careswell Foundation	164
Sport	
Introduction	By A. T. GAYDON 165
Fox-Hunting	By M. J. ANGOLD 166
Horse-Racing	By M. J. ANGOLD and A. T. GAYDON 177
Coursing	By the Revd. D. T. W. PRICE 183
Otter-Hunting	By the Revd. D. T. W. PRICE 185
Fishing	By the Revd. D. T. W. PRICE 186
Shooting	By A. T. GAYDON and the Revd. D. T. W. PRICE 188
Cock-Fighting and Bull-Baiting	By B. S. TRINDER 190
Athletics	By A. T. GAYDON 192
Cricket	By M. J. ANGOLD and A. T. GAYDON 194
Association Football	By A. T. GAYDON 197
Rowing	By A. T. GAYDON 201
Population Table	By M. J. ANGOLD and A. T. GAYDON 204
Index to the text of Shropshire Domesday	By the Revd. D. T. W. PRICE 238
Index to Volumes I and II	By G. C. BAUGH, the Revd. D. T. W. PRICE, and D. C. COX 246
Corrigenda to Volume I . . . . .	. . . . . 315

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

For permission to reproduce material in their copyright or in their possession and for the loan of prints, thanks are offered to B. T. Batsford Ltd., the British Museum, the Committee for Aerial Photography of the University of Cambridge, the Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, the National Monuments Record, Mr. John Rees, the Shrewsbury Public Library, the Chairman of the Governing Body of Shrewsbury School, Mr. S. M. Sonsino, and Times Newspapers Ltd.

Shrewsbury Abbey from the north-west. Engraving by G. Lewis of a drawing by J. Buckler, published 1814	<i>frontispiece</i>
Bromfield Priory: the gatehouse from the east. Photograph by S. M. Sonsino, 1971	<i>facing page 44</i>
Wenlock Priory: the infirmary and the prior's house. Drawing by J. Buckler, 1820, in the British Museum	" " 44
Wenlock Priory	
Aerial view from the south-east. Photograph by J. K. St. Joseph, 1948; Cambridge University collection, copyright reserved	" " 45
Arcading on the south wall of the chapter-house. Photograph by S. M. Reynolds, 1922 (N.M.R.)	" " 45
Buildwas Abbey	
Aerial view from the south-west. Photograph by J. K. St. Joseph, 1948; Cambridge University collection, copyright reserved	" " 58
The nave, looking east. Photograph by B. C. Clayton, c. 1967 (N.M.R.), copyright B. T. Batsford Ltd.	" " 58
Haughmond Abbey	
View from the south-west. Engraving by S. & N. Buck, published 1731	" " 59
Aerial view from the north-east. Photograph by Aerofilms Ltd., 1969	" " 59
Haughmond Abbey: 12th-century chapter-house entrance. Photograph by G. B. Mason, 1961 (N.M.R.)	" " 78
Lilleshall Abbey: aerial view from the south-east. Photograph by J. K. St. Joseph, 1950; Cambridge University collection, copyright reserved	" " 78
Lilleshall Abbey: late-12th-century processional doorway. Photograph by Dr. Lansdon, 1913 (N.M.R.)	" " 79
Shrewsbury Abbey: early-14th-century pulpit of the frater. Etching by E. P. Owen, c. 1820	" " 79
Ludlow	
Hosier's Almshouses: view from St. Lawrence's churchyard. Photograph by G. B. Mason, 1944 (N.M.R.)	" " 112
The Grammar School, Mill Street. Photograph by G. B. Mason, 1945 (N.M.R.)	" " 112
Shrewsbury	
The Drapers' Almshouses: north-west view along Ox Lane (now St. Mary's Street). Drawing by P. Browne, 1823, in the Shrewsbury Public Library	" " 113
Grey Friars: westward view from the bank of the Severn. Etching by E. P. Owen, 1822	" " 113
Oswestry: the former grammar school on the west side of St. Oswald's churchyard. Photograph by S. M. Sonsino, 1970	" " 156
Benjamin Hall Kennedy, D.D., head master of Shrewsbury School 1836-66. Chalk drawing by George Richmond, R.A., 1862, at Shrewsbury School	" " 156
Samuel Butler, D.D., head master of Shrewsbury School 1798-1836. From the portrait by Thomas Kirby at Shrewsbury School	" " 156
Shrewsbury School	
The buildings in Castle Gates erected 1595-1630. Engraving by T. Sanders, c. 1810	" " 157
The building at Kingsland erected for the Foundling Hospital 1760-5 and adapted for the school 1878-82. Photograph by the Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, 1952	" " 157
Hunting: John Mytton on Baronet jumping Attingham Park railing. Aquatint by Henry Alken, drawn and etched by T. J. Rawlins and Alken, to illustrate 'Nimrod' [C. J. Apperley], <i>Memoirs of The Life of the late John Mytton, Esq. of Halston</i> (London, 1837), p. 188	" " 168
Rowing: the Oxford University crew training on the Severn at Shrewsbury in 1927. Photograph by <i>The Times</i>	" " 168

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Hunting and a ball game depicted on a 15th-century comb found at Much Wenlock in 1966 and now in the possession of Mrs. Lewis Motley, of Cronkhill, Cross Houses, Shrewsbury. Photograph by John Rees in the Shrewsbury Public Library *facing page* 169
- Athletics: advertisement for the Wenlock Olympian Society's annual festival. From *Randall's Tourist's Guide to Wenlock* (Madeley and Wenlock, 1875) „ „ 169

LIST OF MAPS

The maps were drawn by K. J. Wass from drafts prepared by A. T. Gaydon, D. T. W. Price, and C. R. Elrington. Except for that of Fox-hunting Countries they are based on the Ordnance Survey with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, Crown Copyright reserved.

	PAGE
Rural Deaneries in 1970. Boundaries based on information given in <i>Crockford</i> (1969-70) .	7
Primitive Methodism: Development of circuits, 1821-1900	15
Rural Deaneries in 1535 and Medieval Religious Houses. Boundaries of the rural deaneries based on the <i>Valor Ecclesiasticus</i>	24
Fox-hunting Countries. Based on a map in the Shrewsbury Public Library	171

EDITORIAL NOTE

VOLUME II is the third volume of the *Victoria History of Shropshire* to be published, and the second since the revival of the project outlined in the Editorial Note to Volume VIII (1968). The partnership there described between the Shropshire County Council and the University of London has continued, and Major General the Viscount Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., has remained Chairman of the sub-committee appointed to superintend those arrangements. It is a pleasure once again to record the University's appreciation of the generosity of the County Council.

Mr. A. T. Gaydon, who had been county editor for Shropshire since 1961 when work was resumed on the *Shropshire History*, became seriously ill in the summer of 1970, and was unable to return to the task thereafter. Mr. D. T. W. Price, from 1967 part-time and from 1968 full-time assistant editor, resigned in the autumn of 1970 to take up an appointment at St. David's University College, Lampeter. The *Shropshire History* was without any active staff of its own until the autumn of 1971, when Mr. G. C. Baugh was appointed as Mr. Gaydon's successor. In August 1972 Dr. D. C. Cox became assistant editor. Mr. Gaydon planned the present volume, and had prepared the greater part of it for the press before illness prevented him from completing his work as its editor. Mr. Price and, at a later stage, Mr. C. R. Elrington, Deputy Editor of the series, were responsible for the final editing of the volume.

The structure and aims of the *Victoria History* series as a whole are outlined in the *General Introduction* to the *History* (1970). In the present volume, as in the *Victoria History of Middlesex*, Volume I (1969), the traditional general article on religious history is replaced by a shorter account of the ecclesiastical organization of the county. In the articles on religious houses the main features of surviving buildings are described, but architectural descriptions of those collegiate and monastic churches which remained in use as churches after the Dissolution have been reserved for the appropriate topographical volumes.

Many people have helped in the preparation of the volume. Among the many libraries, record offices, and collections public and private whose resources have been made available are the Shropshire County Library, the Shrewsbury Public Library, Shrewsbury School Library, the William Salt Library, Stafford, the Lichfield Joint Record Office, and the National Library of Wales. The help given by the archivists or librarians of those and other institutions, and by their respective staffs, is gratefully acknowledged, particularly that given by Miss M. C. Hill, the Shropshire County Archivist. Thanks are also rendered to Mr. N. R. Cave, Town Clerk of Shrewsbury, and the Revd. J. D. McEvilly, Archivist to the Archbishop of Birmingham, for making available records in their custody. Also acknowledged with gratitude is the assistance of a general sort given after Mr. Gaydon's illness by Mrs. L. B. Halford of the Shropshire Record Office, Mr. J. B. Lawson of Shrewsbury School, Mr. A. L. Thomas of Shrewsbury Public Library, Mr. B. S. Trinder, and Mr. Price, the former assistant editor, who continued to give of his time and knowledge to the *Shropshire History* after he had left its employment.

LIST OF CLASSES OF DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

USED IN THIS VOLUME
WITH THEIR CLASS NUMBERS

<i>Chancery</i>		E 322	Surrenders of Monasteries
	Proceedings	E 326	Ancient Deeds, Series B
C 1	Early		
C 2	Series I		
C 47	Miscellanea		Exchequer, Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's and Pipe Offices
C 78	Decree Rolls	E 358	Miscellaneous Accounts, Pipe Office
C 81	Warrants for the Great Seal, Series I		
C 93	Proceedings of Commissioners for Charitable Uses: Inquisitions and Decrees		Ministry of Education
C 131	Extents for Debts	Ed. 27	Secondary Education: Endowment Files
C 143	Inquisitions ad quod damnum	Ed. 35	Secondary Education: Institution Files
Exchequer, Treasury of the Receipt			Home Office
E 32	Forest Proceedings	H.O. 129	Census Papers, Ecclesiastical Returns
Exchequer, King's Remembrancer			Exchequer, Office of the Auditors of Land Revenue
E 101	Accounts, Various	L.R. 2	Miscellaneous Books
E 106	Extents of Alien Priorities		
E 134	Depositions taken by Commission		
E 178	Special Commissions of Inquiry		Court of Requests
E 179	Subsidy Rolls etc.	Req. 2	Proceedings
E 213	Ancient Deeds, Series RS		
			Special Collections
Exchequer, Augmentation Office		S.C. 1	Ancient Correspondence
E 303	Conventual Leases	S.C. 6	Ministers' and Receivers' Accounts
E 310	Particulars for Leases	S.C. 8	Ancient Petitions
E 315	Miscellaneous Books	S.C. 11	Rentals and Surveys, Rolls
E 318	Particulars for Grants of Crown Lands		
E 321	Proceedings of Court of Augmenta- tions		Court of Star Chamber
		Sta. Cha. 2	Proceedings, Hen. VIII

SELECT LIST OF ACCUMULATIONS AND COLLECTIONS IN THE SHROPSHIRE RECORD OFFICE

USED IN THIS VOLUME

Official Records

356, 1996	Ludlow Corporation
1048	St. Chad's Parish, Shrewsbury
1374	Worfield Parish
1831	Shrewsbury Drapers' Company
1904	Police
1910	Newport Parish
2097	Ludlow Rural District Council

Family and Estate Records (cont.)

840	Tyrwhitt-Jones family
972	Duke of Sutherland
1037	More family of Linley
1093	Aldenham Park estate
1224	Weld-Forester family of Willey
1514	Bruce Smythe family of Acton Burnell

Family and Estate Records

20	Oakly Park estate
81	Leeke family of Longford
112	Noel-Hill family of Attingham
212, 2013	Bridgewater estate
322	Corbet family of Acton Reynald
327	Corbet family of Adderley
513	Badger Hall estate
552	Earl of Powis
567	Corbett family of Longnor
665	Eyton family of Eyton upon the Weald Moors
796	Mrs. M. Dyas of Bridgnorth
823	Kynnersley-Browne family of Leighton

Solicitors' Accumulations

508	F. Lavender of Bishop's Castle
731	Henry Lee, Bygott & Eccleston of Wem
783	G. H. Morgan & Sons of Ludlow
800, 998	Longueville & Co. of Oswestry
924	R. J. R. Haslewood of Bridgnorth
1011	Salt & Sons of Shrewsbury
1101	Liddle & Heane of Newport

Artificial Collections

1, 52, 462	Sir Thomas Phillipps
1080, 1104	Dr. W. Watkins-Pitchford
2014	Mr. E. J. Davies

NOTE ON ABBREVIATIONS

Among the abbreviations and short titles used the following may require elucidation:

All Souls mun.	Muniments of All Souls College, Oxford
<i>Arch. Camb.</i>	Cambrian Archaeological Association, <i>Archaeologia Cambrensis</i>
B.A.A.	Birmingham Archdiocesan Archives, Archbishop's House, Birmingham
<i>Byegones</i>	<i>Bye-Gones relating to Wales and the Border Counties</i> (Oswestry, [1871-1940])
Cranage	D. H. S. Cranage, <i>An Architectural Account of the Churches of Shropshire</i> (Wellington, 1894-1912)
Eyton	R. W. Eyton, <i>Antiquities of Shropshire</i> (1854-60)
Heref. Dioc. Regy.	Hereford Diocesan Registry
L.J.R.O.	Lichfield Joint Record Office
Loton Hall MSS.	MSS. at Loton Hall, Alberbury
<i>Montg. Coll.</i>	<i>The Montgomeryshire Collections: Journal of the Powysland Club</i>
N.L.W.	National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth
<i>Q. Sess. Rolls</i>	<i>Full List and Partial Abstract of the Contents of the Quarter Sessions Rolls, 1696-1820</i> , ed. L. J. Lee and R. G. Venables (Shrewsbury, [1901-5])
R.O.	Record Office
S.C.C.	Shropshire County Council
<i>S.H.C.</i>	Staffordshire Record Society (formerly William Salt Archaeological Society), <i>Collections for a History of Staffordshire</i>
S.P.L.	Shrewsbury Public Library
<i>S.P.R.</i>	<i>Shropshire Parish Registers</i>
S.R.O.	Shropshire Record Office
<i>Salop. Mag.</i>	<i>The Shropshire Magazine</i>
<i>Salop. N. & Q.</i>	<i>Shropshire Notes & Queries</i>
<i>Salop. Peace Roll, 1404-14</i>	<i>The Shropshire Peace Roll, 1404-1414</i> , ed. Elisabeth G. Kimball (Shrewsbury, 1959)
Shrews. Sch.	Shrewsbury School
<i>T.S.A.S.</i>	<i>Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society</i>
W.A.A.	Archives of the Archbishop of Westminster, Archbishop's House, Westminster
W.S.L.	William Salt Library, Stafford

ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION

SHROPSHIRE presumably lay within the vast diocese of Mercia until the 8th century, when the southern part of the county was annexed to the newly created diocese of Hereford.¹ The northern part remained within the reduced diocese of Mercia, known by the 8th century as the diocese of Lichfield.²

The present boundary between the two dioceses, which follows in general the course of the Severn, is the result of changes since 1846. Before that date it followed the river from the south-east corner of the county as far north as Sutton Maddock; Bridgnorth, however, lay in Lichfield diocese by 1291. The boundary then ran north of the Severn, taking into Hereford diocese Madeley, Little Wenlock, and the detached parishes of Badger and Beckbury, all of which had formed part of the estates of the Anglo-Saxon monastery of St. Milburga.³ Between Much Wenlock and the Long Mynd the boundary ran along or near Hoar Edge, a name derived from O.E. 'hār'⁴ and probably signifying a tribal boundary of Anglo-Saxon date. Similar reasons may explain the northward projection of Hereford diocese west of Shrewsbury, where it again followed for the most part the course of the Severn.⁵

In 1846 the six parishes making up the peculiar jurisdiction of Bridgnorth were transferred from Lichfield to Hereford diocese⁶ while Shrawardine was transferred from Hereford to Lichfield, in 1851.⁷ In 1905 Quatt, Worfield, and the entire deanery of Conover were transferred from Lichfield to Hereford, and Badger, Beckbury, Meole Brace, and Sutton were transferred from Hereford to Lichfield.⁸ In 1929 Betton Strange was transferred from Lichfield to Hereford.⁹

The Oswestry district lay within Lichfield diocese in the earlier 12th century but during Henry II's reign, when this part of Shropshire was overrun by the Welsh, it was annexed to the newly created diocese of St. Asaph.¹⁰ A long dispute between the bishops of Hereford and St. Asaph over the boundary between the two dioceses in the western part of Alberbury parish was settled in 1288, when the boundary was adjudged to follow the Severn between Little Shrawardine and Montgomery.¹¹ Nine ancient parishes¹² in north-west Shropshire remained in St. Asaph diocese until the disestablishment of the Church of England in Wales in 1920, when they were transferred to Lichfield.¹³ Halesowen, transferred from Shropshire to Worcestershire in 1844,¹⁴ has always lain in Worcester diocese.¹⁵

¹ H. P. R. Finberg, *Charters of W. Midlands* (1961), 221-4. There are indications that Quatt parish and a few other townships in south-east Shropshire lay in Worcester diocese in the 11th century: *ibid.* 225-7; J. F. A. Mason, 'South-east Shropshire in 1086', *T.S.A.S.* lvii. 157-60.

² *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 3-4.

³ *Ibid.* 93 n. 17; Eyton, iii. 326.

⁴ *Eng. Place-name Elements* (E.P.N.S. xxv), i. 234.

⁵ Shrawardine, north of the Severn, lay in Hereford diocese.

⁶ *Lond. Gaz.* 25 Dec. 1846 (p. 5961). For constituent parishes see p. 6. In the 13th century Quatford lay in Hereford diocese. The bishop of Hereford, however, denied in 1333 that it was in his diocese and by the 16th century it was territorially within Lichfield diocese, but the peculiar jurisdiction presumably made the diocesan boundary of little importance: *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.),

166; Eyton, i. 118 n; *T.S.A.S.* lvii. 158; *Reg. T. Charlton* (C. & Y.S.), 52 n. Bobbington (Staffs.) was transferred from Hereford to Lichfield diocese in 1905: *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1906), 3.

⁷ Lichfield Diocesan Registry, Bp.'s Reg. Bk. QA, p. 73; L.J.R.O., B/V/7, Shrawardine.

⁸ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1906), 3, 18.

⁹ *Ibid.* (1929), 22.

¹⁰ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 327, 329, 356-69.

¹¹ *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 213.

¹² Kinnerley, Knockin, Llanyblodwel, Llanymynech, Molverley, Oswestry, St. Martin's, Selattyn, and Whittington.

¹³ *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 1920 (p. 5006).

¹⁴ Detached Parts of Counties Act, 7 & 8 Vic. c. 61.

¹⁵ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 217; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), vi. 67; *Wigorn. Dioc. Dir.* (1967), 43.

The earliest proposal to create a diocese of Shrewsbury was made in the 1530s.¹⁶ Several subsequent attempts to form a diocese approximately conterminous with the county have all been abortive, the considerable loss of population which Hereford diocese would thus suffer having been the principal objection to such schemes.¹⁷ Suffragan bishops were instituted to Shropshire livings before the Reformation,¹⁸ and Shrewsbury was one of the places from which, in 1534, suffragans were permitted to take their titles.¹⁹ Lewis Thomas, consecrated Bishop of Shrewsbury in 1537, acted as suffragan to the bishop of St. Asaph.²⁰ Shrewsbury gave its name to no subsequent suffragan until the consecration of Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bt., in 1888.²¹ After Stamer's resignation in 1905 the title was again unused until 1940, since when the office has been filled continuously by a suffragan of the Bishop of Lichfield.²² No suffragan see has been created in Hereford diocese but an assistant bishop has resided in south Shropshire since 1946.²³

The Shropshire portions of the dioceses of Lichfield and Hereford were both known as the archdeaconry of Salop until 1877, when the archdeaconry of Salop in Hereford was renamed the archdeaconry of Ludlow.²⁴ The latter has always included parishes in neighbouring counties:²⁵ in 1968 there were 8 in Herefordshire, 7 in Montgomeryshire, and 3 in Worcestershire.²⁶ The first recorded archdeacon of Salop in Hereford was one William, c. 1108–15.²⁷

The archdeaconry of Salop in Lichfield diocese included the whole of north Shropshire apart from Cheswardine, Quatt, Sheriffhales, Worfield, and the chapelry of Woore.²⁸ These places had lain in Staffordshire in 1086 and were subsequently in the archdeaconry of Stafford.²⁹ Cheswardine, Sheriffhales, and Woore were transferred to Salop archdeaconry in 1861, 1894, and 1923 respectively,³⁰ while Quatt and Worfield were transferred to Hereford diocese in 1905.³¹ Penley (Flints.) lay in Salop archdeaconry until 1921³² but the ecclesiastical parish of Hales (Staffs.) was the only parish wholly outside Shropshire in the archdeaconry in 1968.³³ Herbert Grammaticus, a chaplain of Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, is the first known archdeacon of Salop in Lichfield, c. 1083–6,³⁴ and there were at least three archdeacons named Roger between 1127 and 1190.³⁵

The Shropshire parishes in St. Asaph diocese formed part of the archdeaconry of St. Asaph³⁶ until 1844, when they were transferred to the newly created archdeaconry of Montgomery.³⁷ In 1890 St. Martin's and Weston Rhyn were transferred to the new archdeaconry of Wrexham.³⁸ All these parishes have lain within the archdeaconry of Salop in Lichfield since 1920.³⁹

¹⁶ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xiv(2), p. 429.

¹⁷ The last occasion was in 1926, when a bill passed the Church Assembly but was defeated in the House of Lords: H. H. Henson, *Retrospect of an Unimportant Life*, ii. 90–97.

¹⁸ John Stokes, Bp. of Kilmore, was instituted to Kynnersley in 1405 and Thomas Ford, Bishop of Achonry, was rector of Edmond in 1494: L.J.R.O., B/a 1/7, f. 111v.; *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 40–1, 247.

¹⁹ Act for the Nomination and Consecration of Suffragans, 26 Hen. VIII, c. 14.

²⁰ D. R. Thomas, *Hist. of Dioc. of St. Asaph*, i. 243.

²¹ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 82.

²² *Ibid.* 87 n.

²³ *Crockford* (1947), 1515; (1965–6), 1402.

²⁴ *Ibid.* (1878), p. xx; cf. *Clergy List* (1876), 268.

²⁵ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 165–7; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 201–5, 213.

²⁶ *Heref. Dioc. Year Bk.* (1967–8), 30–38 *passim*.

²⁷ Eyton, i. 110, 223. Other 12th-century archdeacons included Peter, 1138–48 (perhaps the same as Peter de Kauf, archdeacon 1148 × 54), and Walter, c. 1163: N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 276, 331, 334; Eyton, xi. 196.

²⁸ In the ancient parish of Muckleston (Staffs.).

²⁹ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iv. 1–2 and map between pp. 36 and 37; *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 242–3. Quatt may have been in Worcester diocese in the 11th century: *T.S.A.S.* lvii. 158; Finberg, *Charters of W. Midlands*, 225–7.

³⁰ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1862), 77; (1895), 18; (1924), 22.

³¹ *Ibid.* (1906), 3.

³² *Ibid.* (1921/2), 22. Omitted in *ibid.* (1923) and subsequent years.

³³ *Ibid.* (1969), 19.

³⁴ Eyton, i. 110; Ordericus Vitalis, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, ed. A. le Prévost (Paris, 1838–55), ii. 220; Marjorie Chibnall in *Annales de Normandie*, viii. 113–14.

³⁵ Eyton, vi. 149; viii. 147; N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 273, 276, 308, 329b. Richard the archdeacon, who occurs c. 1190 (Eyton, viii. 149), may be the same man as the 'R.' archdeacon, who appears 1198 × 1208 and who died in 1212: N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 72, 76.

³⁶ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 285; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iv. 448–9.

³⁷ Thomas, *St. Asaph*, i. 245.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 1920 (p. 5007).

The division of Hereford diocese into rural deaneries probably dates from the early 12th century; Elfric and Richard, both styled deans c. 1138,⁴⁰ may have been the rural deans of Wenlock and Stottesdon. But, since the title 'dean' might also be applied to heads of collegiate and 'minster' churches, it is rarely possible to distinguish these from rural deans before the 13th century. The six rural deaneries within the archdeaconry of Salop in Hereford, Burford, Clun, Ludlow, Pontesbury, Stottesdon, and Wenlock, remained virtually unchanged between 1291 and 1847.⁴¹ Their origins are obscure but it seems likely that they followed early parochial boundaries. The deaneries of Burford, Clun and Pontesbury took their titles from 'minster' churches, and the boundary of Wenlock deanery bears some resemblance to that of the estate of the monastery of St. Milburga.⁴²

The constituent Shropshire parishes and chapelries of the six deaneries in the early 16th century are set out below.⁴³

BURFORD: Boraston,* Burford, Cleobury Mortimer, Coreley, Dowles, Greete, Hopton Wafers, Milson,* Nash,* Neen Sollars, Whitton.*⁴⁴

CLUN: Bedstone, Bettws-y-crwyn,* Bishop's Castle, Bucknell, Clun, Clunbury, Clungunford, Edgton,* Hopesay, Hopton Castle, Llanfair Waterdine,* Lydbury North, Lydham, Mainstone,* More, Myndtown, Norbury,* Sibdon Carwood,* Stowe, Wentnor.⁴⁵

LUDLOW: Ashford Bowdler,* Bitterley, Bromfield, Caynham, Clee St. Margaret, Cold Weston, Culmington, Diddlebury, Halford,* Heath,* Hope Bagot, Hopton Cangeford,* Ludford,* Ludlow, Middleton,* Onibury, Richard's Castle, Silvington, Stanton Lacy, Stoke St. Milborough, Stokesay, Wistanstow.⁴⁶

PONTESBURY: Alberbury, Cardeston, Chirbury, Ford,* Great Hanwood, Habberley, Meole Brace, Pontesbury, Pulverbatch, Ratlinghope,* Shelve, Shrawardine, Sutton,* Westbury, Wollaston,* Worthen.⁴⁷

STOTTESDON: Astley Abbots,* Aston Botterell, Aston Eyre,* Billingsley,* Burwarton, Chelmarsh, Chetton, Cleobury North, Deuxhill, Ditton Priors, Farlow,* Glazeley, Highley, Kinlet, Loughton,* Middleton Scriven, Morville, Neen Savage, Neenton, Oldbury, Sidbury, Stottesdon, Tasley, Upton Cressett, Wheathill.⁴⁸

WENLOCK: Abdon, Acton Round,* Badger, Barrow, Beckbury, Benthall,* Bourton,* Broseley, Cardington, Church Preen,* Church Stretton, Easthope, Eaton-under-Heywood, Holdgate, Hope Bowdler, Hughley, Linley,* Little Wenlock, Madeley,* Monkhopton,* Much Wenlock, Munslow, Rushbury, Shipton,* Stanton Lacy, Tugford, Willey, Woolstaston.*⁴⁹

The office of rural dean seems to have been a more demanding one in Hereford than

⁴⁰ Eyton, i. 207.

⁴¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 165-7; Heref. Dioc. Regy., reg. 1842-6, pp. 328-30.

⁴² See p. 39. Detached parts of the estate at Stoke St. Milborough, Deuxhill, and Ditton Priors, however, lay in other deaneries.

⁴³ The list is based on the *Taxatio* of 1291 (*Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 165-7) and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 (*Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 200-5, 208-13). Names followed by an asterisk do not appear in the *Valor* and reasons for including them are given in the footnotes.

⁴⁴ Boraston, Nash, and Whitton were chapelries of Burford. Milson was annexed to Neen Sollars.

⁴⁵ Bettws-y-crwyn, Edgton, Llanfair Waterdine, Mainstone, and Sibdon Carwood were chapelries of Clun. Norbury was a chapelry of Lydbury North.

⁴⁶ Ashford Bowdler, Halford, and Ludford were chapelries of Bromfield. Heath was a chapelry of Stoke St. Milborough. Middleton was a chapelry of Bitterley. Hopton Cangeford was a chapelry of Stanton Lacy.

Upper Ledwich, included in 1291, was omitted in 1535.

⁴⁷ Wollaston was a chapelry of Alberbury. Ford and Sutton were omitted in 1535 but occur in this deanery in 16th century visitation lists. Ratlinghope was omitted in 1291 and 1535 but occurs in this deanery in and after 1563: *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 200.

⁴⁸ Astley Abbots, Aston Eyre, and Billingsley were chapelries of Morville, Farlow was a chapelry of Stottesdon, and Loughton was a chapelry of Chetton. Quatford and Bold were included in 1291 but omitted in 1535.

⁴⁹ Acton Round, Benthall, Bourton, Monkhopton, and Shipton were chapelries of Much Wenlock. Linley was a chapelry of Broseley. Thonglands was included in 1291 but omitted in 1535. Madeley and Woolstaston, also omitted in 1535, occur in this deanery later in the 16th century. Church Preen does not appear in lists of constituent parishes of this deanery until the 17th century, possibly because of its confused parochial status: cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 127.

it was in Lichfield diocese.⁵⁰ He was the principal link between the bishop and the parochial clergy. Thus rural deans are found publishing sentences of excommunication,⁵¹ inducting incumbents,⁵² examining criminous⁵³ and non-resident clerks,⁵⁴ inspecting the fabric of churches and parsonages,⁵⁵ and reporting on the finances of benefices.⁵⁶ Occasionally bishops addressed the whole diocese by means of circular letters to the rural deans⁵⁷ and at least once the rural deans were summoned to Hereford to account personally for their doings.⁵⁸

The office of rural dean lapsed in Hereford diocese after the Reformation but when rural deans were again appointed in 1838⁵⁹ the ancient deaneries were at first retained.⁶⁰ New rural deaneries of Church Stretton and Montgomery were created in 1869⁶¹ and a rural deanery of Bishop's Castle was formed in 1898.⁶² These were dissolved in 1923, when most of the parishes formerly in Bishop's Castle and Church Stretton deaneries were incorporated in the new deanery of Stokesay.⁶³ Bridgnorth and the parishes transferred with it to Hereford diocese in 1846 were created a deanery at that date⁶⁴ and gradually absorbed most of the ancient deanery of Stottesdon, which was dissolved in 1955.⁶⁵ The five remaining ancient deaneries, with Conover deanery, still existed in name in 1968.⁶⁶ Since 1865, however, there have been continual modifications in ruridecanal boundaries, mainly as a result of unions of benefices.

The archdeaconry of Salop in Lichfield diocese had been divided by 1224 into the rural deaneries of Newport and Salop.⁶⁷ The latter included over sixty parishes or chapelries, while Newport deanery was restricted to a narrow belt of parishes on the eastern boundary of the county, between Stockton and Norton in Hales. The constituent Shropshire parishes or chapelries of each deanery in the early 16th century are set out below.⁶⁸

NEWPORT: Adderley, Albrighton, Bolas Magna, Boningale,* Chetwynd, Child's Ercall,* Church Aston,* Dawley,* Donington, Edgmond, Eyton upon the Weald Moors, Hinstock, Kemberton, Kynnersley,* Lilleshall, Longford, Malins Lee,* Market Drayton, Newport, Norton in Hales, Preston upon the Weald Moors, Ryton, Shifnal, Stirchley, Stockton, Stoke upon Tern, Sutton Maddock,* Tibberton,* Tong,* Waters Upton.⁶⁹

SALOP: Acton Burnell, Acton Pigott,* Atcham, Baschurch, Battlefield,* Berrington, Broughton,* Conover, Cound, Cressage,* Dudleston,* Eaton Constantine,* Edstaston,* Ellesmere, Ercall Magna, Fitz, Frodesley, Great Ness, Grinshill,* Hadnall,* Harley, Hodnet, Hordley,* Ightfield, Kenley,* Langley,* Lee Brockhurst,*

⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 39.

⁵¹ *Reg. T. Cantilupe* (C. & Y.S.), 46, 97, 131; *Reg. A. Orleton* (C. & Y.S.), 264; *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 84.

⁵² *Reg. T. Cantilupe* (C. & Y.S.), 203; *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 316; *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 40; Eyton, iv.

⁵³ *Reg. A. Orleton* (C. & Y.S.), 313 *Reg. T. Mylling* (C. & Y.S.), 14.

⁵⁴ *Reg. T. Cantilupe* (C. & Y.S.), 137, 151; *Reg. T. Spofford* (C. & Y.S.), 103.

⁵⁵ *Reg. A. Orleton* (C. & Y.S.), 57; *Reg. R. Mascall* (C. & Y.S.), 42; *Reg. T. Poltone* (C. & Y.S.), 5; *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 265.

⁵⁶ *Reg. A. Orleton* (C. & Y.S.), 257; *Reg. T. Charlton* (C. & Y.S.), 30; *Reg. J. Stanbury* (C. & Y.S.), 61.

⁵⁷ *Reg. T. Cantilupe* (C. & Y.S.), 149; *Reg. A. Orleton* (C. & Y.S.), 37; *Reg. R. Mascall* (C. & Y.S.), 50.

⁵⁸ *Reg. J. Gilbert* (C. & Y.S.), 36.

⁵⁹ Heref. Dioc. Regy., reg. 1842-6, p. 327.

⁶⁰ Between 1838 and the 1860s the deaneries of Burford, Ludlow, Stottesdon, and Wenlock were each served by two rural deans: *ibid.* 1842-69, *passim*. By 1865 each deanery had a single dean: *Heref. Dioc. Cal.* (1865).

⁶¹ Heref. Dioc. Regy., reg. 1857-69, p. 665.

⁶² *Ibid.* reg. 1883-1901, p. 652.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 1919-26, pp. 289, 301.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* reg. 1842-6, pp. 328-30; *Lond. Gaz.* 25 Dec. 1846 (p. 5961).

⁶⁵ *Lond. Gaz.* 15 Apr. 1955 (pp. 2198-9).

⁶⁶ *Heref. Dioc. Year Bk.* (1967/8), 2.

⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 38. Eyton pointed out that in at least three instances the 1535 boundary between the two deaneries divided mother churches from churches originally dependent on them: Eyton, viii. 58, 260, 260 n.

⁶⁸ The list is based on *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 244-8 and *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 183-8. Names followed by an asterisk do not appear in the *Valor* and reasons for including them are given in the footnotes.

⁶⁹ Boningale was a chapelry of Stockton, Church Aston and Tibberton were chapelries of Edgmond, and Dawley and Malins Lee were chapelries of Shifnal. Child's Ercall, Sutton Maddock, and Tong were omitted in 1535 but occur in this deanery in the later 16th century. Kynnersley was placed in Salop deanery in 1291 but was in Newport deanery in and after 1535.

Leebotwood,* Leighton, Little Ness,* Longnor,* Loppington, Montford, Moreton Corbet, Moreton Say,* Myddle, Petton, Pitchford, Preston Gubbals,* Rodington, Ruyton XI Towns, Shawbury, Sheinton, Shrewsbury Holy Cross, St. Alkmund, St. Chad,* St. Julian,* and St. Giles,* Smethcott, Stanton upon Hine Heath, Stapleton, Uffington,* Uppington,* Upton Magna, Wellington, Wem,* West Felton, Weston under Redcastle,* Whitchurch, Withington,* Wrockwardine, Wroxeter.⁷⁰

As in Hereford diocese the office of rural dean lapsed in the 16th century.⁷¹ It was revived in 1837, when the archdeaconry of Salop was divided into eight new deaneries.⁷² It is likely that, as in Staffordshire, minor changes had been made in these deaneries between 1837 and 1858, the date of the earliest known list giving names of parishes within each Shropshire deanery.⁷³ The deaneries of 1858,⁷⁴ with their constituent parishes, are set out below.

CONDOVER: Acton Burnell, Berrington, Conover, Cound, Cressage, Dorrington, Frodesley, Harley, Kenley, Langley, Leebotwood, Longnor, Pitchford, Sheinton, Smethcott, Stapleton.

ELLESMERE: Baschurch, Cockshutt, Dudleston, Ellesmere, Great Ness, Hordley, Little Ness, Penley, Petton, Ruyton XI Towns, Welshampton, West Felton, Weston Lullingfields.

MARKET DRAYTON:⁷⁵ Adderley, Ash, Calverhall, Dodington, Faults, Hales, Hodnet, Ightfield, Little Drayton, Market Drayton, Moreton Say, Norton in Hales, Prees, Stoke upon Tern, Tilstock, Weston, Whitchurch, Whixall.

NEWPORT:⁷⁶ Bolas Magna, Chetwynd, Child's Ercall, Church Aston, Donnington Wood, Edgmond, Hinstock, Kynnersley, Lilleshall, Longford, Newport, Oakengates, Preston upon the Weald Moors, Sambrook, St. George's,⁷⁷ Tibberton, Waters Upton, Wombridge, Wrockwardine.

SHIFNAL: Albrighton, Boningale, Dawley Magna, Dawley Parva, Donington, Kemberton, Malins Lee, Priors Lee, Ryton, Shifnal, Snedshill,⁷⁸ Storchley, Stockton, Sutton Maddock, Tong.

SHREWSBURY: Atcham, Battlefield, Bayston Hill, Berwick, Betton Strange, Bicton, Fitz, Montford, Oxon, Shrawardine, Shrewsbury Holy Cross, Holy Trinity, St. Alkmund, St. Chad, St. George, St. Giles, St. Julian, St. Mary, and St. Michael, Uffington.

WELLINGTON:⁷⁹ Buildwas, Eaton Constantine, Ercall Magna, Eyton upon the Weald Moors, Hadley, Ketley, Lawley, Leighton, Longdon upon Tern, Rodington, Rowton, Uppington, Upton Magna, Wellington, Wellington Christ Church, Wrockwardine, Wroxeter.

⁷⁰ Acton Pigott and Langley were chapelries of Acton Burnell. Cressage was a chapelry of Cound. Dudleston was a chapelry of Ellesmere. Edstaston was a chapelry of Wem. Hadnall was a chapelry of Myddle. Little Ness was a chapelry of Baschurch. Moreton Say and Weston under Redcastle were chapelries of Hodnet. Shrewsbury St. Giles was annexed to Shrewsbury Holy Cross, and Withington was annexed to Upton Magna. Battlefield, Broughton, Grinshill, Kenley, Leebotwood, Lee Brockhurst, Longnor, Preston Gubbals, Uffington, and Uppington, the parochial status of which was, for various reasons, anomalous, were omitted in 1291 and 1535 but were placed in Salop deanery in later visitation lists. Shrewsbury St. Julian, omitted in 1535, occurs in this deanery in the later 16th century. Wem and Hordley were placed in Newport deanery in 1535, although they had been included in Salop deanery in 1291. Practice in later visitation lists

was inconsistent, the two parishes appearing sometimes in one deanery and sometimes in the other. A so-called 'Deanery of St. Chad', which comprised Eaton Constantine, Shrewsbury St. Chad, and the peculiar of Shrewsbury St. Mary in 1535, was evidently a fiction.

⁷¹ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 73, 94.

⁷² *Ibid.*; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/30, ff. 86-88, which gives only names of deaneries.

⁷³ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1858), pp. xiii-xvi.

⁷⁴ The list incorporates a few parishes first listed in 1859: *ibid.* (1859).

⁷⁵ Styled Hodnet deanery in and after 1859.

⁷⁶ Styled Edgmond deanery in and after 1859.

⁷⁷ Transferred to Shifnal deanery by 1859.

⁷⁸ Omitted in and after 1859.

⁷⁹ Styled Wrockwardine deanery in and after 1859.

WEM: Albrighton, Astley, Broughton, Clive, Edstaston, Grinshill, Hadnall, Lee Brockhurst, Loppington, Moreton Corbet, Myddle, Newtown, Preston Gubbals, Shawbury, Stanton upon Hine Heath, Wem.

In 1863 the parishes of Adderley, Ash, Calverhall, Dodington, Faults, Ightfield, Prees, Tilstock, Whitchurch, and Whixall were taken from Hodnet (formerly Market Drayton) deanery to form a new rural deanery of Whitchurch⁸⁰ and in 1962 the latter deanery was merged with that of Wem.⁸¹ Since 1863 a small number of parishes within the archdeaconry of Salop have been transferred from one deanery to another. Of the Shropshire parishes formerly in deaneries within Stafford archdeaconry, Cheswardine and Woore were transferred from Eccleshall to Hodnet deanery in 1861⁸² and 1923⁸³ respectively, and Sheriffhales (with Woodcote) from Brewood to Edmond deanery in 1894.⁸⁴ At the adjustment of the boundary between Lichfield and Hereford dioceses in 1905, when the whole of Condover deanery passed from Lichfield to Hereford, Badger and Beckbury were transferred from Bridgnorth to Shifnal deanery and Meole Brace and Sutton from Pontesbury to Shrewsbury deanery⁸⁵ while Quatt and Worfield were transferred from Shifnal deanery to that of Bridgnorth.⁸⁶

The Shropshire parishes in St. Asaph diocese formed part of the deanery of Marchia by 1291⁸⁷ until 1844, when the deanery was divided. Llanyblodwel and Rhydygroesau then became part of Llangollen deanery, and the remaining parishes were constituted the rural deanery of Oswestry.⁸⁸ In 1881 St. Martin's and Weston Rhyn were transferred to Llangollen deanery, and Llanyblodwel and Rhydygroesau to Oswestry deanery.⁸⁹ Since 1920 all the Shropshire parishes have been members of Oswestry deanery in Lichfield diocese. West Felton was transferred from Ellesmere to Oswestry deanery in 1923.⁹⁰

No attempt was made by the compilers of the lists of 1291 and 1535 to distinguish parishes under peculiar from those under ordinary jurisdiction.⁹¹ Apart from the Chancellor of Hereford's peculiar at Ashford Carbonell⁹² all the Shropshire peculiars lay territorially within Lichfield diocese and included: (1) the royal free chapel of Bridgnorth St. Mary Magdalen, including the parishes of Alveley, Bridgnorth St. Leonard, Bridgnorth St. Mary Magdalen, Claverley (with the chapelry of Bobbington in Staffordshire), and Quatford;⁹³ (2) the royal free chapel of Shrewsbury St. Mary, comprising that parish;⁹⁴ (3) the royal free chapel of Shrewsbury St. Julian, comprising that parish; (4) the prebendal peculiar jurisdiction of Prees, including the parish of Prees in Shropshire and the parishes of Stafford St. Chad and Tipton in Staffordshire.

These peculiar jurisdictions survived until the 19th century, with the exception of that of Shrewsbury St. Julian, which probably disappeared at the dissolution of Battlefield College, to which it was annexed, in 1548.⁹⁵ There were other peculiar jurisdictions in Shropshire by the 16th century but their origins and extent are alike obscure. Buildwas Abbey and Wombridge Priory had jurisdiction over their respective parishes⁹⁶ and Longdon upon Tern was accounted a peculiar, probably because it had been a donative of Lilleshall Abbey.⁹⁷ Peculiar jurisdiction, which after the 16th century was

⁸⁰ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1862), 77. Adderley was returned to Hodnet deanery in 1871: *ibid.* (1871), 88.

⁸¹ *Lond. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 1962 (p. 8356).

⁸² *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1862), 77.

⁸³ *Ibid.* (1924), 22.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* (1895), 18.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* (1906), 18; *Heref. Dioc. Regy.*, reg. 1902-19, p. 146.

⁸⁶ *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1906), 3; *Heref. Dioc. Regy.*, reg. 1902-19, p. 146.

⁸⁷ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 285.

⁸⁸ Thomas, *St. Asaph*, iii. 1.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* ii. 267; iii. 1.

⁹⁰ *Lond. Gaz.* 30 Apr. 1920 (p. 5007); *Lich. Dioc. Ch. Cal.* (1924), 22.

⁹¹ Except where otherwise stated what follows is based on J. E. Auden, 'The Local Peculiar Courts of Shropshire', *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xii. 273-325. Cf. *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 92, 93-94.

⁹² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 509.

⁹³ See pp. 124, 126.

⁹⁴ See p. 120.

⁹⁵ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] x. 159, 162, 164-5, 167-8; xlvii, *Miscellanea*, pp. ii-iv. And see p. 130.

⁹⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xii. 293-8.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 298-9; Eyton, viii, 237.

RURAL DEANERIES IN 1970



- County boundary
- Diocesan boundary
- Rural deanery boundary

A Part of Llanfyllin rural deanery in the archdeaconry of Montgomery, diocese of ST. ASAPH

B Part of Trysull rural deanery in the archdeaconry of Stafford, diocese of LICHFIELD

The eight northern deaneries form the archdeaconry of Salop in the diocese of LICHFIELD; the eight southern deaneries form the archdeaconry of Ludlow in the diocese of HEREFORD

0 miles 10
0 km 15

restricted to probate of wills, was exercised in the manors of Ellesmere, Colemere, Lyncal, and Welshampton. This presumably derived from the immunity enjoyed by the Hospitaliers of Halston, whose estate included Ellesmere church and its endowments.⁹⁸ These peculiar jurisdictions also survived until the 19th century.⁹⁹

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Evidence for the survival of Roman Catholicism in Elizabethan Shropshire is difficult to assess. In 1564 the bishops reported that 23 Shropshire justices were favourable to the reformed church, nine were unfavourable, and three were undecided.¹ Official returns give few names of recusants,² but these are manifestly incomplete and a recent authority speaks of Shropshire in 1603 as still, like Herefordshire, a Roman Catholic stronghold, with mass being said in many places and local officials turning a blind eye.³

In the 1560s the deprived bishop of Peterborough, living in Staffordshire, appears to have exercised local authority over priests in the west Midlands,⁴ but there was no regular local ecclesiastical authority over English Roman Catholics until the appointment of an archpriest for England and Wales in 1598.⁵ In 1623 the whole country was placed under a Vicar Apostolic, who, although he held office for less than a year, established a chapter of secular priests,⁶ which administered English Roman Catholics when the office was vacant. The chapter included an archdeacon of Herefordshire and Shropshire,⁷ and from time to time a vicar-general of Wales, Herefordshire, and Shropshire also appears.⁸ By 1661 archdeacons were required to appoint rural deans⁹ and in 1700 annual meetings of archdeacons and rural deans were ordered.¹⁰

No Vicar Apostolic was appointed between 1655 and 1685. In 1688, when England and Wales were divided into four districts, each under a Vicar Apostolic,¹¹ Shropshire was placed in the Midland District,¹² whose bishop normally lived near Brewood (Staffs.).¹³ This district covered 16 counties and in the early 19th century Bishop Milner remarked that it was 'a fairish way from Ipswich to Oswestry'.¹⁴ The Midland District had an unbroken succession of Vicars Apostolic until 1840. The chapter continued to meet, in face of episcopal displeasure, and its archdeaconries took no account of district boundaries.¹⁵ Regular clergy were under the rule of their superiors, although the Vicars constantly sought more authority over them.¹⁶ From about 1670 Jesuits were locally under the Superior of the Residence of St. Winefride, which covered Shropshire and North Wales and had its headquarters at Holywell (Flints.).¹⁷

In 1676, 363 papists were recorded in Shropshire,¹⁸ which suggests a true total¹⁹ of

⁹⁸ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xii, 313-18; Eyton, x, 247-8. And see p. 87.

⁹⁹ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii, 74.

¹ W. R. Trimble, *The Catholic Laity in Elizabethan England* (1964), 29-30. No return was made for St. Asaph diocese.

² The recusant rolls of 1591-2 and 1593-4 contain 52 and 35 Shropshire names respectively: *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i, 412-3; H. Bowler, *Recusant Roll No. 2 (1593-4)* (Cath. Rec. Soc.), lvii, 131-8. In 1601 41 contumacious Roman Catholic recusants were excommunicated in the Shropshire portions of Hereford and Lichfield dioceses: A. G. Petti, *Recusant Docs. from the Ellesmere MSS.* (Cath. Rec. Soc. ix), 114-15, 123.

³ Trimble, *Catholic Laity*, 166. ⁴ *S.H.C.* 1915, 368-9.

⁵ W. M. Brady, *Annals of the Catholic Hierarchy, 1585-1876* (Rome, 1877), 55.

⁶ *Recusant History*, vii, 150-1.

⁷ e.g. *W.A.A.* XXXII, p. 288 (in 1661); *ibid.* XXXIV, p. 793 (in 1684).

⁸ e.g. *B.A.A.*, A. 109 (in 1653).

⁹ *W.A.A.* XXXII, p. 293. An attempt was apparently made, c. 1700, to appoint a rural dean for each hundred: *ibid.* XXXVII, p. 309.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* XXXVII, p. 309.

¹¹ Brady, *Annals of the Catholic Hierarchy*, 145.

¹² *W.A.A.* XXXV, p. 541.

¹³ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii, 109-10. Bishop Stonor moved to Stonor (Oxon.) in 1745 to be nearer London: *B.A.A.*, C. 504.

¹⁴ F. C. Husenbeth, *The Life of Rt. Revd. John Milner* (1862), 91.

¹⁵ e.g. *B.A.A.*, A. 1094, C. 706.

¹⁶ In 1745 regular clergy were forbidden to exercise any priestly functions without the licence of the Vicar Apostolic: *B.A.A.*, A. 218.

¹⁷ H. Foley, *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus*, vol. iv, ser. x, pt. 2, 491.

¹⁸ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. i, 79-92, corrected by reference to *W.S.L.*, Salt MS. 33.

¹⁹ For a discussion of this point see *Trans. Cymmrodorion Soc.* (1925-6), suppl. pp. 14-16.

between 1,000 and 1,200, and in 1700 Shropshire recusants were served by 13 priests.²⁰ A return by the Vicar Apostolic in 1773 gave the number of Shropshire recusants as c. 480.²¹ There were eight priests in the county in 1773, five, c. 1790,²² and six in 1803.²³ There was a public chapel at Shrewsbury in 1773, the remaining seven being in private houses. Almost all Roman Catholic priests in 18th-century Shropshire were chaplains of recusant gentry²⁴ and they served large, ill-defined, and flexible areas known as 'riding circuits'.²⁵ Their patrons were virtually independent of the Vicar Apostolic and could engage or dismiss chaplains without reference to the bishop.

By 1839 there were nine Roman Catholic chapels in Shropshire.²⁶ In the following year, when England and Wales were divided into eight vicariates, Shropshire was placed in the Central District²⁷ and in 1841 all the Shropshire missions, except Mawley, were in the rural deanery of St. Alphonsus Liguori.²⁸ On the restoration of the hierarchy in 1850 a diocese of Shrewsbury was created, consisting of Cheshire, Shropshire, and North Wales,²⁹ and a cathedral at Shrewsbury was completed in 1856.³⁰ In 1851 mass was said at eleven places in Shropshire and was attended by about 1,700 people: less than one per cent of the population.³¹ Two years later Shropshire formed the rural deanery of St. Mary, which still comprised the whole county in 1968.³² In 1895 North Wales was transferred to the newly-created Vicariate of Wales³³ and in 1911 Shrewsbury diocese was placed in the new Province of Birmingham.³⁴ Roman Catholics formed less than two per cent of the population of the county in 1962³⁵ and in 1968 the rural deanery of St. Mary comprised 14 parishes, with 34 churches or mass-centres in Shropshire, while about seven centres were served by a diocesan travelling mission.³⁶

PROTESTANT NONCONFORMIST

Presbyterian

Following the ordinances establishing a national Presbyterian church Shropshire had been divided by 1647 into six presbyteries, but most of these seem to have ceased to exist soon after 1648.³⁷ An earlier tradition of informal organization was revived in Baxter's voluntary association of ministers, which included members from east Shropshire.³⁸ The presbytery of Bradford North, however, appears to have survived throughout the Interregnum. In 1657 Philip Henry and others were ordained by the moderator and presbyters of the class at Prees³⁹ and he was present at a similar ordination at Whitchurch in 1659.⁴⁰

²⁰ W.A.A. XXXVII, p. 305.

²¹ B.A.A., C. 695, C. 698; *Recusant History*, ix, 213-4.

²² B.A.A., A. 961. ²³ Husenbeth, *Life of Milner*, 93.

²⁴ The most prominent were the Plowdens of Plowden Hall (Lydbury North), the Blounts of Mawley Hall (Cleobury Mortimer), and the Talbots of Albrighton and Longford. Other notable recusant gentry were the Cloughs of Myndtown, the Smythes of Acton Burnell, the Berringtons of Moat Hall (Pontesbury), the Bostocks of Whixall, the Brookes and Wolfes of Madeley, the Lacons of Linley, and the Irelands of Albrighton (near Shrewsbury). For priests at Plowden cf. D. T. W. Price, 'Three priests at Plowden', *Shrews. Dioc. Year Bk.* (1970), 10-16.

²⁵ B.A.A., A. 75, A. 266, A. 762a. In the later 18th century the 'circuit' covered by the priest at Acton Burnell extended from Much Wenlock to Welshpool and as far south as Plowden: Acton Burnell Rom. Cath. reg. 1769-1838, *penes* the parish priest, Acton Burnell.

²⁶ i.e. Acton Burnell, Aldenham, Madeley, Mawley, Middleton Priors, Newport, Plowden, Shrewsbury, and Wellington.

²⁷ Brady, *Annals of the Catholic Hierarchy*, 335.

²⁸ *Catholic Dir.* (1848), 65. Mawley was placed in St. Francis Xavier (or Worcester) rural deanery.

²⁹ *Diocese of Shrewsbury Centenary Record* (1951), 10.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 25.

³¹ H.O. 129/353-66, *passim*; *Sociological Year Bk. of Religion in Britain*, ed. Martin (1968), 57.

³² *Catholic Dir.* (1853), 67; *Shrews. Dioc. Year Bk.* (1969), 93.

³³ *Dioc. Shrews. Centenary Record*, 15.

³⁴ *Catholic Dir.* (1968), 32.

³⁵ *Sociological Year Bk. of Religion in Britain*, 57. There were 193,231 Roman Catholics in the diocese in 1967 but most of these lived in Cheshire: *Shrews. Dioc. Year Bk.* (1969), 32.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 93, 105-43, 181.

³⁷ For a list of the constituent parishes of the six presbyteries see *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vii. 263-70.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 282-3.

³⁹ M. Henry, *Acct. of the Life of Mr. Philip Henry* (1825 edn.), 31-37.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 38.

Fourteen of the 21 Shropshire ministers licensed in 1672 were Presbyterians.⁴¹ There is evidence of continuity between this date and 1689 in the Presbyterian churches of Bridgnorth, Ellesmere, Hodnet, Ludlow, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Stoke upon Tern, Wem, and Whitchurch.⁴² The Presbyterians probably remained the most numerous body of nonconformists in the county during the later 17th century, but they made no attempt to create a system of presbyteries and courts on the Scottish model, and numbers dwindled as individual congregations became Congregationalist or Unitarian. Purely Presbyterian churches still existed at Shrewsbury, Wem, and Whitchurch in 1700,⁴³ when those at Bridgnorth and Oswestry were in process of becoming Congregationalist.⁴⁴ The Shrewsbury church became Unitarian in 1766⁴⁵ and those of Wem⁴⁶ and Whitchurch⁴⁷ followed suit in 1775 and 1798 respectively.

All the older Shropshire Presbyterian churches had thus disappeared by 1800. Of their Unitarian descendants the church at Wem became Congregationalist in 1817.⁴⁸ The Unitarian church at Whitchurch was closed in 1844,⁴⁹ but a new Unitarian church there, founded as a result of a secession from the Baptists in 1877,⁵⁰ survived until 1914.⁵¹ Since the last date the Shrewsbury Unitarian church has been the only one in Shropshire. It has been a member of the Midland Christian Union since 1866.⁵²

Existing Presbyterian churches in Shropshire are no older than the 19th century. The English Presbyterian church at Shrewsbury, built in 1870,⁵³ was a member of the Liverpool Presbytery in 1968.⁵⁴ The Presbyterian Church of Wales (or Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church) has been represented in Shrewsbury since at least 1804, when it acquired the Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Hill's Lane.⁵⁵ Six other churches of this denomination had been formed by 1851, all of them in Oswestry and the Welsh-speaking district to the west.⁵⁶ In 1963 the English-speaking Welsh Presbyterian churches in the county were all members of the Montgomery and Salop Presbytery.⁵⁷ With one exception⁵⁸ the Welsh-speaking churches of this denomination were then members of the Oswestry District of the Lower Montgomery Presbytery.⁵⁹

Congregationalist

Societies of Congregationalists at Bridgnorth, Ellesmere, Ludlow, and Shrewsbury, which existed in the later 17th century,⁶⁰ were joined in the 18th by former Presbyterian congregations at Oswestry, Wem, and Whitchurch.⁶¹ By 1800 Congregational chapels had also been founded at Lyth Hill (in Condover),⁶² Market Drayton,⁶³ Minsterley,⁶⁴ Whixall,⁶⁵ and Wollerton (in Hodnet).⁶⁶

A Ministerial Association for Congregationalist ministers in Shropshire and six neighbouring counties was set up in 1786⁶⁷ but the earliest effective combination of Congregational churches in the county was the Salop Association of Independent

⁴¹ R. F. Skinner, *Nonconformity in Shropshire* (Shrewsbury, 1964), 11.

⁴² Ibid. 12–21.

⁴³ Ibid. 14, 19, 21.

⁴⁴ Ibid. 42, 51. For Oswestry see also *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] iv. 159–92.

⁴⁵ Skinner, *Nonconf. Salop.* 45.

⁴⁶ Ibid. 53; Iris Woodward, *The Story of Wem* (Shrewsbury, 1952), 92.

⁴⁷ Skinner, *Nonconf. Salop.* 45.

⁴⁸ *S.P.R. Nonconformist Registers*, Wem Presbyterian Chapel, intro., pp. ii, iv.

⁴⁹ G. E. Evans, *Midland Churches* (Dudley, 1899), 240.

⁵⁰ Ibid. 232.

⁵¹ R. D. Woodall, *Midland Unitarianism* (Sutton Coldfield, 1962), 32.

⁵² *Unitarian and Free Christian Year Bk.* (1966), 25.

⁵³ The cause was founded in 1867: *Presbyterian Church of Eng. Handbk.* (1967–8), 79.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ J. Barker, *Shrewsbury Free Churches* (Shrewsbury, n.d. [1914]), 44.

⁵⁶ On 30 Mar. 1851 attendance, including children, at the seven Welsh Presbyterian churches in the county was 868 in the morning, 139 in the afternoon, and 628 in the evening: *H.O.* 129/360, 361 *passim*.

⁵⁷ *Y Swyddiadur* (1963), 136.

⁵⁸ Weston Rhyn, which was a member of the Llangollen District of the East Denbigh Presbytery: *ibid.* 79.

⁵⁹ Ibid. 111.

⁶⁰ Skinner, *Nonconf. Salop.* 12–17.

⁶¹ Ibid. 16–22.

⁶² E. Elliot, *A History of Congregationalism in Shropshire* (Oswestry, 1898), 176.

⁶³ Ibid. 116.

⁶⁴ Ibid. 137.

⁶⁵ Ibid. 130.

⁶⁶ Ibid. 156.

⁶⁷ Ibid. 3

Ministers and Churches, founded in 1796.⁶⁸ The Association, which has always embraced virtually all Congregational churches in Shropshire, had 12 member churches in 1807 and 15 by 1811.⁶⁹ Vigorous expansion in the following decade had raised the membership to 33 by 1823 and in 1845 the Association comprised 37 chapels and 50 preaching stations.⁷⁰ The number of churches in membership has since remained at about the same level.

The expansion of Congregationalism in the early 19th century was partly the result of practical support by the Association. It was already providing a temporary minister during a vacancy at Ludlow in 1796 and in 1800 the first itinerant minister was appointed to serve the Hadnall district.⁷¹ The Association also encouraged the spread of the cause by augmenting the salaries of settled ministers who also undertook itinerant preaching. A Shropshire Chapel Debt Liquidation Committee was established in 1845 but, as individual churches became financially independent of the Association, it turned its attention after 1870 to the building of manses and the augmentation of ministerial stipends.⁷² The Association was renamed the Shropshire Congregational Union in 1906.⁷³ In 1968 the 38 churches in the county lay in four districts.⁷⁴ The Welsh Congregational church, Shrewsbury, founded in 1842⁷⁵ is the only church in the county outside the Shropshire Union. In 1956 this church lay in the Liverpool and District Welsh Congregational Union under the name Amwythig.⁷⁶

Baptist

Baptist churches at Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury were probably formed in the 1650s⁷⁷ and a few house-meetings are recorded in the earlier 18th century,⁷⁸ but the number of Baptists in Shropshire remained small until the end of the 18th century. Apart from a schismatic group of General Baptists which existed in Shrewsbury for a few years after 1773⁷⁹ all these early congregations were Particular Baptists. The Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth churches were members of the West Midland Baptist Association by 1714, when its annual meeting was held at Bridgnorth.⁸⁰

An expansion of Baptist church membership between 1794 and 1823 was due to the energetic Dr. James Palmer, minister of the Shrewsbury Baptist church;⁸¹ at least five new chapels were founded as a result of his preaching.⁸² A Shropshire Association of Baptist churches was established in 1808, when Palmer was elected moderator.⁸³ The Association's first meeting, held in Shrewsbury in the following year, was attended by representatives from Broseley, Oswestry, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Wellington, and Whitchurch.⁸⁴ These six churches then had only 304 members but an Itinerant Committee, responsible for the arrangement of preaching in places without chapels, was already in being.⁸⁵

By 1824 13 churches were members of the Shropshire Association⁸⁶ but in 1861, when there were 25 Particular Baptist churches in the county, only 15 were members of

⁶⁸ Ibid. 4.

⁷⁰ *One Hundred and Fifty Years*, ed. A. Clegg (Shrewsbury, 1946), 3. On 30 Mar. 1851 attendance, including children, at Congregational churches in Shropshire was 4,578 in the morning, 2,197 in the afternoon, and 4,324 in the evening: H.O. 129/352-366, 608 *passim*.

⁷¹ Elliot, *Congregationalism*, 102, 168.

⁷² Ibid. 8, 10.

⁷³ *One Hundred and Fifty Years*, 2.

⁷⁴ Known as the Shrewsbury, North-Western, Northern, and Eastern Districts; a fifth, the Hereford District of the Shropshire Union, included Ludlow: *ibid.* 247; *Congreg. Yearbk.* (1967/8), 244-7.

⁷⁵ Elliot, *Congregationalism*, 259.

⁷⁶ *Congreg. Yearbk.* (1956), 341.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Skinner, *Nonconf. Salop.* 5-6; J. F. A. Mason, *Borough of Bridgnorth* (1957), 35.

⁷⁸ Bridgnorth in 1707, Frodesley in 1711, and Church Stretton in 1725: Skinner, *Nonconf. Salop.* 27.

⁷⁹ Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), 112; Owen and Blake-way, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 486-7.

⁸⁰ *Trans. Baptist Hist. Soc.* i. 184; *ibid.* vi. 155.

⁸¹ Skinner, *Nonconf. Salop.* 27.

⁸² At Ludlow, Oswestry, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch: *ibid.* 28.

⁸³ *Trans. Baptist Hist. Soc.* v. 32; *Shropshire Circular Letter*, 1809, 3.

⁸⁴ *Shropshire Circular Letter*, 1809, 1.

⁸⁵ Ibid. 3.

⁸⁶ With 559 members: *ibid.* 1824, 10.

the Association.⁸⁷ By 1881, however, most of the 33 Shropshire Baptist churches were within it.⁸⁸ A few churches in the south-west of the county were members of the Old Welsh Association, renamed the Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire Association in 1897.⁸⁹ A Welsh-speaking Baptist church at Oswestry, founded in 1860,⁹⁰ was at first in the North Wales Eastern Association⁹¹ but had been transferred to the Denbigh, Flint, and Merioneth Association by 1884.⁹²

In 1915 the Shropshire Association was merged in the West Midland Baptist Association.⁹³ Of the 20 Baptist churches in the county in 1968 all were members of this Association, apart from Coxall (in Bucknell), which was in the Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire Association, and the Welsh church at Oswestry.⁹⁴

Quaker

Quakers are first recorded in Shropshire, *c.* 1654,⁹⁵ and the Shropshire Monthly Meeting dates from 1657.⁹⁶ Particular meetings existed at Shrewsbury before 1660⁹⁷ and at Broseley by 1690.⁹⁸ At least four Quaker meeting-houses were licensed between 1692 and 1707⁹⁹ but in 1708 Shropshire Quakers were said to be 'few in number and of mean estate'.¹ The settlement of the Darby family of Coalbrookdale led to a modest revival of Quakerism in the county.² The meeting house of the Broseley or Coalbrookdale Friends was rebuilt in 1770³ and that at Shrewsbury in 1747.⁴ Newdale meeting house, in Wellington parish, was built in 1768.⁵ These three meetings had 103 members in 1793⁶ but the Shrewsbury meeting was officially discontinued in 1839⁷ and Newdale was united with Coalbrookdale in 1843.⁸

The Shropshire Monthly Meeting had only 23 members when it was united with that of Worcestershire in 1860.⁹ Coalbrookdale was then and remained the only particular meeting in the county until Shrewsbury meeting was revived in 1931.¹⁰ A particular meeting was established at Oswestry in 1941.¹¹ That at Coalbrookdale closed in 1954,¹² its members being then affiliated to the Shrewsbury meeting, but the two groups were again separated in 1967, when an East Shropshire meeting was established.¹³ A particular meeting at Ludlow, formed in 1948, was a member of the Hereford and Radnor Monthly Meeting.¹⁴

Shropshire was included in the North Wales Quarterly Meeting of the Wales General Meeting¹⁵ until 1797, when a Wales Half-Yearly Meeting, including Shropshire, was created.¹⁶ In 1832 the latter meeting united with the Hereford and Worcester Quarterly Meeting to form the Hereford, Worcester, and Wales General Meeting.¹⁷ A Western Quarterly Meeting, formed in 1869 by the union of the Hereford, Worcester, and Wales General Meeting with the Gloucester and Nailsworth Quarterly Meeting,¹⁸

⁸⁷ *Baptist Handbk.* (1861), 72.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* (1881), 237.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* (1897), 251.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* (1861), 72.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* (1866), 93.

⁹² *Ibid.* (1884), 206.

⁹³ Presidential Address of the West Midland Baptist Association, 1915 (reference kindly supplied by the Association's Secretary).

⁹⁴ *Baptist Handbk.* (1968), 167.

⁹⁵ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. v. 295.

⁹⁶ *S.P.R. Nonconformist Registers*, 151.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, Shrewsbury Quakers, intro., p. iv.

⁹⁸ Worcs. R.O., ref. 898.2 BA 1948/4 (minutes of Broseley meeting, 1690–1719).

⁹⁹ Skinner, *Nonconf. Salop.* 9.

¹ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. v. 301.

² *Ibid.* 302.

³ *Jnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* li. 207. It appears that Broseley and Coalbrookdale were alternative names for the same

particular meeting, cf. Worcs. R.O., ref. 898.2 BA 1948/5 (minutes of the Broseley or Coalbrookdale meeting, 1748–63).

⁴ Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), 113.

⁵ *Jnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* li. 206.

⁶ Skinner, *Nonconf. Salop.* 37.

⁷ Worcs. R.O., ref. 898.2 BA 1204/19 (ii).

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Friends' Bk. of Meetings* (1932), 89.

¹¹ *Ibid.* (1941), 89.

¹² *Ibid.* (1967), 108.

¹³ *Ibid.* (1948), 87.

¹⁴ Also called the Shropshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire Quarterly Meeting: *General Acct. of Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of the . . . Quakers* (1789), 38.

¹⁵ *Almanac for the Use of Friends* (1798), 38.

¹⁶ *Friends' Bk. of Meetings* (1834), 35.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* (1869), 62.

included the Worcester and Salop Monthly Meeting and the Hereford and Radnor Monthly Meeting in 1968.¹⁹ Oswestry particular meeting was transferred to Hardshaw West Monthly Meeting, in the Lancashire Quarterly Meeting, in 1956.²⁰

*Methodist*²¹

Although John Wesley did not visit Shrewsbury until 1761²² a Methodist society had existed there since 1744.²³ Shropshire Methodists were probably accounted members of the Cheshire or Staffordshire Circuits until 1765, when a Salop Circuit was established.²⁴ In the following year this circuit had 587 members,²⁵ but there is no further reference to it until 1792²⁶ and in the intervening period Shropshire may have been part of the Birmingham Circuit.²⁷ The spread of Methodism in Shropshire in the later 18th century was largely due to the influence of John Fletcher, vicar of Madeley 1760–85.²⁸ Fletcher was not only responsible for the introduction of Methodist societies and lay preachers in his own parish but also helped to establish Methodism in Wem through his influence on the Hatton family,²⁹ while his friendship with Richard (later Sir Richard) Hill of Hawkstone helped to make that house a notable Evangelical centre.³⁰

The development of circuits in Shropshire was, however, impeded by the theological disputes which in the 1770s brought about the estrangement of Fletcher from Richard Hill;³¹ several Methodist societies in the county, like Hill himself, broke both with Wesley and with Fletcher at this time.³² Further, prominent Shropshire Methodists of the time included clergymen like Richard de Courcy³³ and James Stillingfleet,³⁴ who, unlike Fletcher, were not prepared to allow their parishioners to enjoy the joint ministry of Anglican clergy and Methodist circuit ministers. There seems also to have been a prejudice against lay preachers, who in Shropshire as elsewhere played a major role in the spread of Methodism.³⁵

In 1792 the Shrewsbury Circuit was the only one in the county and was part of the Birmingham District.³⁶ Church membership, however, rose from 395 in 1793³⁷ to 1,400 in 1807,³⁸ when a Shrewsbury District was formed, with circuits at Shrewsbury, Kington (Herefs.), Newtown (Mont.), and Wrexham, and a mission at Hereford.³⁹ In 1813 the Shrewsbury Circuit, which extended from Shrewsbury to Bridgnorth and Shifnal in the east and as far north as Ellerdine and Bomere Heaths, included 33 preaching stations.⁴⁰ A Ludlow Circuit had been formed by 1810⁴¹ and an earlier mission at Oswestry became a circuit in 1814.⁴² Broseley (later Madeley) and Whitchurch Circuits were in existence by 1815⁴³ and a Wellington Circuit was formed in 1817.⁴⁴

Following a general reorganization of Wesleyan Methodist circuits in 1835 Shrewsbury, Madeley, Wellington, and Ludlow Circuits became members of the Birmingham and Shrewsbury District, and Whitchurch was transferred to the Liverpool District.⁴⁵

¹⁹ Ibid. (1968), 105, 108, 109.

²⁰ Ibid. (1957), 58. In 1968 Oswestry was in the Wirral and North Wales Monthly Meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Quarterly Meeting: *ibid.* (1968), 67.

²¹ Thanks are due to Mr. B. S. Trinder of Shrewsbury for his assistance in the preparation of this section.

²² *Wesley's Jnl.* (Everyman edn.), iii, 47.

²³ W. E. Morris, *History of Methodism in Shrewsbury and District* (Shrewsbury, 1960), 7.

²⁴ *Methodist Conference Min.* (1765), 48.

²⁵ Ibid. (1766), 56.

²⁶ Ibid. (1792), 260.

²⁷ Ex inf. Mr. B. S. Trinder.

²⁸ For a recent study of Fletcher see Skinner, *Nonconf. Salop. passim*.

²⁹ W. Phillips, *Early Methodism in Shropshire* (Shrewsbury, 1876), 79.

³⁰ Ibid. 43; Skinner, *Nonconf. Salop.* 76.

³¹ Phillips, *Early Methodism in Shropshire*, 81.

³² Ibid. 82.

³³ Curate of Shawbury, 1770–4, and Vicar of Shrewsbury St. Alkmund, 1774–1803: Skinner, *Nonconf. Salop.* 90; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 282.

³⁴ Vicar of Shawbury, 1768–75: *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. v. 206; *ibid.* vi. 296.

³⁵ Morris, *Hist. of Methodism in Shrews. and District*, 13.

³⁶ *Methodist Conference Min.* (1792), 260. The change in name from 'Salop' to 'Shrewsbury' appears to have been of no significance. Whitchurch lay in Chester Circuit for some time in the 18th century: Phillips, *Early Methodism in Shropshire*, 91.

³⁷ *Methodist Conference Min.* (1793), 282.

³⁸ Morris, *Hist. of Methodism in Shrews. and District*, 14.

³⁹ *Methodist Conference Min.* (1808), 11.

⁴⁰ S.P.L., C. 98.7 v.f. (copy Shrewsbury Circuit plan, 1813).

⁴¹ *Methodist Conference Min.* (1810), 139.

⁴² Ibid. (1814), 12.

⁴³ Ibid. (1815), 96–97.

⁴⁴ Ibid. (1817), 23.

⁴⁵ Ibid. (1835), 490–1.

During the Methodist revival of the 1860s⁴⁶ new circuits within the Birmingham and Shrewsbury District were formed at Knighton (Radnors.) in 1861,⁴⁷ at Ketley Bank and Shifnal in 1869,⁴⁸ and at Dawley in 1870.⁴⁹ The Oswestry Circuit was revived in 1866,⁵⁰ within the Liverpool District, and the Market Drayton Circuit, in the Macclesfield District, was formed in 1868.⁵¹ The Oswestry, Newtown, and Welshpool Circuits, in the Liverpool District, were amalgamated in 1902 to form the Severn Valley (Wesleyan) Mission, based on Oswestry,⁵² and in 1908 the number of Shropshire circuits in the Birmingham and Shrewsbury District was reduced to four: Shrewsbury, Wellington, Ludlow, and Knighton.⁵³ No further significant changes in Wesleyan Methodist organization in the county took place before the Union of 1932.

Sustained missionary activity on the part of other branches of Methodism first occurred in the county in 1821, when Primitive and Revivalist Methodist preachers appeared almost simultaneously in industrial east Shropshire.⁵⁴ Both profited from the religious revival which followed the Cinderhill riots of that year, but the Revivalists did not survive as an independent denomination beyond the 1820s.⁵⁵

Although Hugh Bourne had held a camp meeting on the Wrekin in 1808⁵⁶ Primitive Methodism was effectively introduced to Shropshire between 1821 and 1823 by missions from Tunstall and Darlaston (Staffs.) and Burland (Ches.).⁵⁷ Oakengates, the earliest Primitive Methodist society in the county, was established by a Tunstall mission in 1821.⁵⁸ In 1823, when it was already the centre of a circuit, Oakengates had 775 members.⁵⁹ The first chapel in the circuit was built at Wrockwardine Wood and this became the centre of the circuit after 1828.⁶⁰ Preachers from the Oakengates (or Wrockwardine Wood) circuit were responsible for the spread of Primitive Methodism in industrial east Shropshire, notably in the years 1839–42.⁶¹ Those from its first daughter circuit at Shrewsbury, founded in 1824,⁶² evangelized both the Shrewsbury district and south-western Shropshire,⁶³ sent Samuel Heath in 1824 to found the famous Brinkworth Mission in Wiltshire,⁶⁴ and during the 1830s maintained a mission in Belfast.⁶⁵

The Prees Green Primitive Methodist Circuit developed from a camp meeting held at Waterloo Green, near Edstaston, in 1822.⁶⁶ This had been locally organized but the Burland Circuit, which had sent preachers to keep order at this meeting, then assumed responsibility and established a Shropshire Mission to serve the Prees district.⁶⁷ The mission was replaced in 1825 by the Prees Green Circuit, against the wishes of Burland.⁶⁸ Although north Shropshire Primitives faced competition from Wesleyan Methodists in Whitchurch and Market Drayton, they were supported by Sir Rowland Hill of Hawkstone (the great-nephew of Sir Richard Hill), who gave them sites for chapels on various parts of his large estate.⁶⁹ The Oswestry Circuit, founded from Prees Green in 1833,⁷⁰ was almost as notable in its missionary activity as the Shrewsbury

⁴⁶ At least 77 Wesleyan Methodist chapels and preaching stations existed in 1851: H.O. 129/352–66, 604, 608 *passim*. By 1875 their number had increased to 107: *Return of Accommodation provided in Wesleyan Methodist Chapels*, 1875, 34, 37–42, 80.

⁴⁷ *Methodist Conference Min.* (1861), 47.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* (1869), 514.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* (1870), 44.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* (1866), 482. The previous circuit had apparently been dissolved by 1822: *ibid.* (1822), 305.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* (1868), 67.

⁵² *Ibid.* (1902), 210.

⁵³ *Ibid.* (1908), 205.

⁵⁴ B. S. Trinder, *The Methodist New Connexion in Dawley and Madeley* (Wesley Hist. Soc., West Midlands Branch, Occasional Publications, 1 (1968)), 4, 5.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 6.

⁵⁶ J. T. Wilkinson, *Hugh Bourne* (1952), 58.

⁵⁷ See diagram illustrating the development of Primitive Methodist circuits in Shropshire on facing page.

⁵⁸ Trinder, *Methodist New Connexion in Dawley and Madeley*, 4.

⁵⁹ *Primitive Methodist Min.* (1823), 2, 6.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* (1828), 50.

⁶¹ Trinder, *op. cit.* 9; *Primitive Methodist Min.* (1842), 5.

⁶² *Primitive Methodist Min.* (1824), 31.

⁶³ H. B. Kendall, *The Origin and History of the Primitive Methodist Church* (n.d.), ii. 279.

⁶⁴ *V.C.H. Wilts.* iii. 143.

⁶⁵ Kendall, *op. cit.* ii. 281.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 284.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 285.

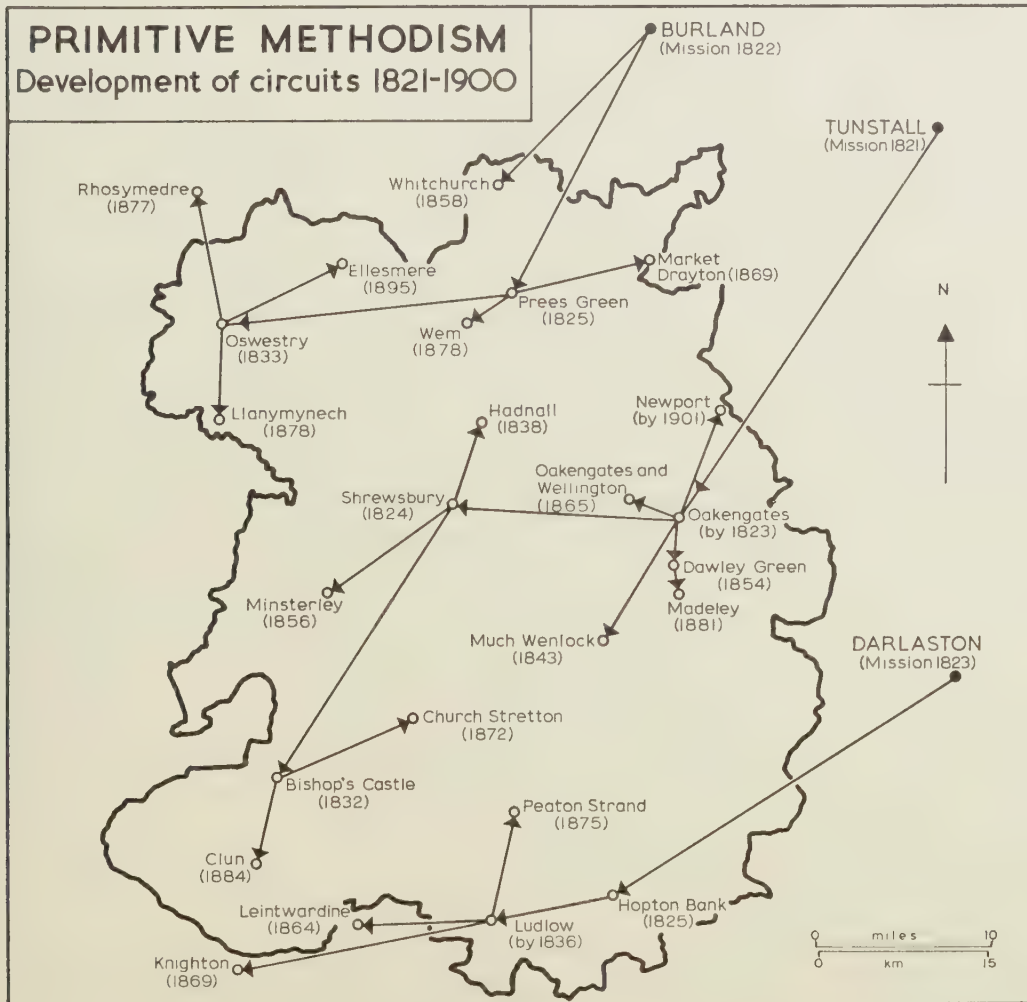
⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 287; *Primitive Methodist Min.* (1826), 21.

⁶⁹ Kendall, *op. cit.* 288.

⁷⁰ *Primitive Methodist Min.* (1833), 3.

ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION

Circuit. By 1833 it included societies in three neighbouring Welsh counties⁷¹ and it had an Irish mission at Lisburn in the 1840s.⁷² This was largely the result of the preaching of William Doughty who, however, left the Primitives following a theological dispute,⁷³ and in 1846 founded an Independent Methodist circuit in the Oswestry area.⁷⁴ The three circuits formed out of the Oswestry Circuit after 1877⁷⁵ probably reflect no more than a desire among late-19th-century Methodists of all persuasions for smaller circuits.



Outside the Bishop's Castle, Clun, and Church Stretton districts, where Primitive Methodist circuits were affiliations of Shrewsbury,⁷⁶ the spread of Primitive Methodism in south Shropshire was begun by missionaries from Darlaston, who were active at Ludlow and Presteigne (Radnors.) by 1823.⁷⁷ The large Hopton Bank Circuit, founded in 1825,⁷⁸ stretched from Kidderminster across south Shropshire to Radnorshire, but most of its early chapels lay, like Hopton Bank itself, in the squatter settlements around the Titterstone Clee. Derivative circuits were formed at Presteigne (1828)⁷⁹ and Kidderminster (1832)⁸⁰ and the Hopton Bank Circuit, thus somewhat reduced in size, was renamed the Ludlow Circuit in 1836.⁸¹

⁷¹ Kendall, op. cit. 289.

⁷² *Primitive Methodist Min.* (1842), 6; *ibid.* (1844), 5.

⁷³ Kendall, op. cit. 289.

⁷⁴ See p. 17.

⁷⁵ See diagram above.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ Kendall, op. cit. 282.

⁷⁸ *Primitive Methodist Min.* (1825), 10.

⁷⁹ Kendall, op. cit. 283.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

⁸¹ *Primitive Methodist Min.* (1836), 2. It had been called Hopton Bank or Ludlow Circuit since 1832; *ibid.* (1832), 6.

Until 1873 all Primitive Methodist circuits in Shropshire lay within the Tunstall District.⁸² In that year Bishop's Castle, Church Stretton, Dawley, Knighton, Leintwardine, and Ludlow Circuits were transferred to the newly-created South Staffordshire District.⁸³ This was renamed the West Midland District in 1874.⁸⁴ A Shrewsbury District, formed in 1894, then included Hadnall, Llanymynech, Minsterley, Oakengates and Wellington, Oswestry, Prees Green, Rhosymedre, Shrewsbury, Wem, and Wrockwardine Wood Circuits.⁸⁵ Prees Green Circuit was transferred to Tunstall District in the following year⁸⁶ but had been returned to Shrewsbury District by 1920.⁸⁷ The Shrewsbury District was enlarged by the addition of Newport Circuit (1901),⁸⁸ the united circuit of Dawley and Madeley (1916),⁸⁹ and Church Stretton, Craven Arms, Leintwardine, and Ludlow Circuits (1918).⁹⁰ By 1920 it included all circuits wholly or partly in the county with the exception of Whitchurch and Market Drayton (in Tunstall District) and Bishop's Castle and Clun (in the West Midland District).⁹¹ No further alterations to districts or circuits occurred before the Union of 1932.

A few other branches of Methodism were represented in Shropshire in the 19th century. The Revivalist Methodists, who had preached at Dawley and Madeley in 1821, established a circuit at Dawley in the following year.⁹² In 1829 they joined the Methodist New Connexion, forming the Dawley Green Circuit.⁹³ A second New Connexion circuit was formed at Shrewsbury in 1834.⁹⁴ The latter was placed in the newly-created Hanley District in 1845.⁹⁵ Dawley Green Circuit, which was then placed in the Dudley District,⁹⁶ was renamed the Dawley and Madeley Circuit in 1862⁹⁷ but was reduced in status to a Mission in 1903.⁹⁸

The United Methodist Free Churches, formed by the union in 1857 of the Wesleyan Methodist Association and the Wesleyan Reformers,⁹⁹ thus brought together a Wesleyan Methodist Association circuit at Overton (Flints.), which had been established by 1841 and included societies in the Oswestry district,¹ and a Wesleyan Reformers circuit at Shrewsbury, where a chapel had been built in 1853.² The Shrewsbury and Overton Circuits were placed in the Liverpool and Northwich District of the United Methodist Free Church in 1857³ but Shrewsbury Circuit had been transferred to the Birmingham District by 1863.⁴ Another United Methodist Free Church circuit, which had been established at Wellington by 1859 as a result of a secession from the Wesleyan Methodists,⁵ was renamed the St. George's Circuit in 1875.⁶ In 1907, when the New Connexion and the United Methodist Free Church united to form the United Methodist Church,⁷ St. George's Circuit and the mission at Dawley were united, as were the Shrewsbury Circuits of each denomination.⁸ Overton Circuit had been renamed Chirk Circuit by 1909.⁹

At the Union of 1932, when the Wesleyans, Primitives, and United Methodists were merged to form the Methodist Church, Shropshire was divided among 8 Wesleyan, 22 Primitive, and 3 United Methodist circuits.¹⁰ The consequent amalgamation of

⁸² *Primitive Methodist Min.* (1823-72), *passim*.

⁸³ *Ibid.* (1873), 22.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* (1874), 21.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* (1894), 46. It also included Newtown Circuit 1894-9 and 1907-12.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* (1895), 25.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* (1920), 37.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* (1901), 59.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* (1916), 41. The two circuits had been united in 1906: *ibid.* (1906), 42.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* (1918), 39. Oakengates and Wellington Circuit was divided into two separate circuits in 1919: *ibid.* (1919), 40.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* (1920), 17-18, 28-29.

⁹² B. S. Trinder, *Methodist New Connexion in Dawley and Madeley*, 5.

⁹³ *Methodist New Connexion Min.* (1929), 6.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* (1834), 6.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* (1845), 5.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* (1862), 7.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* (1903), 88.

⁹⁹ *New Hist. of Methodism*, ed. W. J. Townsend and others (1909), i. 521.

¹ *Wesleyan Methodist Assoc. Min.* (1841), 4; *United Methodist Free Ch. Min.* (1857), 5.

² *United Methodist Free Ch. Min.* (1857), 7; J. Barker, *Shrewsbury Free Churches* (Shrewsbury, n.d. [1914]), 66.

³ *United Methodist Free Ch. Min.* (1857), 20.

⁴ *Ibid.* (1863), 16.

⁵ Ex inf. Mr. B. S. Trinder.

⁶ *United Methodist Free Ch. Min.* (1875), 22.

⁷ *New Hist. of Methodism*, i. 550.

⁸ *United Methodist Ch. Min.* (1907), 110, 115.

⁹ *Ibid.* (1909), 77.

¹⁰ *Methodist Conference Min.* (1932), 86, 87, 127, 129-31, 133.

circuits was largely complete by 1944¹¹ but the Primitive and Wesleyan circuits at Oswestry and Whitchurch were not combined until 1964¹² and 1967¹³ respectively.

In 1932 the two Market Drayton Circuits were placed in the Stoke-on-Trent and Macclesfield District, while the former Primitive circuits of Ellesmere, Llanymynech, Oswestry, and Whitchurch, the former United circuit of Chirk, the former Wesleyan circuit of Whitchurch, and the Severn Valley Mission were placed in the Chester and Warrington District.¹⁴ The remaining circuits in the county were placed in the Wolverhampton and Shrewsbury District.¹⁵ The two first-named Districts were amalgamated under the title of the Chester and Stoke on Trent District in 1957, when Ellesmere, Llanymynech, and Oswestry Circuits and the Severn Valley Mission were transferred to the Wolverhampton and Shrewsbury District.¹⁶ The only instance of geographical overlapping among Shropshire Methodist circuits in 1968 was the Llanrhaedr Circuit. This former Wesleyan circuit, which had been a member of the First North Wales (Welsh) District since 1903,¹⁷ has since 1860 included a few Welsh-speaking societies in the Oswestry district.¹⁸ It still included four such chapels in 1960.¹⁹

Two groups of independent Methodists in Shropshire remained outside the major connexions. The Independent Methodist circuit established at Oswestry by William Doughty in 1846²⁰ included at least 7 societies in 1851²¹ but its only chapel was at Oswestry.²² This chapel was sold to the Welsh Baptists in 1872.²³ Another Independent Methodist church, unconnected with the Oswestry Independents, still existed at Market Drayton in 1968, when it was affiliated to the Independent Methodist connexion.²⁴ This chapel, which appears to have been established by the United Methodist Free Church in the 1880s,²⁵ withdrew from that connexion before the Union of 1907.²⁶

¹¹ Ibid. (1933-44), *passim*.

¹² Ibid. (1967), 148.

¹⁴ Ibid. (1932), 86-7, 127.

¹⁵ Ibid. 129-31.

¹⁶ Ibid. (1957), 146, 164-5.

¹⁷ Ibid. (1903), 202; *ibid.* (1968), 163.

¹⁸ Ibid. (1860), 424.

¹⁹ *Statistical Return of Methodist Ch., Department for Chapel Affairs*, 1960 (1963), 108.

¹² Ibid. (1964), 170.

²⁰ Kendall, *Origin and Hist. of the Prim. Methodist Ch.* ii. 289.

²¹ H.O. 129/361-2 *passim*.

²² H.O. 129/361/3/1.

²³ I. Watkin, *Oswestry* (1920), 169.

²⁴ *Free Church Dir.* (1965/6), 143; *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1941).

²⁵ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1891).

²⁶ Ibid. (1905).

RELIGIOUS HOUSES

ONLY one monastic house was founded in Shropshire before the Norman Conquest and this, the double monastery of Wenlock, had abandoned regular observance and become a purely collegiate establishment before the 11th century. By the time of Edward the Confessor the wealth of the Church, which was considerable, went to the support of portionary churches of various kinds. Domesday Book shows that, in addition to Wenlock, there were a number of churches holding property before the Conquest: in Shrewsbury itself St. Chad's, which was an episcopal foundation, and St. Alkmund's, St. Mary's, and the smaller church of St. Julian, which were all royal. Morville and Bromfield were 'minster' churches on royal manors, with a group of clergy serving great parishes roughly coextensive with hundreds. The status of the minster clergy, though they were called *canonici*, is not certain: the houses of the canons of St. Chad's and St. Alkmund's are mentioned but one at least of the canons of Bromfield was a non-resident pluralist. A reference to a dean at St. Alkmund's is post-Conquest but may imply some form of collegiate organization and there is some evidence at Bromfield and Morville of separate prebends, but the Domesday record is incomplete. There are only passing mentions of churches on the royal hundredal manors of Alberbury, Chirbury, and Maesbury (Oswestry), all of which are known to have been wealthy portionary churches later. The four clerks of Wroxeter provide the only evidence for the rectorial portions there. A number of churches of private foundation occur, such as St. Peter's, Shrewsbury, 'where there was a parish of the city'; many priests and some churches are listed as parts of the manorial adjuncts of an estate. Often only the post-Conquest holder of a church is named, but clearly many of these churches were well endowed with several hides of land or more than one manor, particularly where they stood on the estates of the Crown or the earls of Mercia.

The Norman Conquest produced a rapid redistribution of church lands. The grant of the county to Roger of Montgomery in 1071 placed in his hands all the royal and comital estates and dues, as well as the confiscated estates of many Saxon lords. Only in the south-west, where a number of Norman lords were already established, was his influence excluded. His status was palatine and his influence gives a unity to the first stage of monastic foundation. The grant of some church lands to the clerks of his household was a temporary measure only, limited to their lifetime, and the two churches that he founded to serve his castles of Shrewsbury and Quatford were modestly endowed. He made use of the wealth of the Saxon church to provide for two new monastic foundations. Wenlock, refounded as a Cluniac priory, received all the lands that had still belonged to the Saxon minster in the time of King Edward, or compensation for them. To Shrewsbury went all the earl's great demesne churches and two-thirds of the tithes of his demesne lands elsewhere. His vassals contributed mostly to these two monasteries and only occasionally to family monasteries in other places.

There were no more major foundations until new families had begun to establish themselves in Shropshire after the political ruin of Earl Roger's descendants in 1102. Henry I appointed no new earl in Shropshire: Alan fitz Flaald, one of his oldest adherents, received grants that made his descendants, the FitzAlans, the greatest lay lords in Shropshire, while Richard of Belmeis (I), who acted as viceroy in Shropshire

after 1102 and had a life interest in a number of prebendal estates, provided for his kinsmen in the region. Both families founded religious houses. Haughmond, the FitzAlan family monastery, was the first house of Augustinian canons to be established in Shropshire. Richard of Belmeis (II) secured the prebends of St. Alkmund's for the house of Augustinian canons of the order of Arrouaise at Lilleshall, founded by his brother Philip of Belmeis. Both families contributed to the Bishop of Chester's Savigniac (later Cistercian) abbey at Buildwas, and a small Augustinian priory was founded at Wombridge by William of Hadley, vassal of William FitzAlan. The single Shropshire nunnery, in Brewood Forest, may have been an episcopal foundation.

All these houses stood within a few miles of Watling Street, in wooded regions that were just being opened up for cultivation, along the main arteries of communication. They helped to meet some of the needs arising from the transformation of the Saxon church. The old minsters had served scattered chapels in huge parishes; they had also provided hospitality along the main routes and in every centre of government. The first post-Conquest monastic houses did neither in the churches they absorbed; one priest might replace the former community. At this date the grant of a church to a monastery usually meant the advowson and the extensive lands of the church. It did not usually in practice carry the great tithes and, after canon law had become systematized in the second quarter of the 12th century, appropriations had to be sanctioned by the bishop. Some very early appropriations, however, such as that of Morville church by Shrewsbury Abbey, may merely have given formal legality to conditions already existing. Any lord might grant two-thirds of his demesne tithes away from a parish church to a religious house. Possibly the new orders of regular canons were favoured at this time in the hope that the canons would serve some of the churches in person; in practice they very rarely did so. Parochial needs had to be met by the foundation of new chapels, their endowment with a new glebe, and the appointment of local chaplains. The growth of new parishes in Shropshire at this time was thus to some extent a by-product of the monastic movement. The monasteries could, however, provide hospitality more directly. Both the abbey of Buildwas and Shrewsbury's dependent cell at Morville were expressly founded with an obligation to provide hospitality. There was probably a similar obligation at Bromfield, where a dependent cell of Gloucester Abbey replaced the older collegiate establishment in the early years of Henry II.

Two later priories almost on the frontiers of Wales owed their foundation to emergent baronial families in the late 12th and early 13th centuries. The fourth Shropshire house of Augustinian canons was founded at Snead by Robert de Boullers, lord of Montgomery, and moved shortly afterwards to Chirbury. The Fitz Warin priory at Alberbury, first offered to Lilleshall, finally became a dependency of the abbey of Grandmont in Limousin. Both Chirbury and Alberbury were old minsters but by the 13th century the grant of a church carried only the advowson and the churches became useful sources of wealth only when the two small priories subsequently secured the appropriation of the tithes.

There were no major foundations in north Shropshire. The great churches there were given to Shrewsbury at an early date, while later the FitzAlans and their greatest vassals, the Lestranges of Knockin, were dominant in north-western Shropshire and their new gifts were directed towards Haughmond. In north-eastern Shropshire, however, some property was acquired by the Cheshire abbey of Combermere. Religious houses in other counties had few dependent cells on their Shropshire estates; Wigmore established one at Ratlinghope but an attempt by Combermere to settle monks at Church Preen was unsuccessful.

None of the Shropshire religious houses was large or of more than local importance, though Haughmond and Lilleshall were among the few houses of Augustinian canons to have an abbot at their head and the abbot of Shrewsbury continued to attend Parliaments until the Dissolution. Their position on the marches of Wales brought them into some political prominence during the Welsh wars of the 13th and early 14th centuries and again during the troubles of Richard II's reign; it also exposed some of them and their lands to intermittent raids and the ravages of war.

Most of the records of internal administration have been scattered and lost. Cartularies survive for Shrewsbury, Haughmond, Lilleshall, Wombridge, and Wenlock and substantial numbers of original charters for Alberbury, Chirbury, and Lilleshall. Two treasurer's rolls from Lilleshall are all that remain from the central financial records of any of the houses. Consequently, the *Taxatio* of 1291, with all its defects, omissions, and conventional assessments, is the only indication of the income of most of the Shropshire houses before the 16th century. For the decades just before the Dissolution the sources are better; since most of the monastic revenues came by then from rents, the figures given in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* are reasonably accurate and the first minsters' accounts are full and detailed. There are also visitation records for houses in Lichfield diocese, 1518–24.

Most of the larger houses showed enough financial resilience for orderly life to be possible. The secularization and whittling down of the older ecclesiastical estates, far advanced at the Norman conquest, had been arrested in the 12th century by the foundation of new monasteries. When gifts of demesne tithes had been converted into fixed pensions which had become insignificant in the 13th century, tithe wealth was tapped once more through the appropriation of churches. Since advancing cultivation in parts of Shropshire, even in the 14th and 15th centuries, continued to bring in fresh tithes, and canon law to some extent checked long-term farming, tithes remained an important and flexible item in the revenue of all the Shropshire houses except the Cistercian abbey of Buildwas. Leases of tithes were rarely for more than a few years and some tithes were collected in kind. In 1291 rents everywhere made up a high proportion of income from temporalities, but demesne farming was on a significant scale. The houses with lay brethren (Buildwas, Haughmond, Lilleshall, Alberbury, and possibly Wombridge) all had at first an expanding grange economy but when the recruitment of lay brethren declined later they faced problems of adaptation. Such expedients as the farming of a distant grange jointly to a canon of Lilleshall and a lay shepherd illustrate the difficulties. Shrewsbury, Wenlock, and Bromfield depended on a combination of customary and paid labour on their demesnes from the time they began to cultivate them directly. All, however, moved away from direct cultivation to rents in the 14th and 15th centuries. Their prosperity depended in part on the system adopted; Haughmond, Shrewsbury, and Wenlock, with their many leases of small properties for short periods and at will, were better placed to meet both the rising prices of the 16th century and the demands of powerful neighbours for farms than was Buildwas, which leased most of its granges for terms of up to 99 years from the late 15th century. The sources of income everywhere continued to be varied; pastoral farming was important, the sheep of Buildwas, Haughmond, Lilleshall, and Shrewsbury and the cattle of Lilleshall remaining valuable after the arable demesnes had declined. Seigneurial rights, including heriots and terciars, were a useful element in the economy of Wenlock and Bromfield; everywhere mills made up a small but useful percentage of the rents. Shrewsbury and Wenlock fostered new towns at Baschurch and Madeley. There was also some industrial activity, exemplified by the fulling mills of Haughmond, Shrewsbury, and Lilleshall,

the coal mines and iron forges of Wenlock, Wombridge, and Buildwas, and the tanneries of Lilleshall.

In medium-sized monasteries like the Shropshire houses, which were without clear departmentalization and a stable financial system, both discipline and prosperity were liable to fluctuate according to the ability of the monastic superior, but certain general trends are apparent. Haughmond and the small priory of Wombridge had relatively sound finances. Lilleshall, the only house with considerable property outside Shropshire, suffered from the unwieldiness of its estates and was constantly on the verge of debt. Wenlock, an alien house nearly ruined by royal exactions in the 14th century, recovered after its denization. Shrewsbury Abbey increased the value of its estates so successfully that the dilapidated state of some of the buildings in the 16th century must have been due to neglect and mismanagement. Buildwas, moderately prosperous up to the late 14th century, thereafter became less able to meet economic change. Only the small houses of Alberbury and Chirbury, under-endowed from their foundation and on the Welsh border, were so crippled by poverty and disorder that religious life was seriously endangered. Of the small dependent cells, Preen, Morville, and Ratlinghope were never more than centres for estate administration, and Bromfield appears to have declined to a similar position in the later Middle Ages.

There is little indication of intellectual activity by Shropshire monks but this may possibly be due to loss of sources: the remarkable collection of books surviving from the library of Buildwas is a reminder of the intellectual resources that might be available in even a small, moderately endowed house. In the later Middle Ages Shrewsbury regularly sent monks to Oxford and canons of Haughmond were found there more intermittently but, apart from one or two Latin saints' lives and collections of miracles written in the monasteries, surviving literary productions of Shropshire monks are limited to devotional works in the vernacular. This is characteristic of their place in 15th-century society; they served to focus lay piety through fraternities and new chantries and, in one case, by taking over the administration of a hospital. Nevertheless there was no general movement against their suppression. After the Dissolution Shrewsbury corporation petitioned unsuccessfully for the preservation of the abbey buildings in order to entertain important visitors and both Shrewsbury and Wenlock were proposed without effect as bishops' seats. In the end the only monastic buildings that continued to serve a religious purpose were the parish churches at Shrewsbury, Bromfield, Chirbury, Morville, and elsewhere, which had been engulfed in the early medieval movement of monastic endowment.

The military orders were represented in Shropshire by the Hospitallers of Halston and the Templar preceptory of Lydley in Cardington, both of which were founded in the mid 12th century. The Hospitaller preceptory of Dinmore (Herefs.) also owned estates in the south of the county. In the later 13th century Halston became the administrative centre for Hospitaller estates in North Wales. When Lydley was suppressed shortly afterwards, its estates passed, not to the Hospitallers, but to the earls of Arundel.

The four great orders of friars all had houses in the county; the Dominicans in Shrewsbury, the Franciscans in Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth, the Austin Friars in Shrewsbury, Ludlow, and Woodhouse near Cleobury Mortimer, and the Carmelites in Ludlow. They attracted endowments from rising urban families as well as from the country gentry and their popularity continued until the Dissolution, when there was a strong local movement for the continuance of some of them.

Although a handful of 'minster' churches survived the redistribution of church lands after the Conquest there were only three fully collegiate churches in Shropshire by the

mid 12th century. St. Chad and St. Mary, Shrewsbury, were pre-Conquest foundations, the first under episcopal and the second under royal patronage, though there are indications that St. Chad may have been refounded in the early 12th century. St. Mary Magdalen, Bridgnorth, was a newcomer, for it was a royal free chapel replacing the college founded in 1086 by Earl Roger to endow his clerks and to grace his new town of Quatford. It was and remained the best endowed of the three churches, for St. Chad and St. Mary had lost much of their original endowments by the time of Domesday. Although their canons were nearly all non-resident, the vicars choral of these three churches and other subordinate clergy helped to satisfy local needs for obits and chantry services.

Three new collegiate churches were founded in the early 15th century. Battlefield was founded explicitly for the souls of those slain in the Battle of Shrewsbury (1403) and similar motives may have prompted Isabel Pembridge, founder of Tong College, and Thomas Draper of Newport, once a member of the household of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. All three were administered in accordance with detailed statutes, those of Battlefield being drawn up by its first master nearly forty years after its foundation, and there is no indication that these were seriously contravened.

That remarkable product of medieval urban piety, the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, finds a place below since it maintained a college of chantry priests to intercede for its members. The guild's large local estate, its connexions with town government, and its contribution to the parish church make it an institution of paramount importance in the medieval history of Ludlow borough. It can also claim a wider significance since, from at least the early 15th century, it was drawing its members from all parts of southern England and Wales.

The eight medieval hospitals treated below were all founded in the 12th or early 13th centuries. Their founders are in some cases unknown but that at Oswestry was founded by a Bishop of St. Asaph, while Shrewsbury Abbey and the church of St. Chad respectively may have played a part in the foundation of Shrewsbury St. Giles and Shrewsbury St. John. The founder of Bridgnorth St. John was a local magnate, Ralph LeStrange of Alveley, but Bridgnorth St. James and Ludlow St. John were founded by burgesses of those towns. Four of these hospitals have left no record of their existence, except as chapels, after the 13th century, and none of those remaining continued to fulfil its original purpose in the later Middle Ages. The two most notable hospitals, those of St. John at Bridgnorth and Ludlow, were transformed in the 14th century into small colleges of chantry priests. The leper hospitals of St. Giles at Ludford and Shrewsbury have survived in name until the present day but both were refounded in the 16th century. In addition to these there were a number of other hospitals of which very little is known. A hospital at Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury, was in existence in the 1270s;¹ at Bridgnorth a lazaret west of the town towards Oldbury, was referred to from the mid 13th century as the 'old spittle' to distinguish it from the later hospitals of St. James and St. John;² the hospital of St. Giles, Newport, recorded in 1337,³ stood south of the town on the road to Chetwynd Aston;⁴ St. John's Hospital, Much Wenlock, recorded in 1267 and 1275,⁵ is supposed to have stood on the site of the Corn Exchange in High Street (formerly Spittle Street);⁶ a hospital at Nesscliff

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, 246; S.P.L., MS. 28 (transcript of 'Hundred roll', no. 513); *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 173-4. The location of its small estate was preserved in 19th-century field names: *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 174-5.

² S.R.O. 1104, box 3, transcript of Hardwicke's coll. nos. 70, 106; *ibid.* box 16, rental, 1502; N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 1404; C. 1/1188/13-14.

³ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, 526.

⁴ It was described as 'St. Giles del Path' in 1337: *ibid.* One of the 13th-century common fields of Chetwynd Aston was said to run towards 'the Path': S.R.O. 1910/554.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, 99; 1272-81, 89.

⁶ H. E. Forrest, *Old Houses of Wenlock* (1914), 25. There is no foundation for the tradition that Ashfield Hall, Much Wenlock, was originally a leper hospital: cf. *ibid.* 23-25.

presumably ceased to exist after it had been granted to Aconbury Priory in the mid 13th century.⁷

Included below are accounts of four medieval almshouses. All survived the Reformation and three were still in existence in 1969. Although all of them were founded by individuals the two Shrewsbury almshouses soon afterwards came under the control of local craft guilds and the government of Hosier's Almshouses, Ludlow, was entrusted by its founder to the Palmers' Guild; Newport College was dissolved before it could exercise similar oversight of the Newport Town Almshouses. Hosier's Almshouses apart, there is no indication that inmates lived in accordance with a rule, other than the normal obligation to pray for the benefactors.

There is evidence for the existence of at least four other late medieval almshouses. One was built at Ellesmere by the lady of the manor in 1424⁸ and contained nine almspeople in 1429.⁹ Each of them received 1d. a day and they were provided with shoes, cloth, and fuel,¹⁰ but the almshouse was no longer maintained by the lord of the manor in the 1450s.¹¹ The Borough Almshouses at Bridgnorth were in existence by 1493¹² and four almshouses had been established at Much Wenlock by 1485.¹³ Almshouses of Holy Cross in Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, had been founded before the Dissolution.¹⁴

The only Shropshire hermitages known to have achieved some degree of permanence were those of Spellcross in Shrewsbury, Athelardston near Bridgnorth, and the Wrekin. The first, which stood near the road from Shrewsbury to Meole Brace,¹⁵ apparently existed in the early 13th century.¹⁶ A chapel of St. Mary Magdalen had been built there by 1356, when land nearby was given to the hermit to endow a daily chantry service.¹⁷ Reference is made to a hermit of Spellcross between 1381 and 1526.¹⁸ and the site was granted by the Crown to two traffickers in concealed lands in 1571.¹⁹ The hermitage of Athelardston, cut in the rock near the road from Bridgnorth to Worfield, still survives²⁰ and is thought to take its name from a brother of King Athelstan.²¹ Presumably because it stood in the royal forest of Morfe the Crown exercised patronage over this hermitage during the 14th century²² and in the early 15th century it may have been occupied for a time by the former Dominican friar John Grace.²³ The hermit of the Wrekin also lived within a royal forest. In 1267 he was provided by the Crown with an allowance of six quarters of corn from Pendlestone mills, Bridgnorth, commuted in 1270 to 2 marks a year,²⁴ and there are later references to him in 1355²⁵ and 1500.²⁶

In Shrewsbury there were also hermitages at Cadogan's Cross (1355) and St. Catherine's, Coton (1408),²⁷ and recluses at the Dominican Friary (1415),²⁸ Holy Cross Church (1376),²⁹ St. Chad's (1355),³⁰ St. George's (1310),³¹ St. Mary's (1272),³² and St. Romuald's (1315).³³ Elsewhere hermits are recorded at Albrighton near

⁷ Eyton, x. 202-3, 276.

⁸ S.R.O. 212, box 72, receiver's acct. 1424-5.

⁹ Ibid. box 73, receiver's acct. 1428-9.

¹⁰ Ibid. 1428-35.

¹¹ Ibid. 1457-8.

¹² N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 125, 345; cf. 4th Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 312, pp. 232-3 (1820), v.

¹³ Dukes, *Antiq. Salop.* 94. They had a connexion with the service of Our Lady in the parish church (ibid.) but are not recorded among the endowments of that chantry in 1548 (*T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 365); they were, however, in existence in 1543 (*T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] vi. 102, 117).

¹⁴ S.C. 6/Edw. VI/392 m. 10.

¹⁵ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 165 n.

¹⁶ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 267. The reference may, however, be to an anchorite's cell in Meole Brace church.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, 404.

¹⁸ Shrews. boro. rec. 791 (ct. r. July 1381); ibid. 1792 (ct. r. July 1510); ibid. 986 (estreat 1513-14); ibid. 1793 (ct. r. Mar. 1526).

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1569-72, 403.

²⁰ For plan see *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] i, facing p. 160.

²¹ Eyton, i. 352 n.; cf. Leland, *Itin.* ed. Toulmin Smith, ii. 86.

²² *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 232; 1334-8, 91; 1345-8, 92; 1381-5, 241; cf. *S.H.C.* N.S. viii. 40.

²³ B. M. Harl. MS. 2179, f. 16; cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, 275-6; *The Coventry Leet Bk.* pt. i (E.E.T.S. orig. ser. cxxxiv), 96-97.

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, 110, 417; cf. Eyton, i. 310; ix. 149.

²⁵ *S.H.C.* N.S. viii. 154; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. v. 394.

²⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vi, p. xxiv.

²⁷ Ibid. v. 394; Shrews. boro. rec. 817 (ct. r. Feb. 1408).

²⁸ F. D. S. Darwin, *Eng. Mediaeval Recluse*, 60-1.

²⁹ S.P.L., Deeds 3994.

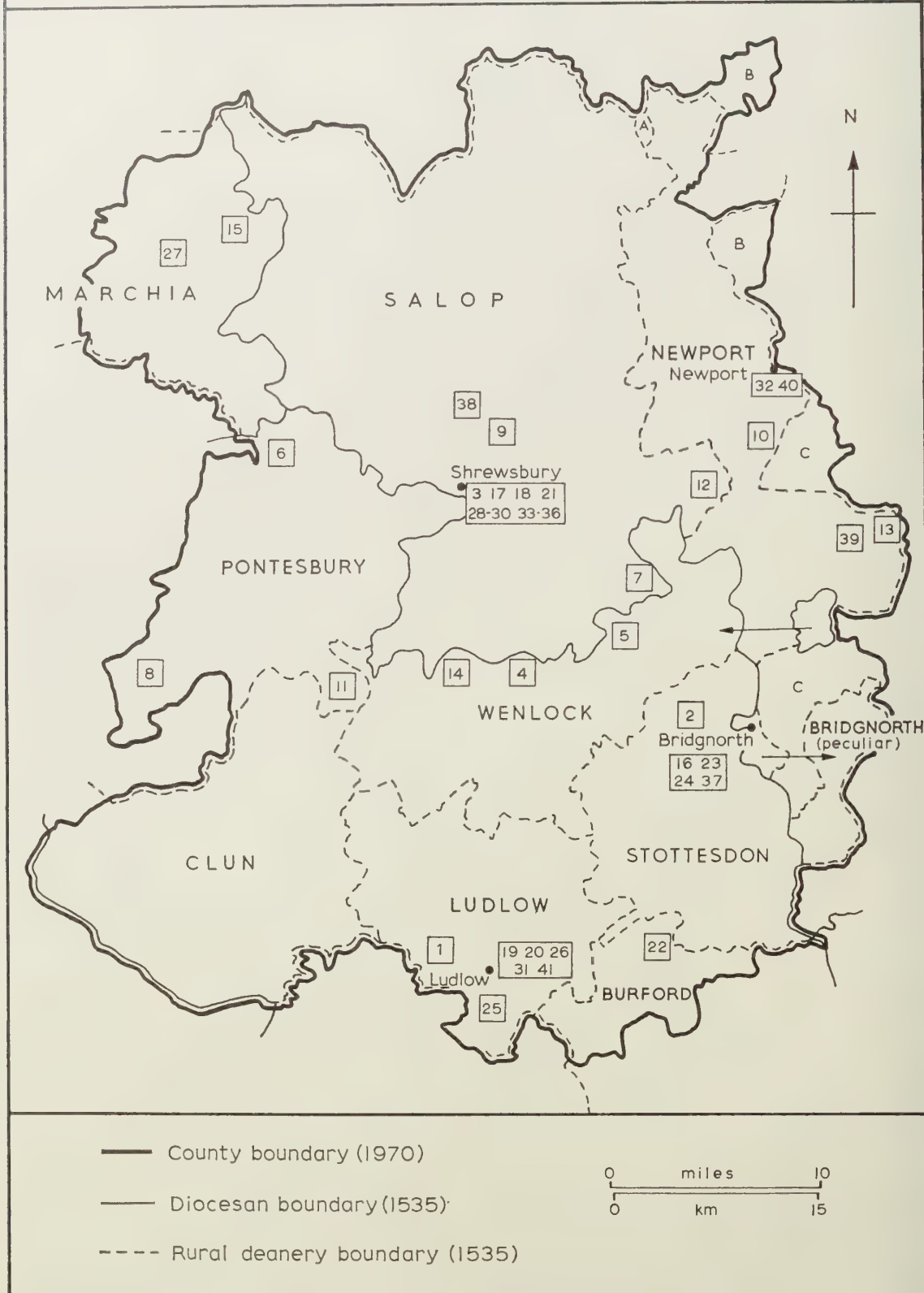
³⁰ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, f. 230; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. v. 394.

³¹ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/1, f. 65v.; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* i. 315 n.

³² Eyton, vi. 89-90. The anchorite here was entitled to an annual payment of 20s. from Kenley manor.

³³ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/1, f. 67v. There were said to be several female anchorites here at this time.

RURAL DEANERIES IN 1535 AND MEDIEVAL RELIGIOUS HOUSES



RELIGIOUS HOUSES

KEY TO MAP OF RURAL DEANERIES IN 1535 AND MEDIEVAL RELIGIOUS HOUSES

RURAL DEANERIES, ARCHDEACONRIES, AND DIOCESES

Newport and Salop deaneries formed the archdeaconry of Salop in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. Burford, Clun, Ludlow, Pontesbury, Stottesdon, and Wenlock deaneries formed the archdeaconry of Salop in the diocese of Hereford.

Marchia deanery was part of the diocese and archdeaconry of St. Asaph.

Parts of other deaneries, all in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, are marked as follows:

A part of Nantwich deanery in the archdeaconry of Chester

B parts of Newcastle and Stone deanery in the archdeaconry of Stafford

C parts of Lapley and Trysull deanery in the archdeaconry of Stafford

The boundaries of the rural deaneries are based on the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535. They are to some extent notional since there were areas of peculiar jurisdiction which, except for Bridgnorth, are not shown on the map.

BENEDICTINE MONKS

1. Bromfield Priory
2. Morville Priory
3. Shrewsbury Abbey

CLUNIAN MONKS

4. Preen Priory
5. Wenlock Priory

GRANDMONTINE MONKS

6. Alberbury Priory

CISTERCIAN MONKS

7. Buildwas Abbey

AUGUSTINIAN CANONS

8. Chirbury Priory
9. Haughmond Abbey
10. Lilleshall Abbey
11. Ratlinghope Priory
12. Wombridge Priory

AUGUSTINIAN CANONESSES

13. Brewood Priory

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

14. Lydley Preceptory

KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS

15. Halston Preceptory

FRIARS

16. Bridgnorth Franciscans
17. Shrewsbury Franciscans
18. Shrewsbury Dominicans
19. Ludlow Carmelites
20. Ludlow Augustinians
21. Shrewsbury Augustinians
22. Woodhouse Augustinians

HOSPITALS

23. Bridgnorth, St. John
24. Bridgnorth, St. James
25. Ludford, St. Giles
26. Ludlow, St. John
27. Oswestry, St. John
28. Shrewsbury, St. George
29. Shrewsbury, St. Giles
30. Shrewsbury, St. John

ALMSHOUSES

31. Ludlow, Hosier's Almshouses
32. Newport, Town Almshouses
33. Shrewsbury, St. Chad's Almshouses
34. Shrewsbury, Drapers' Almshouses

COLLEGES

35. Shrewsbury, St. Chad
36. Shrewsbury, St. Mary
37. Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalen
38. Battlefield, St. Mary Magdalen
39. Tong, St. Bartholomew
40. Newport, St. Mary

RELIGIOUS GUILD

41. Ludlow, Palmers' Guild

Shifnal (1285),³⁴ Langley in Ruckley and Langley (1179),³⁵ Leebotwood or Betchcott (before 1170),³⁶ Ludlow (1406–10),³⁷ Newport (1355–71),³⁸ and Shrawardine (before 1155)³⁹ and anchorites at Astley near Shrewsbury (1265),⁴⁰ the chapel in Ludlow castle (1241),⁴¹ Prior's Lee (1410),⁴² and either Stapleton or Church Preen (13th century).⁴³

³⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, p. 337.

³⁵ E 32/143; cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 486. ³⁶ Eyton, vi. 245.

³⁷ *Reg. R. Mascall* (C. & Y.S.), 190; *Cal. Pat.* 1408–13, 217. At the chapel of St. Catherine on Ludford Bridge, which may still have been served by a hermit in 1464: *Reg. J. Stanbury* (C. & Y.S.), 92.

³⁸ *S.H.C.* N.S. viii. 60, 154; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. v. 394.

³⁹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 36.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, 53. ⁴¹ *Cal. Lib.* 1240–5, 72.

⁴² A former canon of Wombridge: L.J.R.O., B/a 1/7, f. 200v.

⁴³ *Chron. de Lanercost*, ed. J. Stevenson (1839), 185; A. Sparrow, *The History of Church Preen* (1898), 137–41; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. ix. 104.

HOUSES OF BENEDICTINE MONKS

1. THE PRIORY OF BROMFIELD

BEFORE the Norman Conquest Bromfield church was a wealthy minster of royal foundation,¹ served by twelve canons, who had at one time held all twenty hides of the huge manor of Bromfield. About 1060 King Edward the Confessor issued a writ granting extensive liberties to the canons: sac and soc, infangenetheof, grithbreach, hamsoen, forsteall, toll and team, and certain fines; also some kind of exemption from episcopal interference in the words 'and I will not suffer anyone to take anything therefrom, neither bishop nor any other person, save whomsoever they may themselves desire'.² An unusually full entry in Domesday Book tells a little of the early history of the community. Spirtes the priest, a notorious pluralist, had held ten of the twenty hides of church land and, after his banishment, the king had granted them to Robert Fitz Wimarch as to a canon. Robert alienated the land to his son-in-law and, though King Edward ordered an investigation at Christmas 1065, he died before the property could be restored to the church and it subsequently remained in lay hands.³ The other ten hides, which covered a wide area in the valleys of the Teme and its tributaries just north of Ludford with outlying lands in Ashford Bowdler and Halford, continued to support twelve canons. Gradually, however, in the early 12th century the canons were replaced by monks.

This phase of Bromfield's history is almost undocumented. There are references to 'Osbert, Prior of Bromfield' c. 1115⁴ and in 1132,⁵ and possibly an anomalous mixed type of community existed.⁶ Certainly both monks and canons were at Bromfield in 1155, when Henry II's charter definitely established a Benedictine priory there. As patron of Bromfield church the king gave it to the prior and monks to hold in free alms *sicut meam dominicam capellam*,⁷ together with all the lands that the canons had held in the time of his grandfather, namely Halford, Dinchope, Ashford Bowdler, Felton, Burway, and Ledwyche. The priory was also granted three prebends in Bromfield and three in Halton but surviving canons were allowed to retain a life-interest in their prebends.⁸ The wording of the charter suggests the establishment of an independent Benedictine priory, and indeed all such grants by Henry II were addressed to the prior and monks of

Bromfield.⁹ Nevertheless it marked the beginning of the priory's subjection to St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester. A later entry in the *History* of Gloucester Abbey states that in 1155 'the canons of Bromfield gave their church and themselves as monks to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, by the hand of Gilbert, Bishop of Hereford, and with the approval of Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury and papal legate'.¹⁰ In the same year Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, instituted the Gloucester monk Robert Haseley as Prior of Bromfield.¹¹ Possibly Gloucester Abbey hastened the process by putting pressure on the canons to become monks of Gloucester: certainly in 1166 complaints of certain canons that they were being coerced and imprisoned came to the ears of the archbishop, who ordered the Bishop of Hereford to make inquiry.¹² The outcome is not known, but in due course all the property of Bromfield church came to Gloucester Abbey and the priory remained a cell of Gloucester until the Dissolution.

The exact nature of its exemption 'as a royal demesne chapel' was sometimes uncertain and may have changed with the passage of time. Gilbert Foliot accepted the king's demand that the priory should enjoy the same liberties as his demesne chapels elsewhere, adding 'the king does not allow me to have any jurisdiction over the prior or his successors, neither may I take any procuration save by grace if I happen to pass through'.¹³ Later bishops often passed a night at Bromfield and dated their letters from there, but on one occasion at least the bishop and his household paid for their food, the priory merely providing fodder for their horses.¹⁴ Possibly an informal agreement was reached, whereby the priory fell in with the bishop's requests provided that he did not demand provisions as of right;¹⁵ in time, however, the bishop came to take procurations regularly from both priory and parish church.¹⁶ As for visitation, the priory resisted the bishop and produced its charters in vain. From at least 1275 regular visitations were carried out in the priory and, when the bishop's right was challenged in 1350-3, he was able to produce from earlier registers ample evidence that such visitations had been carried out.¹⁷

On the temporal side the exemption was clearer. In addition to the privileges granted by Edward the Confessor the priory had secured from Henry II

¹ F. E. Harmer, 'A Bromfield and a Coventry writ of King Edward the Confessor', *The Anglo-Saxons*, ed. P. Clemoes (1959), 91-92, treats the question of royal foundation as open, but references in royal charters to the church as the king's demesne chapel leave no room for doubt: see below, p. 28.

² Printed in Harmer, op. cit. 102; cf. *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 425.

³ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 313; cf. Eyton, v. 207-8.

⁴ See below, p. 29.

⁵ Balliol Coll. MS. 271, f. 88.

⁶ Terminology was fluid at this period but, although monastic deans could occur at the head of dependent priories (cf. B. R. Kemp, 'The monastic dean of Leominster', *E.H.R.* lxxxiii. 505-15), there are no grounds for thinking that the term 'prior' could be applied to the head of a community made up entirely of secular clerks.

⁷ *Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestriae* (Rolls Ser.), ii. 213-14.

⁸ Prior's Halton, Lady Halton, Hill Halton: A. L. Moir, *Bromfield Priory and Church* (Chester, 1947), 10.

⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 210.

¹⁰ *Hist. Cart. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), i. 19.

¹¹ *The Letters and Charters of Gilbert Foliot*, ed. A. Morey and C. N. L. Brooke (1967), 368; cf. Morey and Brooke, *Gilbert Foliot and his Letters*, 84 n., 223.

¹² *Materials for the History of Thomas Becket* (Rolls Ser.), v. 401-2.

¹³ *Letters and Charters of Gilbert Foliot*, ed. Morey and Brooke, 368.

¹⁴ In 1290: *Household Roll of Ric. de Swinfield* (Camd. Soc. 1st ser. lix), 78; (1st ser. lxii), pp. clxxxvii-clxxxviii.

¹⁵ Cf. conditions during the early period of Battle Abbey's exemption: Eleanor Searle, 'Battle Abbey and exemption', *E.H.R.* lxxxiii. 452-3.

¹⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 422. Procurations owed to the Bishop of Hereford for his visitations of the priory averaged £1 11s. 1d. a year; procurations to the archdeacon for visiting the parish church amounted to 6s. 8d. a year.

¹⁷ *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 155-6, 182, 238-40.

exemption from toll and other dues and from suit of shire and hundred.¹⁸ Henry III, when confirming Bromfield's status as a royal demesne chapel in 1258, provided that pleas of land involving the priory should be heard nowhere but in the king's courts and that the prior might do as he chose with his lands and woods.¹⁹

The priory was occupied by Gloucester monks, and priors were appointed and dismissed by the Abbot of Gloucester. Legally they were the abbot's proctors, with no right to a seal of their own, and the abbots did not regard themselves as bound by any agreement made by the prior without consent of the Gloucester chapter.²⁰ An agreement between Alexander, Prior of Bromfield, and Simon son of Robert of Bromfield, sealed by Henry, Abbot of Gloucester, represents normal practice;²¹ so do 14th-century leases granted by the abbots of Gloucester for rents payable to the abbot and his successors and the Prior of Bromfield,²² or to the Abbot of Gloucester by the hand of the Prior of Bromfield.²³ A court roll shows tenements held *per scriptum abbatis*.²⁴ It was alleged after the Dissolution that the priors had no common seal and therefore leases granted by them were of no effect,²⁵ but the judgement on this point is not recorded. There are, however, some indications that priors of Bromfield had a seal of limited validity. Entries in the court rolls show the prior granting a lease of tithe and warranting it,²⁶ and making grants²⁷ and leases²⁸ by means of sealed deeds. Either there was such a seal valid in manorial but not in royal courts, or the abbot's seal was loosely described as the prior's. There is no doubt that normally the prior was simply the abbot's proctor, though practice may have been a little less consistent and clear than principle.

The small community took over the existing parish church, which was apparently rebuilt in the earlier 12th century as a cruciform building, perhaps with a central tower. At some period the north transept and the 12th-century chancel disappeared. It has been suggested that they were destroyed by a fall of the tower and were not afterwards replaced. If such a fall occurred it is likely to have been before the existing north-west tower of the church was built early in the 13th century.²⁹ The priory appears to have appropriated the crossing (the later chancel) and the south transept for its offices, leaving the western part of the church for the lay congregation.

¹⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, 210.

¹⁹ S.R.O. 52/7 (the original charter, which was not enrolled).

²⁰ Eyton, v. 213.

²¹ S.R.O. 20, box 19, deed, 1228 × 43.

²² *Ibid.* box 22, lease, 1326.

²³ *Ibid.* lease, 1381.

²⁴ *Ibid.* box 1, ct. r. 1358–9.

²⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* iv. 154.

²⁶ S.R.O. 20, box 1, ct. r. 1383–5.

²⁷ *Ibid.* ct. r. 1358–9.

²⁸ *Ibid.* box 2, ct. r. 1401–2.

²⁹ Cranage, i. 70–71. Other authorities rule out a central tower because of the absence of thickening in the supporting walls: A. L. Moir and C. A. R. Radford in *Arch. Jnl.* cxiii. 192–3. The architecture of the church is reserved for fuller treatment in another volume.

³⁰ Cranage, i. 70–72; Moir, *Bromfield Priory*, 20.

³¹ Alan, precentor of Bromfield, witnessed a deed of c. 1300: S.R.O. 356/MT/1026. There are references in the court rolls of 1385–6 to rents and tithes owed *ad officium cantarie* and *ad officium sacristie*: *ibid.* 20, box 1. By this date, however, the entries may indicate the allocation of

Conventual buildings adjoined the south wall of the nave.³⁰ At first the community was large enough to include a precentor and a sacrist.³¹ In the early 13th century some of the priors were able men and one at least, Henry Foliot, subsequently became Abbot of Gloucester.³² Later, discipline declined and numbers were not always kept up. On one occasion the bishop complained that there were three or four too few and that two monks had been sent from Gloucester for the visitation in order to deceive him. He found much to criticize: two of the monks were entirely given over to hunting and archery, and the others were so often out of their priory that they were almost beyond hope.³³ Conditions did not improve, for in 1325 the Abbot of Gloucester petitioned the king to be allowed to withdraw the Bromfield monks to Gloucester in the interests of monastic discipline and orderly worship.³⁴ The outcome of the inquiry that followed is not known, but there is some evidence of decline in numbers and a change in status by the time of the Dissolution.

The endowment of the priory consisted of the appropriated church of Bromfield, with its dependent chapels of Ludford, Ashford Bowdler, Halford, and Dinchope, and the lands that had made up the prebends of the twelve canons. There were minor acquisitions³⁵ and adjustments of common rights,³⁶ but the property remained substantially unchanged until the Dissolution.³⁷ Some part of the priory's demesne remained in hand until the 16th century: in 1291 this included 8 carucates of arable land, worth £4, with hay valued at 15s.,³⁸ and demesne in hand was valued at £3 13s. 4d. in 1535.³⁹ Profits of its manor courts were a more important source of income than is suggested by the assessments of 1291 and 1535, when they were said to yield £3 and 16s. 8d. respectively. In the 14th and early 15th centuries pleas, perquisites, and fines commonly produced between £8 and £9 a year and sometimes as much as £22.⁴⁰ The priory's tithes were being sold in the later 13th century to Ludlow merchants, to the scandal of the bishop,⁴¹ and the great tithes continued to be farmed in the later Middle Ages.

The priory, representing Gloucester Abbey,⁴² appointed a vicar to serve the parish church. Although the obligation of the vicar to provide a resident chaplain in Ludford and adequate service at the chapels of Ashford, Dinchope, and Halford

funds rather than the continued existence of precentor and sacrist.

³² *Cal. Pat.* 1225–32, 189.

³³ *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 237. The proper number is not stated but it can hardly have been less than seven or eight.

³⁴ *Rot. Parl.* i. 436.

³⁵ e.g. 20 acres were acquired in Oakly: *Hist. Cart. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), i. 221–2.

³⁶ e.g. an agreement with Simon son of Robert of Bromfield about assarts and common rights in Mocktree: S.R.O. 20, box 19.

³⁷ One or two small commitments of Gloucester Abbey in Shropshire were handled by the Prior of Bromfield: he received a portion of 8s. 4d. for tithes in Stokesay and paid 20s. to Wenlock Priory for its tithe rights there: Eyton, v. 41.

³⁸ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 163–4.

³⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 422.

⁴⁰ S.R.O. 20, boxes 1–2, ct. r. 1346–1449.

⁴¹ *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 237.

⁴² Bromfield was appropriated to Gloucester Abbey: *Hist. Cart. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), iii. 11.

was established in 1424,⁴³ the stipends of chaplains at Ludford, Halford, and Dinchope were included among the obligations of the priory in 1535.⁴⁴ At this time the vicar of Bromfield was receiving, in addition to his share of tithes and oblations, a pension of £2 13s. 4d. from the priory 'for his table',⁴⁵ an indication that, in the early days of the priory, the vicar had probably lived with the monks.

During the 15th century the priory was frequently exempted from contributing to subsidies on the grounds of poverty and disaster,⁴⁶ and its gross income was put at nearly £79 in 1535.⁴⁷ There appears to have been a change in its financial relations with Gloucester Abbey after the late 13th century; the prior had then owed a token sum of 40s.⁴⁸ and £6 8s. 8d. for tithe,⁴⁹ but in 1535 all the revenues of Bromfield were included in the assessment of Gloucester Abbey. This may indicate a change in the status of the priory; up to 1325 at least it was fully conventual but by 1535 it may have become a small cell of two or three monks chiefly concerned with running the estates.⁵⁰

As a dependency of a wealthy abbey, Bromfield survived until the surrender of St. Peter's, Gloucester, in 1538. It was leased, together with the rectory and all its lands, in 1541 to Charles Foxe,⁵¹ who purchased the property in 1558.⁵² Foxe set about converting the conventual part of the priory into a private house: the chancel, formerly the crossing of the early-12th-century church, was divided into two stories,⁵³ but the nave, north aisle, and north-west porch remained as the parish church. The house was burnt down in the 17th century, when Foxe's descendants moved elsewhere and the chancel was restored to use as part of the church.⁵⁴

The south transept and the conventual buildings adjoining it have disappeared, but some ruined walls of Foxe's Tudor house are still attached to the south side of the church. At the western boundary of the churchyard the priory gatehouse has survived. The lower part is a buttressed stone structure, probably dating from the 14th century: it has a pointed archway and, in the passage, two small single-light openings with cusped ogee heads. The timber-framed upper story is likely to have been added after the Dissolution.⁵⁵

⁴³ *Reg. T. Spofford* (C. & Y.S.), 49–51.

⁴⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 422.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ *Reg. T. Mylling* (C. & Y.S.), 2, 46, 149.

⁴⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 422.

⁴⁸ *Hist. Cart. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), iii. 103.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 231.

⁵⁰ See p. 21.

⁵¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 718.

⁵² *Cal. Pat.* 1557–8, 285.

⁵³ Cranage, i. 71.

⁵⁴ Moir, *Bromfield Priory*, 24.

⁵⁵ F. H. Crossley considered that the framing also was 14th-century work: Pevsner, *Shropshire*, 86. See also below, plate facing p. 44.

⁵⁶ His status is obscure.

⁵⁷ Eyton, iii. 232–3. Eyton's dating may be a little too early: see below, p. 37 n. 90 and p. 40.

⁵⁸ Balliol Coll. MS. 271, f. 88.

⁵⁹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 231–2.

⁶⁰ *Letters of Gilbert Foliot*, ed. Morey and Brooke, 364, 368.

⁶¹ *Pipe R.* 1194 (P.R.S. N.S. v), 144. Possibly the same as the preceding.

⁶² Eyton, v. 213.

⁶³ When elected Abbot of Gloucester: *Cal. Pat.* 1225–32, 189.

Osbert,⁵⁶ occurs 1119 × 28,⁵⁷ 1132,⁵⁸ 1129 × 47.⁵⁹

Robert of Haseley, appointed 1155.⁶⁰

Robert, occurs 1193–4.⁶¹

Elias, occurs 1203, 1208.⁶²

Henry Foliot, resigned 1228.⁶³

Alexander, occurs 1228 × 43.⁶⁴

Sampson (?), occurs 1243.⁶⁵

John de Worme, occurs 1284.⁶⁶

Thomas, occurs 1312–13.⁶⁷

John Toky, occurs 1346.⁶⁸

John de Eldesfelde (or Ellesforde), occurs 1355.⁶⁹

Thomas Penyard, occurs 1385, 1389.⁷⁰

Edmund Dursley, occurs 1401.⁷¹

Richard Horton, occurs 1424.⁷²

Thomas Bromfield, occurs 1432–3.⁷³

Thomas Wolriche, died or resigned by 1516.⁷⁴

Thomas Stanton, occurs 1516.⁷⁵

John Stamford, occurs 1526.⁷⁶

Thomas Sebroke, occurs 1537.⁷⁷

No common seal.⁷⁸

2. THE PRIORY OF MORVILLE

MORVILLE church was originally a Saxon minster served by eight canons. After 1071 Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, granted some of the prebends to his chaplains but between 1083 and 1086 he granted the whole church, with the reversion of the prebends, to Shrewsbury Abbey.¹ A new parish church was built and dedicated in 1118.² In or shortly after 1138, when the abbot applied for permission to appropriate the church, the Bishop of Hereford gave his approval on condition that the monks undertook responsibility for the service of the church and the provision of hospitality.³ The chancel was enlarged in the later 12th century to provide for the needs of the monks.⁴ The revenues from the extensive parish included, c. 1138, pensions from dependent chapels at Astley Abbots, Oldbury, and Tasley. The chapel at Astley Abbots, consecrated shortly afterwards, was appropriated c. 1219 to improve the hospitality of the priory.⁵ The chapel of Aston Eyre, built and endowed by the lay lord of that manor at about the

⁶⁴ S.R.O. 20, box 19, deed, 1228 × 43; *ibid.* 356/MT/1024.

⁶⁵ Moir, *Bromfield Priory*, 45.

⁶⁶ *Hist. Cart. Glouc.* (Rolls Ser.), iii. 22–24.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1307–13, 535–6; 1313–17, 72. According to Moir (op. cit. 45) his name was Thomas de Hourguldulle.

⁶⁸ S.R.O. 20, box 1, ct. r. 1346.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* ct. r. 1355.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* ct. r. 1383–5, 1387–9.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* box 2, ct. r. 1401–2.

⁷² *Reg. T. Spofford* (C. & Y.S.), 49.

⁷³ S.R.O. 356, box 319, *debitoria* of Palmers' Guild, 1423–33.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* box 420, bailiffs' acct. 1516.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 1526.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 1537.

⁷⁸ See p. 28.

¹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 1; *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 315; cf. R. Lennard, *Rural England, 1086–1135*, 396.

² Florence of Worcester, *Chronicon ex Chronicis*, ed. B. Thorpe, ii. 72; Cranage, i. 332.

³ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 334. The chapel of Billingsley, included in the grant, was surrendered to the abbey of Séz by a few years later: *ibid.* no. 337.

⁴ Cranage, i. 335.

⁵ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 347, 348.

same time as Astley Abbots, was appropriated in the later 12th century.⁶

Morville was never more than a cell of Shrewsbury; the priors were dative and all revenues were the property of the abbey, though an occasional small rent might be specially allocated by a donor to the lighting or other needs of Morville church.⁷ The house was able to provide lodging for the Bishop of Hereford, on his journeys round the diocese, at his own expense.⁸ Numbers may never have been more than two or three; in 1372 the 'prior of Morville' seems to have been living alone, as the abbot's representative, collecting tithes and other dues and appointing dependent chaplains.⁹ There was certainly only one monk, styled prior, at Morville in 1518 and 1521.¹⁰ When Richard Marshall, Abbot of Shrewsbury, resigned in 1529 he was given the revenues of the priory to provide £30 of his pension of £40.¹¹ He was living there as prior at the Dissolution, when he was granted the priory for life.¹² In 1545, when the reversion was granted to John Dudley, Viscount Lisle,¹³ its income was put at £30 os. 9d. and its expenses, including salaries of the chaplains of Morville and Aston Eyre, were £13 gs. 10½d.¹⁴ The cell or grange itself was 'in a state of utter ruin' and the prior, who survived until 1558, seems to have lived elsewhere; by 1546 the site was occupied by Roger Smyth.¹⁵ A tradition that fragments of the cell are incorporated in Morville Hall appears to be unfounded, although 12th-century stones have been re-used in its walls.¹⁶

PRIORS OF MORVILLE

John, occurs 1220.¹⁷

John *Wallensis*, occurs 1253.¹⁸

John Perle, occurs 1353.¹⁹

Walter, occurs 1364.²⁰

William Ball, occurs 1450.²¹

John Coly, occurs c. 1480.²²

William Gough, occurs 1518, 1521.²³

Richard Broughton, occurs before 1529.²⁴

Richard Marshall *alias* Baker, appointed 1529, surrendered 1540.²⁵

No common seal.

3. THE ABBEY OF SHREWSBURY

BEFORE the Norman Conquest a small wooden chapel dedicated in the name of St. Peter was built outside the east gate of Shrewsbury by Siward, son

of Ethelgar, a wealthy Saxon.¹ Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester, who visited it c. 1070, called it the poorest of the city churches but, according to his biographer, he prophesied that it would become the greatest of them all.² When Roger of Montgomery received the county of Shropshire in 1071 he gave the church to one of his clerks, Odelerius of Orléans, father of the historian Orderic Vitalis, and some twelve years later he undertook to found an abbey there. A full account of the foundation comes from the pen of Orderic himself, who, as a boy of eight learning his letters from the parish priest of St. Peter's, was presumably an eye-witness of the first ceremony;³ in its essentials his account is supported by Domesday Book and by the abbey charters. In February 1083 Earl Roger publicly pledged himself to found a new abbey, laying his gloves on the altar of St. Peter and granting the whole suburb outside the east gate, in the presence of Warin the sheriff, Picot de Say, and other vassals. Work was begun on a new stone church, and two monks were brought from Earl Roger's earlier foundation of Séz to supervise the masons and receive gifts. When the buildings were sufficiently advanced, probably late in 1087,⁴ regular life began under Fulchred of Séz, the first abbot.

Most of the numerous monastic foundations made in the early years of the Norman settlement were dependencies of Cluny or of some Norman abbey; only a handful were independent Benedictine houses from the time of foundation.⁵ One was the Conqueror's own foundation of Battle Abbey; two others, Chester and Shrewsbury, were founded in the chief towns of two great palatine earldoms. Shrewsbury was essentially the abbey of Earl Roger, founded either as an act of thanksgiving or to set the seal on his conquest of a county which, as Orderic notes, he had not acquired by hereditary right.⁶ He himself, his vassals, and his clerks endowed it; he became a monk there on his death-bed and he was buried in the abbey church 'between the two altars'.⁷ His clerk Odelerius, who had given up his house and rights in St. Peter's church at the foundation and later gave a hide in Charlton in Wrockwardine,⁸ became a monk there and gave his second son as an oblate.⁹ Warin the sheriff, who had married Earl Roger's niece, was one benefactor and Rainald, sheriff of Shropshire after Warin's death, was another. In 1086, before the first abbot had been appointed, the abbey held property valued at £46 18s. and assessed at just over 34 hides.¹⁰ This

²⁵ Ibid.

¹ Ordericus Vitalis, *Historia Ecclesiastica*, ed. A. Le Prévost (Paris, 1838-55), ii. 416.

² *The Vita Wulfstani of William of Malmesbury* [ed. R. R. Darlington] (Camd. Soc. 3rd ser. xl), 26-7, 92.

³ Ordericus Vitalis, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. 415-22.

⁴ In the abbey's charters 1087 was reckoned the year of foundation: N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 34, 35. Orderic says that Fulchred became abbot in the reign of William Rufus: *Hist. Eccl.* ii. 421.

⁵ Cf. Knowles, *Monastic Order*, 128-9.

⁶ Ordericus Vitalis, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. 419.

⁷ Ibid. 422. In the 13th century Earl Roger's tomb was in the Lady Chapel, east of the chancel, which was almost certainly not built at the time of his death in 1094. His first burial place was possibly in the chancel, between the high altar and the parochial altar in the nave.

⁸ Eyton, ix. 29.

⁹ Ordericus Vitalis, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. 421-2.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 311-2, 315, 316, 318, 319, 320. The values of Hodnet, Baschurch, and Great Ness churches are not stated.

⁶ Eyton, i. 206-10.

⁷ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 99; Eyton, i. 52.

⁸ Cf. *Household Roll of Ric. de Swinfield* (Camd. Soc. lix), 76; (lxii), p. clxxxv.

⁹ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 320.

¹⁰ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1 (pt. 1), p. 30.

¹¹ E. 315/94 pp. 27-28.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), pp. 541-2; S.P.L., Deeds 9549.

¹⁴ Eyton, i. 40-41.

¹⁵ Ibid. 41-42, 42 n.

¹⁶ Cranage, i. 339; ex. inf. Miss Bythell, Morville Hall (1969).

¹⁷ Eyton, vi. 184.

¹⁸ Ibid. i. 38 n.

¹⁹ *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 176-7.

²⁰ E 32/308.

²¹ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 122.

²² C. 1/59/64.

²³ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1 (pt. 1), pp. 30, 79.

²⁴ E. 315/94 pp. 27-28.

included income from burgesses and mills in Shrewsbury, the lands at Boreton in Condover of the former church of St. Peter, the manors of Eyton, Emstrey, and Tugford, and eight churches: Baschurch, Berrington, Diddlebury, Hodnet, Morville, Great Ness, Stottesdon, and Wrockwardine. Soon afterwards Gerard de Tournai gave Betton in Hales,¹¹ and the Bishop of Chester's manor of Betton in Berrington seems to have been an early gift.¹² Before Earl Roger died he had added the churches of six more great manors: Condover, Donington, Edmond, High Ercall, Tong, and Wellington, and two-thirds of his demesne tithes. Morville was a wealthy church with eight prebends¹³ and some of the other Saxon churches had as much as two hides of land,¹⁴ but the abbey had to wait for the reversion of some of the rectorial portions. Orderic described the endowment as moderate¹⁵ and William of Malmesbury hinted that the monks of Shrewsbury lived on hope.¹⁶ Roger's second son Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury, continued to support the monastery until his death in 1098.¹⁷ Other gifts between 1086 and 1098 included Oswestry church, granted by Rainald the sheriff and Hugh Fitz Warin,¹⁸ Albrighton near Shrewsbury,¹⁹ and Hordley.²⁰ Earl Roger's third son, Roger of Poitou, gave a fishery in Thelwall (Ches.),²¹ and the latter's men added lands and tithes in Thelwall, Garston, Woolston, and Poulton (Lancs.), and the church of Kirkham (Lancs.).²² A hide at Baschurch was given by Earl Roger's eldest son, Robert of Bellême,²³ after whose rebellion in 1102 the patronage of the abbey escheated to the Crown.

Thus less than twenty years after its foundation, and before all the gifts had taken effect, the abbey was deprived of the protection of its founders. Encroachments on the property began and holders of life-leases tried to make them hereditary. Siward, the Saxon founder of St. Peter's church, had surrendered all his claims in return for a life-grant of Cheney Longville,²⁴ but his son Aldred refused to relinquish the property until he had been paid £15;²⁵ the son of a canon of Morville tried to retain his father's prebend; though Richard de Belmeis (I), tenant of Betton Abbots, surrendered this estate on his death-bed (1127), his heirs tried for thirty years to retain it.²⁶ The abbey of Séz produced conflicting claims to property in Billingsley and probably also to rights of jurisdiction.²⁷ Some

years passed before Henry I took effective action to protect Shrewsbury Abbey. He had issued some charters early in his reign: a grant of timber from the royal forests for the monastic buildings,²⁸ a confirmation of the freedom from toll granted by William II,²⁹ and a grant or confirmation of a three-day fair;³⁰ but his most important charters date from the time of Abbot Godfrey. In 1121 he issued a writ securing Godfrey in all the possessions that Fulchred had held³¹ and in the same year he granted a general charter of confirmation.³² He also granted the monopoly of multure in the town.³³ Local magnates continued their support: Hamo Peverel and his wife Sibyl gave Crudgington, Kynnersley, and Sleaf, while lands in Loughton (Chetton), Wollerton (Hodnet), Norton in Hales, Pimley (Shrewsbury St. Mary), Booley (Stanton upon Hine Heath), Wigwig (Much Wenlock), and Winsley (Westbury) came from the Corbets, Fulk the sheriff, and others.³⁴ King Stephen granted a charter of confirmation³⁵ and the Empress Maud gave Aston in Wellington c. 1142.³⁶ Later gifts consisted of more distant properties: in Sutton and Mere (Staffs.), confirmed by Henry III;³⁷ in Isleham (Cambs.), from William FitzAlan, 1155–60;³⁸ Tadlow (Cambs.), from Fulk Fitz Warin, c. 1183, in return for the surrender of the abbey's claims to Alberbury church;³⁹ and salt-pans in Middlewich, Nantwich, and Droitwich, from Ranulf (II), Earl of Chester, William Malbank, and William FitzAlan.⁴⁰

The abbey's estates, centred as they were on the churches and demesnes of Earl Roger and his men, were scattered throughout all Shropshire except the south-west, where Roger's territorial influence was weak; the only isolated property near this region, Siward's former manor of Cheney Longville, was exchanged before 1135 with Henry de Say for the manor of Brompton in Berrington near Shrewsbury.⁴¹ Until at least 1291 manorial demesnes were retained in the principal groups of estates⁴² and probably served as centres for the collection of rents from the outlying properties. Nearest to the abbey, with its fields in Abbey Foregate and Monkmoor, were the estates at Emstrey, Betton Abbots, Brompton, and Boreton in Condover, south-east of Shrewsbury, and at Albrighton to the north. A second group centred on Eyton and Aston in Wellington, with woods on the slopes of the Wrekin. Slightly north of these were the manors of Sleaf

¹¹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 35. The authenticity and dates of the charters are fully discussed by Mrs. U. Rees in her forthcoming edition of the cartulary.

¹² Eyton, vi. 181–2.

¹³ See p. 29.

¹⁴ e.g. Baschurch: Eyton, x. 130–1.

¹⁵ Ordericus Vitalis, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. 422.

¹⁶ William of Malmesbury, *De Gestis Pontificum* (Rolls Ser.), 306.

¹⁷ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 4.

¹⁸ Ibid. no. 368.

¹⁹ Eyton, x. 107–8.

²⁰ Ibid. 122–3.

²¹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 79, 93.

²² Ibid. nos. 85, 311–16, 371, 371b.

²³ Eyton, x. 131.

²⁴ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 20; N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 1, 34, 35.

²⁵ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 1.

²⁶ Ibid. no. 294; *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 19.

²⁷ Several early-12th-century charters of Shrewsbury Abbey contain an exaggerated assertion of total independence from the date of foundation; cf. a reputed foundation charter probably forged in the early 12th

century: N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 1; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 20–23.

²⁸ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 49.

²⁹ Ibid. no. 39.

³⁰ Ibid. no. 36. The monks claimed to have held the fair from the time of Earl Roger but Henry II referred to it as a grant of Henry I.

³¹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 43c.

³² Ibid. no. 35.

³³ Ibid. no. 42.

³⁴ Ibid. nos. 35, 276; *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 314.

³⁵ *Reg. Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, iii. 302.

³⁶ Ibid.; N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 50.

³⁷ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 53; *V.C.H. Staffs.* iv. 107.

³⁸ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 285.

³⁹ Ibid. no. 286; *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 213–14.

⁴⁰ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 36, 315, 323.

⁴¹ Ibid. no. 47d.

⁴² *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 163, 260. Lists of the Shropshire demesnes in a tithe confirmation of 1167 × 82 (N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 329) and of the demesnes where free warren was granted in 1256 (ibid. no. 52) are an indication of the principal estates, though they do not show whether the abbey was farming them directly or not.

and Crudgington, in the Tern valley, with outliers at Kynnersley and Osbaston. Further north Wollerton and Betton in Hales lay one each side of Market Drayton, while to the north-west the estates of the great churches at Baschurch and Oswestry were important centres for rent and tithe collection. In south-east Shropshire the former estates of Morville church were the focal point: Astley Abbots, where four carucates were in demesne in 1291, remained directly subject to the abbey after the establishment of Morville priory. Towards Cleve Hill was Tugford, while Stottesdon was a centre for the advance of cultivation into the forest at Loughton and the collection of rents from Alveley. The more distant properties in Staffordshire, Cheshire, Lancashire and, later, Cambridgeshire were each presumably separately administered.

In the absence of records other than charters, methods of estate administration can only be surmised by comparison with similar houses. Shrewsbury was a medium-sized Benedictine house, owing no knight service and enjoying exemption from most secular burdens. Apart from building costs, which are likely to have been a drain on its resources for many years, running expenses were not high, and moderately efficient administration could keep the abbey out of difficulties during the 12th century. Other similar Benedictine monasteries in the West Midlands made a practice of farming out their manors as a whole to laymen for one, two, or three lives, or to groups of villagers, or to one of their own monks.⁴³ Shrewsbury certainly farmed out some properties to laymen, but was prepared to buy out claims to farms for more than one life to prevent them from becoming hereditary fee-farms.⁴⁴ It kept control of most of its properties, apart from a few such as Montford and Onibury where its claims were never effective,⁴⁵ and Billingsley, surrendered to the abbey of Sééz in return for the recognition of Shrewsbury's claims in Lancashire.⁴⁶ The exceptions were part of Betton, which was granted to Hamo Lestrangle,⁴⁷ Hordley, and half a hide in Petton.⁴⁸ Boreton was for a time in the hands of feoffees, but one half was recovered in the 13th century and the other half was surrendered in 1343 to endow a chantry in the abbey church.⁴⁹ There is no evidence that monks ever acted as farmers, and Shrewsbury established no dependent cells apart from Morville, where the initiative came from the bishop. From the 13th century at least some tithes and distant properties were farmed to other religious houses.⁵⁰

The 13th-century charters show that the monks took an active part in enlarging their holdings in and around Shrewsbury. They had held a number of properties there, including orchards, a vineyard, and

a sand-pit, from the early 12th century;⁵¹ they proceeded to acquire by sale, gift, and mortgage dozens of small properties in Abbey Foregate and Coleham, and a smaller number in Castle Foregate, the market place, and elsewhere in the town.⁵² Property worth more than £100 was purchased by Abbot Nicholas in the late 14th century.⁵³ In Monkmoor, where Helgot had given a virgate in Earl Roger's lifetime, the monks had a farm worth £6 13s. 4d. at the Dissolution.⁵⁴ During the 13th century the demesnes were certainly exploited directly under bailiffs and stewards. There is one clear reference to farm servants at Betton in Hales in 1256 and a forester was appointed there at the same date;⁵⁵ another forester was appointed at Loughton c. 1230.⁵⁶ The abbey showed some interest in new pasture rights⁵⁷ but outside Abbey Foregate little effort was made to enlarge the demesnes. Instead property was consolidated by exchange and purchase, and disputes about boundaries, tithes, mills, and fisheries were settled.⁵⁸ Rents were already important and the abbey sought where it could to attract new tenants. Baschurch stands out as a centre of growing population; a market and a four-day fair from 31 October were granted in 1256⁵⁹ and in 1339 the abbot granted privileges to his tenants in the new town there.⁶⁰

The assessment of 1291⁶¹ and incomplete ministers' accounts for parts of the estate in 1334,⁶² 1355, and 1361⁶³ indicate a sharp fall in demesne farming in the early 14th century. Twenty-one carucates in demesne were recorded on the Shropshire estates in 1291; by 1355 the number had fallen to twelve. At the latter date the demesnes of Baschurch, Emstrey, Brompton, Betton Abbots, Wollerton, Sleap, and Tugford were leased and those of Astley and Abbey Foregate had shrunk. A flock of 847 sheep was sheared in 1334: there are no other stock figures. The movement towards leasing continued: some demesnes were broken up into small tenant-farms and others leased to a single tenant, while service tenures were converted into copyholds.⁶⁴ For administrative convenience Emstrey, Betton Abbots, and Brompton were grouped together as the manor of Hernes, under a single bailiff. Elsewhere the old manorial units remained, the bailiff in each one being responsible for collecting all rents and dues payable there, including the profits from tithes. But individuals might act as bailiffs in two centres; in 1529 John Poyner was bailiff of Hernes and Albrighton, and also held Monkmoor on a long lease, while Eyton was held together with Tugford and Wollerton with Betton in Hales. Only a few acres within the precincts of the monastery and round the chief messuage at Betton Abbots were then kept in hand. Although some tithe

⁴³ See Knowles, *Monastic Order*, 437, 442-3; *E.H.R.* xx. 279-83.

⁴⁴ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 1. In one case, where Rainald son of Elieth gave up a hide at Stoke upon Tern which his father had held at farm, the abbot paid him £40 10s.

⁴⁵ These properties are omitted from Stephen's confirmation of 1138 x 39: N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 276.

⁴⁶ Ibid. no. 337.

⁴⁷ Eyton, vi. 183-4.

⁴⁸ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 75, 76; Eyton, x. 122-3.

⁴⁹ Eyton, vi. 174-9; *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 40.

⁵⁰ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 270; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 190.

⁵¹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 36.

⁵² Ibid. nos. 165-269 *passim*, 409, 411, 419, 422-3, 441.

⁵³ B. M. Hargrave MS. 313, f. 54.

⁵⁴ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3010 m. 48.

⁵⁵ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 93b.

⁵⁶ Ibid. no. 108.

⁵⁷ Ibid. no. 8.

⁵⁸ Ibid. nos. 88-97, 138-48, 152, 282, 387-91b, 398.

⁵⁹ Ibid. no. 51.

⁶⁰ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 163, 260.

⁶¹ S.C. 11/967/16.

⁶² B. M. Add. MS. 6165, pp. 81-83, 89.

⁶³ What follows is based on the abbey's rentals (Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 508-9; L.R. 2/184 ff. 182 sqq.) and the ministers' accounts of 1539-40 (S.C. 6/Hen VIII/3010 mm. 48-68).

⁶⁰ Eyton, x. 133.

corn was collected, food must have been purchased almost entirely in the Shrewsbury markets and in 1509 the abbot claimed that he spent 400 marks annually there in food and drink.⁶⁵

In 1536-9 the bulk of the original endowment was still in the hands of the monks. Some Staffordshire and Lancashire properties were alienated at an early date⁶⁶ and a few properties were surrendered to newer foundations: in 1410 the advowson of Tong was sold to endow the new college there,⁶⁷ and in 1449 the revenues of Isleham and Tadlow (Cambs.) were granted to the Crown for the foundation of St. Nicholas (later King's) College, Cambridge.⁶⁸ In 1536 the total profits were assessed at £532 4s. 10d. and expenses of £97 19s. 5½d. were allowed: two-thirds of the revenue was derived from temporalities and one-third from spiritualities.⁶⁹

Revenues had been allocated to special purposes from the first. Tithes were frequently assigned to the building of the church,⁷⁰ the maintenance of the fabric,⁷¹ the support of the poor,⁷² or the needs of the monks;⁷³ an attempt, perhaps, to preserve the canonical division of such revenues.⁷⁴ In the 13th century revenues might be assigned to specific offices, including the almonry, the guardian of the works, or the kitchen of the monks, and several obedientiaries acquired revenues of their own.⁷⁵ The almoner received rents in Shrewsbury and a share of the tithes of Betton in Hales as well as 'almoner's orchard' in the Foregate.⁷⁶ Both the infirmary⁷⁷ and the kitchen⁷⁸ received gifts of lands and rents in Shrewsbury and Abbey Foregate. By a process of adaptation grants made for prayers for the souls of donors⁷⁹ were gradually allocated to the sacrist for candles, to the treasurer or kitchener for pittances, or to a particular altar or chantry in the abbey church.⁸⁰

From the early 13th century, when a substantial legacy came from Henry of Norton,⁸¹ the chapel of St. Mary was an important recipient of gifts and purchases.⁸² It stood east of the high altar and contained the tomb of Earl Roger:⁸³ mass was often said there for visiting bishops, abbots, and other great persons.⁸⁴ A monk-warden was appointed; William of Norton, probably a brother of Henry of Norton, being the first known.⁸⁵ A chantry was established in 1343-4 for Ralph, Bishop of Bath and Wells, out of the revenues of Boreton.⁸⁶ In 1414

new property was acquired to endow a chantry for John Burley of Broncroft, to be served by a monk and chaplain in the chapel of St. Katherine.⁸⁷ The abbey had had a special devotion for St. Winifred from the time that her relics were brought from Basingwerk, c. 1138, and placed in the church.⁸⁸ Her cult increased in the 14th century and a new shrine was built in the time of Abbot Nicholas Stevens. At this time a group of monks and servants of the abbey forcibly carried off the bones of her confessor St. Beuno from Rhewl near Chirk and enclosed them in a shrine in the wall of the church, beneath two statues of St. Winifred and St. Beuno; the abbey was fined for the felony but kept the relics.⁸⁹ Henry V, who had planned to establish a chantry for one chaplain in honour of St. Winifred, died before he could carry out his intention, but in 1463 Abbot Thomas Mynde secured the appropriation of the church of Great Ness to support a monk chaplain to celebrate at the altar of St. Winifred for the souls of King Henry and his heirs.⁹⁰ The same abbot established a perpetual guild to maintain the chantry in 1487, allocating more monastic property, including the pastures of Gay Meadow and 'Le Connynger'.⁹¹

The abbey had only one dependent priory, the tiny cell established in Morville church at the instigation of the Bishop of Hereford for the provision of hospitality.⁹² A number of other parish churches were appropriated for special purposes:⁹³ Baschurch between 1188 and 1198 for the needs of guests, pilgrims, and the poor; a portion of the tithes of Wellington in 1232,⁹⁴ in part to maintain hospitality; Condover 1312-15 to augment the monks' pittance.⁹⁵ Wrockwardine church was appropriated in 1333 to support two monks studying theology at a university⁹⁶ but, when its revenues were diminished by wars and other troubles and the abbey had several times been fined by the Benedictine general chapter for not having monks in the schools,⁹⁷ the obligation was reduced to the support of one monk scholar.⁹⁸ The church of Edgmond, which had been appropriated in 1254⁹⁹ and carried a pension of 3 marks to the monks' kitchen,¹ was allocated in 1478 for the needs of the abbot's *mensa*.² Stottesdon³ and Oswestry⁴ churches were appropriated for the general needs of the monastery.

The external history of the abbey is mainly

⁶⁵ *Select Cases in Star Chamber* (Seld. Soc. xvi), 182-3.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Fine R.* 1272-1307, 228-9; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 171. The remaining Cheshire and Lancashire properties were farmed to the abbey of Dieulacres: S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3010 m. 62.

⁶⁷ Eyton, ii. 250-1; *Cal. Pat.* 1408-13, 280.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1446-51, 450.

⁶⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 189-91.

⁷⁰ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 3, 289, 301, 325, 331, 382.

⁷¹ Ibid. nos. 123, 358.

⁷² Ibid. no. 276.

⁷³ Ibid. no. 327.

⁷⁴ G. Constable, *Monastic Tithes from their Origins to the Twelfth Century* (1964), 56.

⁷⁵ Cf. Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 93-8.

⁷⁶ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 163, 210b, 416.

⁷⁷ Ibid. nos. 251-69.

⁷⁸ Ibid. nos. 181-204, 293, 330, 345, 381 and *passim*.

⁷⁹ One of the earliest allocations was William FitzAlan's grant of a mark to provide wine for masses on his anniversary: N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 83.

⁸⁰ The abbey bought property for 100 marks from Nicholas de Pinzun, c. 1245, and divided it between the kitchen, fabric, chantry, altar of St. Mary, infirmary, guest-house, refectory, and almonry: N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 163.

⁸¹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 142.

⁸² Ibid. nos. 208-50, 414-42 and *passim*.

⁸³ Ibid. no. 239.

⁸⁴ Ibid. no. 209.

⁸⁵ Ibid. nos. 209, 221.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, 214.

⁸⁷ Ibid. 1413-16, 258.

⁸⁸ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 33-42.

⁸⁹ B. M. Hargrave MS. 313, ff. 52v.-53.

⁹⁰ *Cal. Papal Regs.* xi. 478-9.

⁹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1485-94, 158; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 124-7.

⁹² See p. 30. For an apparent attempt to subject Sandwell Priory to the abbey see *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 218.

⁹³ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 71.

⁹⁴ Eyton, ix. 50-51.

⁹⁵ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 520; *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, 497.

⁹⁶ *Cal. Papal Regs.* ii. 410.

⁹⁷ W. A. Pantin, *Chapters of the English Black Monks* (Camd. Soc. 3rd ser. xlvii), 90; (liv), 176.

⁹⁸ *Cal. Papal Regs.* iv. 547.

⁹⁹ *Magnum Registrum Album* (S.H.C. 1924), 30.

¹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 328, 329, 330.

² *Cal. Papal Regs.* xiii. 610.

³ Eyton, iv. 154-5.

⁴ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 356, 359-64.

concerned with its relations with the Crown and the growing town of Shrewsbury. The records do not show whether the king, as patron, claimed any voice in 12th-century elections. There may have been some irregularity in the election of Herbert in 1128;⁵ though he was blessed by the Archbishop of Canterbury⁶ he was deposed in a legatine council in Westminster in 1138.⁷ A number of early abbots came from other monasteries: the first two were monks of Séez; Ralph, elected in 1175, was a monk of Canterbury;⁸ Walter (1221–3) had been Prior of Leominster.⁹

After the disputed election of 1250, however, when the two claimants, Adam, sacrist of Shrewsbury, and William, subprior of Coventry, were set aside by the pope and Henry, monk of Evesham, was appointed by papal provision,¹⁰ abbots were invariably elected from within the community at Shrewsbury. The king's part in the 1250–1 election dispute had been outwardly a passive one: he had accepted the first candidate Adam,¹¹ then, after the Bishop of Coventry had refused to confirm the election, he gave his assent to William, who had the bishop's approval.¹² A year later, after papal intervention, he received Henry as abbot.¹³ Nevertheless the Tewkesbury annalist accused him of imposing Abbot William,¹⁴ and the king reprimanded Henry for appealing to Rome during the case.¹⁵ Abbot Henry's career was subsequently chequered. The king sent him on an embassy to Spain in 1257;¹⁶ he fell sick on the way, but recovered and successfully completed his mission.¹⁷ Within a few months of his return he had resigned his office as abbot.¹⁸ He was still alive in 1277 but had abandoned his habit, and the Benedictine general chapter included him by name in a statute to apprehend fugitive monks.¹⁹ Relations between the abbey and the Crown may have become strained at the time: certainly during the Barons' Wars the abbey favoured Simon de Montfort and had to seek the king's pardon in 1267.²⁰

During vacancies the king had custody of the temporalities of the abbey, unless the prior and convent had fined for the custody, and he invariably retained the advowsons of churches at these times.²¹ From the beginning of the 14th century retired royal servants were regularly despatched to the abbey as corrodians.²² From 1333, in spite of protests from the abbey, the king successfully asserted his right as founder and patron to send a clerk, on the creation of

each new abbot, to receive a pension until he could be beneficed.²³ Abbots were frequently employed on secular business, taking the assize of arms,²⁴ serving on embassies,²⁵ surveying Shrewsbury castle,²⁶ guarding hostages,²⁷ serving on commissions of the peace and of oyer and terminer.²⁸ They were summoned to and frequently attended great councils and parliaments from about 1261²⁹ to the Dissolution. Before 1275 recurring business in London led Abbot Luke to buy a house in Bishopsgate: he assigned the revenues to the kitchen, reserving the right to lodge there for himself and his successors.³⁰ Abbot Richard Lye was actually attending Parliament at the time of his death in 1512.³¹ The abbey sometimes lodged royal officials whose business took them to Shrewsbury and the presence of a copy of the Red Book of the Exchequer among the abbey's books during the 14th century³² suggests that the Exchequer may have been in the abbey for a time when it came to Shrewsbury in 1277,³³ before moving to the castle.³⁴ In 1344 the abbot was instructed to store at the abbey royal revenues from the county.³⁵ It is almost certain that Richard II lodged there and that the Parliament of Shrewsbury was held there in January 1398.³⁶ Royal patronage brought some benefits, notably in grants of wood from the royal forests for building and fuel.³⁷ In 1227 the monks were exempted from payment of dues to sergeants of the peace in the Oswestry district³⁸ and their annual fair was extended to the vigil of St. Peter.³⁹ Most concessions were paid for: the abbot gave £100 in 1346 and an annual rent thereafter to have the 'hay' of Lythwood in place of a general right to take timber from the king's woods.⁴⁰

Most of the free gifts that came to the abbey in the later Middle Ages were from local men, often tenants on its estates, or burgesses of Shrewsbury. Though there was friction with the town on questions of franchise, many individuals placed sons as monks in the abbey or sought burial there. The abbey's monopoly of culture was a constant cause of hostility until the citizens successfully erected mills during the Barons' Wars, when they took the king's side and won his favour. A judgement of 1267 allowed them to retain three horse mills and one windmill in the town and to build two water-mills, dividing the profits with the abbey; afterwards they extended their rights by building illegal mills.⁴¹ The fair of St. Peter was a matter for

⁵ Ordericus Vitalis, *Hist. Eccl.* iv. 430.

⁶ Gervase of Canterbury, *Opera* (Rolls Ser.), ii. 381.

⁷ *The Chronicle of John of Worcester*, ed. J. R. H. Weaver, 53.

⁸ Gervase of Canterbury, *Opera* (Rolls Ser.), i. 256.

⁹ *Pat. R.* 1216–25, 297.

¹⁰ *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 269.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1247–58, 65.

¹² *Ibid.* 94; *Close R.* 1247–51, 437–8.

¹³ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), i. 145.

¹⁴ *Close R.* 1247–51, 565.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 1256–9, 87, 88, 149, 154.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 289, 314–15.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1258–66, 7.

¹⁸ Pantin, *Chapters of the English Black Monks* (Camd. Soc. 3rd ser. xlv), 83.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1266–72, 113.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Cal. Close*, 1307–13, 349; *ibid.* 1313–18, 204, 437 and *passim*.

²² *Ibid.* 1333–7, 119; *ibid.* 1354–60, 225; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 105.

²³ *Close R.* 1227–31, 400.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 1264–8, 375; and see above.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1334–8, 364.

²⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1339–41, 453.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 1381–5, 260.

²⁹ *Close R.* 1259–61, 499; 1261–4, 379; 1264–8, 85.

³⁰ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 381.

³¹ Stow, *Survey of London*, ed. Strype (1720), iii. 234; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 129.

³² B. M. Hargrave MS. 313. Notes relating to the history of the abbey up to the end of the 14th century have been added to the manuscript.

³³ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* i. 140–2; Tout, *Chapters*, ii. 75.

³⁴ Cf. *Select Cases in the Court of King's Bench* (Seld. Soc. lvii), pp. lxxvi–lxxvii.

³⁵ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 120.

³⁶ Neither the Parliament Roll nor the Chronicle of Adam of Usk, who was present, states precisely where the parliament was held.

³⁷ E.g. *Close R.* 1231–4, 356; 1234–7, 139; 1237–42, 325; 1256–9, 30; *Cal. Close*, 1279–88, 158.

³⁸ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 54.

³⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, 45.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1345–8, 73; 1377–81, 224–5.

⁴¹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 160; *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. vi. 341–57.

compromise: the burgesses agreed to its extension to the Vigil of St. Peter in return for a payment of 40s., which was reduced to 38s. in 1298, when three of the four islands which had risen in the Severn between the Stone Bridge and the Dominican friary were adjudged to the burgesses.⁴² Two hundred years later disagreement over the bounds of the abbey's liberty led to two lengthy suits in the Star Chamber in 1504 and 1509,⁴³ of which the first settled the abbot's rights to his liberties and the second defined their territorial limits; during the dispute there were complaints of violence and injustice on both sides.⁴⁴

There were always close personal ties between townsmen and the abbey: men like Robert Schitte, who in the early 13th century gave shops to support his anniversary,⁴⁵ or the burgess Hugh Fitz Hamon (d. 1252), who was the brother of both Nicholas Fitz Hamon, reeve of the Foregate, and Richard Fitz Hamon, prior of Shrewsbury Abbey (1244–58).⁴⁶ On the eve of the Dissolution Thomas Mytton, bailiff of Shrewsbury and one of the first members of the guild of St. Winifred,⁴⁷ may have been a kinsman of Richard Mytton, steward of the liberty of the Foregate;⁴⁸ both John Gittins of Shrewsbury, draper, and Richard Gittins of Shrewsbury, merchant of the Staple of Calais, received pensions and liveries in kind for many years.⁴⁹ The guild of St. Winifred brought together monks and burgesses in a common fraternity, and mutual interests at times drew abbey and town together: in June 1389 the bailiffs and commonalty of Shrewsbury assembled in the abbey in the presence of the Earl of Arundel, the abbot, and others, to draw up a composition concerning the government of the town.⁵⁰ After the Dissolution the townsmen welcomed the opportunity to acquire the abbey's franchise of the Foregate,⁵¹ but they petitioned in vain that the abbey buildings might be preserved to receive the king or nobility of the realm on their visits to the town.⁵² They were well aware of the value of the hospitality provided by the abbey.

The abbey found other benefactors and servants among the local gentry and the tenants of its estates. Stephen of Stanley⁵³ and Adam of Bispham,⁵⁴ who surrendered their estates in return for life corrodies, were tenants of the abbey, and John of Prestcott, reeve of the Foregate, came from the abbey's estate at Prescott in Baschurch:⁵⁵ they are representative of the 'guests of the house' and manorial servants of the 13th century. Of the local gentry the Charltons of Apley later became prominent as protectors and estate managers: John Charlton, lord of Powys, had intervened to secure the appropriation of Condover

church in 1312,⁵⁶ and in the early 16th century four of the family were active as stewards, bailiffs, and rent-collectors, drawing pensions and liveries on the abbey's estates: Sir William Charlton of Apley, his son Thomas, and Richard and Francis Charlton.⁵⁷ Sir William's cousin John Salter acted in the abbey's interests before the Council of the Marches⁵⁸ and Richard Salter, steward of the abbey under the chief steward George, Earl of Shrewsbury,⁵⁹ may have been another cousin. There were less intimate ties with the Kynastons, two of whom owed their positions as bailiff and steward of Baschurch to recent court influence,⁶⁰ while William Poyner, gentleman, and John Poyner held office in the manor of Hernes.⁶¹ Smaller men too were rising in the abbey's service: Thomas Gery, rent collector of the Foregate, probably came from a yeoman family on the abbey's estate at Astley Abbots.⁶²

In the later Middle Ages the community numbered from twelve to eighteen monks, one of whom was normally absent as Prior of Morville, and each of the senior monks held several offices.⁶³ The abbot received papal licence in 1251 to wear the ring⁶⁴ and in 1397 to use the mitre, ring, and other pontifical insignia.⁶⁵ Few records of the monastic life survive, the archives and library alike having been lost. A list made in 1697 of the manuscripts of Henry Langley, descendant of the original purchaser of the abbey site, may consist largely or wholly of books from its library. If so there was a good collection of historical writings in addition to the standard works of the fathers and lives of saints normal in any Benedictine house.⁶⁶ The only work to survive from the pen of a Shrewsbury monk is the *Life* of St. Winifred by Robert, prior and later Abbot of Shrewsbury, written about 1140,⁶⁷ but the early monks from Sééz and Earl Roger's household were certainly learned men, and after the maintenance of one or two monks in the Oxford schools became statutory in the 13th century the abbey produced a number of scholars. Thomas de Calton, Prior of Shrewsbury, was regent at Oxford in 1343.⁶⁸ Thomas Prestbury, elected abbot in 1399, was Chancellor of Oxford University 1409–12, and presided when the works of Wycliffe were burnt at Carfax.⁶⁹ His career brought him at times into political conflict: in April 1399 Richard II ordered him to be taken into custody 'for particular causes specially moving the king' and committed to the Abbot of Westminster for safe keeping.⁷⁰ When he was elected abbot four months later the king was already a captive,⁷¹ a circumstance suggesting that Prestbury favoured the Lancastrians. He later intervened in an unsuccessful attempt to make peace

⁴² N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 276, 277, 386.

⁴³ *Select Cases in Star Chamber* (Seld. Soc. xvi), pp. cxxxix–cxlii, 178–208.

⁴⁴ Req. 2/9/107; C 1/224/77; C 1/259/34; C 1/281/4.

⁴⁵ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 197.

⁴⁶ Ibid. nos. 163, 257b; cf. *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. viii.

⁴⁷ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 125.

⁴⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 191.

⁴⁹ E 315/94 p. 170; C 1/54/315.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1396–9, 472–4; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* i. 171–4.

⁵¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, p. 166.

⁵² Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 135.

⁵³ Ibid. 100–1; N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 141.

⁵⁴ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 178, 402b.

⁵⁵ Ibid. no. 132.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1307–13, 497.

⁵⁷ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3010 mm. 48–68.

⁵⁸ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii(1), p. 328.

⁵⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 191.

⁶⁰ Ibid.; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, viii, p. 216.

⁶¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 191; E 315/94 pp. 24–24b, 204b–205.

⁶² *L.R.* 2/184 ff. 184, 185.

⁶³ Cf. Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 122.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 270.

⁶⁵ Ibid. iv. 20.

⁶⁶ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 96.

⁶⁷ *Acta Sanctorum*, 3 Nov. i. 708–26.

⁶⁸ Pantin, *Chapters of the English Black Monks* (Camd. Soc. 3rd ser. liv), 318.

⁶⁹ Emden, *Oxf.* iii. 1517.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1396–9, 468, 476.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1396–9, 592.

before the battle of Shrewsbury.⁷² Two other 15th-century abbots, Thomas Ludlow⁷³ and Thomas Mynde,⁷⁴ were also graduates.

Early-14th-century visitations showed fairly sound discipline in the abbey. Bishop Northburgh's principal complaints, c. 1324, were that too many monks were absent from the refectory, that novices were allowed to leave the cloister before they had been fully instructed in the Rule, and that obedientiaries did not render account.⁷⁵ In 1354 the bishop found all well, except that the buildings on many manors needed repair through the evils of the times, not the fault of the monks, and that the monks were neglecting their newly-acquired 'hayes' of Lythwood.⁷⁶ Later difficulties increased. War and the partial breakdown of justice led to repeated outbreaks of violence, in which the monks were sometimes the aggressors.⁷⁷ Serious dissensions in the community called for the intervention of the bishop in 1394⁷⁸ and the visitors of the Benedictine provincial chapter in 1426.⁷⁹ The visitation records of the period 1518–25⁸⁰ show that under Abbot Richard Baker Shrewsbury was not an orderly or united house: many debts were not paid, no proper accounts were rendered, and many of the buildings were in a serious state of dilapidation; lands were being leased without the consent of the chapter, the previous abbot having given a substantial holding free of rent to his sister Joan and her husband;⁸¹ the infirmary was in ruins and the subprior, Thomas Butler, was accused of carrying off the glass for the windows of his chamber; the dormitory was unlit and in bad repair; the revenues of the warden of St. Katharine's chapel were inadequate for his obligations. There seems to have been little or no improvement under Baker's successor Thomas Butler, for similar allegations were made in a savage attack on the abbot by Thomas Madockes of London in 1536: there was no infirmary; the roof above the high altar was collapsing so that rain dripped into the choir; masses were neglected and no scholars kept at Oxford; the abbot was pulling down his houses and selling off the timber and tiles.⁸² These charges may have been exaggerated, for an earlier statement by one of the monks that Butler was 'a most envious and factious man' shows that he could make enemies.

When the abbey was dissolved on 24 January 1540 a pension of £80 was assigned to the abbot and £87 6s. 8d. to the 17 monks.⁸³ The abbey was considered as one of the seats of a possible new bishopric, and the burgesses proposed that it might be kept as a residence for royal visitors or erected into a college or free school,⁸⁴ but finally it suffered the fate of the other Shropshire houses. After being leased to Thomas Forster in 1542 the site was sold

in 1546 to Edward Watson and Henry Herdson,⁸⁵ who immediately conveyed it to the Shrewsbury tailor William Langley.⁸⁶ The western part of the church was preserved as the parish church of Holy Cross and the remaining buildings were either adapted to secular uses or pulled down. Considerable portions of the conventual buildings were still standing in 1743 but most have since been demolished. In particular the diversion of the London-Holyhead road from the north to the south side of the church c. 1836 removed much of the remaining evidence of the layout.

A partial reconstruction of the abbey's plan can be made with the help of 17th- and 18th-century drawings.⁸⁷ The ten-acre site was bounded on the south and west by the Rea or Meole Brook, just before its junction with the Severn, and on the north and east by a high embattled wall, considerable parts of which were still standing in the early 19th century. From the north transept to the western tower the wall was lower where it bounded the street. The gatehouse stood near the tower, appearing in Buck's view, published in 1731, as a building of two or more stories with square or octagonal turrets, and gave access to the outer court. Buck's view shows a long two-storey range of chambers with small irregular windows on the north side, facing the street; they may have included the almonry. Some 70 yards south-west of the church, near the river, was a detached block of buildings, possibly the infirmary, of which some walls still remain. Two gable-ends, traces of round-arched windows, and a number of rough Norman arches were clearly visible when Blakeway described the abbey in the 1820s. The main cloister, which lay south of the church, bounded the east side of the outer court, one side measuring 84 feet long and 12 feet broad. Buckler's drawings show the west cloister range, a long buttressed building of red stone with an upper floor which may have been the monks' dormitory: it was destroyed c. 1836 when the main road was driven through the site of the cloister. The frater, on the south side, had already disappeared, apart from a handsome early-14th-century pulpit which still survives. It is an octagonal structure of grey stone originally incorporated in the south wall of the frater, three of its sides projecting externally as an oriel window and three internally as a refectory pulpit. It was approached by steps in the thickness of the wall. As the wall itself, of which only part of the base remains, is of red sandstone, it is possible that the pulpit was a later insertion. Each of the six exposed sides consists of a narrow arched opening with moulded jambs and a trefoil head, the whole being surmounted by a vaulted roof. The internal projection is the more elaborately treated. It rests on a

⁷² Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* i. 191.

⁷³ Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 1172.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1452–61, 545.

⁷⁵ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, f. 37; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 116.

⁷⁶ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, f. 135; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 120.

⁷⁷ Cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1348–50, 451; 1354–8, 449; 1389–92, 63; *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 218; and see above, p. 33.

⁷⁸ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/6, f. 131v.

⁷⁹ Pantin, *Chapters of the English Black Monks* (Camd. Soc. 3rd ser. xlvii), 166, 175.

⁸⁰ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1, pt. 1, pp. 30–32, 79–80; pt. 2, pp. 36, 56.

⁸¹ *Cat. Anct. D. v*, A 11470.

⁸² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, x, p. 60.

⁸³ *Ibid.* xv, p. 553. Abbot Thomas Butler did not become Vicar of Much Wenlock, as has been claimed: *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] vi. 93; the bishop's register shows that another Thomas Butler had been inducted as vicar in 1524: *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 337.

⁸⁴ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 136.

⁸⁵ Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), 81; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xxi(1), p. 689.

⁸⁶ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 136.

⁸⁷ Description of abbey remains based on Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 47–92 and frontispiece; Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), view of abbey from the west facing p. 73; B. M. Hargrave MS. 313. See also above, frontispiece.

moulded corbel and within the three arches the sides of the pulpit are carved with ogee-headed panels containing representations of the Annunciation, St. Peter with St. Paul, and St. Winifred with St. Beuno. The central boss of the vault represents the Crucifixion. There is no trace of the chapter-house, which was presumably in the eastern range of the cloister. South of the refectory were other buildings, one of which had a high gable: the abbot's lodging and a guest hall were probably situated there.

The church⁸⁸ itself suffered severely from neglect after the Reformation. Its original dimensions have been roughly calculated from the lead on the roof: it may have measured 302 feet internally from west to east, including the west tower and the Lady Chapel, which was 61 feet less than Wenlock and a modest length for a church of its importance. Only the nave, side aisles, porch, and west tower were preserved as the parochial church of the Holy Cross, and after the removal of the lead even this part suffered decay, so that the roof fell in. The Norman clerestory was still in existence in the 17th century but it was later taken down and the roof was rebuilt immediately above the triforium. Much early Norman work survives in the church, notably the short thick piers in the eastern half of the nave and the remnants of the original transepts. Considerable rebuilding at the west end took place in the 14th century. Sandford's description of the lost heraldic glass shows that the great west window was glazed c. 1388 in the time of Abbot Nicholas Stevens, who may also have been responsible for other 14th-century alterations. Fragments of a stone screen of about the same date suggest that the chapel of St. Winifred stood on the north side of the nave, below the pointed arch of the arcade which faces the north porch. Stones with three sculptured figures, representing St. John the Baptist, St. Winifred, and St. Beuno, were found in a garden and have been restored to their original position in the screen. The present chancel and clerestory, as well as much other work in the church, date from two major restorations in the later 19th century.

In 1540 the abbey had two chimes, each of five bells, one in the western and one in the central tower. The largest bell, weighing 34 cwt. and known

as St. Winifred's bell, was in use until it cracked in 1730 and was then melted down.

ABBOTS OF SHREWSBURY

- Fulchred, appointed c. 1087,⁸⁹ died 1119 (?).⁹⁰
 Godfrey, elected before 1121,⁹¹ died 1128.⁹²
 Herbert, elected 1128,⁹³ deposed 1138.⁹⁴
 Ranulf, elected 1138 (?), occurs until c. 1147.⁹⁵
 Robert, occurs 1150 × 9,⁹⁶ died 1168.⁹⁷
 Adam, occurs 1168 × 73,⁹⁸ deposed 1175.⁹⁹
 Ralph, elected 1175,¹ occurs 1186 × 90.²
 Hugh de Lacy, occurs between 1190 and c. 1220.³
 Walter, elected 1221,⁴ died or resigned 1223.⁵
 Henry, elected 1223, died or resigned 1244.⁶
 Adam, elected 1244, resigned 1250.⁷
 William, elected 1250, election quashed by the pope, 1251.⁸
 Henry, provided 1251, resigned 1258.⁹
 Thomas, elected 1259, died 1266.¹⁰
 William of Upton, elected 1266, resigned 1271.¹¹
 Luke of Wenlock, elected 1272, resigned 1279.¹²
 John of Drayton, elected 1279, died 1292.¹³
 William of Muckley, elected 1292, died 1333.¹⁴
 Adam of Cleobury, elected 1333, died 1355.¹⁵
 Henry de Alston, elected 1355, died 1361.¹⁶
 Nicholas Stevens, elected 1361, died 1399.¹⁷
 Thomas Prestbury *alias* Shrewsbury, elected 1399,¹⁸ died 1426.¹⁹
 John Hampton, elected 1426, died 1433.²⁰
 Thomas Ludlow, elected 1433, died 1459.²¹
 Thomas Mynde, elected 1460, died 1498.²²
 Richard Lye, elected 1498,²³ died 1512.²⁴
 Richard Baker *alias* Marshall, elected 1512, resigned 1528.²⁵
 Thomas Butler, elected 1529, surrendered 1540.²⁶

There is no complete impression of any common seal of the abbey.²⁷ A fragment, showing part of a standing figure in a chasuble, is attached to a deed of 1376.²⁸

An impression of the abbey's pointed oval seal *ad causas* is attached to a deed of 1530.²⁹ It measures 3 × 2 in. and shows the standing figure of St. Peter, mitred and holding a key. Legend, lombardic:

SIGILLUM ABBATIS ET CONVENTUS SALOPISBURIE AD CAUSAS

³ Ibid. no. 150c, and p. 352; D. Knowles, C. N. L. Brooke, and Vera M. London, *Heads of Religious Houses* . . . 940-1216, 71.

⁴ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), i. 65.

⁵ *Pat. R.* 1216-25, 381.

⁶ Ibid. 382; *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, 433.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, 433; 1247-58, 64.

⁸ Ibid. 1247-58, 72; *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 269.

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, 94; 1258-66, 7.

¹⁰ Ibid. 1258-66, 7-8, 600. ¹¹ Ibid. 625; 1266-72, 612.

¹² Ibid. 1266-72, 617; 1272-81, 296.

¹³ Ibid. 1272-81, 299; 1281-92, 492.

¹⁴ Ibid. 1281-92, 496; 1330-4, 424.

¹⁵ Ibid. 1330-4, 437; 1354-8, 274.

¹⁶ Ibid. 1354-8, 272; 1361-4, 85.

¹⁷ Ibid. 1361-4, 104; 1396-9, 591.

¹⁸ Ibid. 1396-9, 592. ¹⁹ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/9, f. 98.

²⁰ Ibid.; *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, 286.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, 286; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/13, f. 81.

²² *Cal. Pat.* 1452-61, 545; 1494-1509, 123.

²³ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/13 f. 223v.; *Cal. Pat.* 1494-1509, 175.

²⁴ Stow, *Survey of London*, ed. Strype, iii. 234.

²⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, i (1), p. 551; iv (3), p. 2272.

²⁶ Ibid. iv (3), p. 2591; xv, p. 553.

²⁷ For a 19th-century description of two damaged abbot's seals see Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 132-3.

²⁸ S.P.L., Deeds 3672.

²⁹ S.R.O. 840, box 10, lease, 1530.

⁸⁸ The church architecture is reserved for fuller treatment in another volume. The present description is based on Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 51-83; Cranage, ii. 867-92; Pevsner, *Shropshire*, 259-62.

⁸⁹ Ordericus Vitalis, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. 421.

⁹⁰ Fulchred probably died on 15 Mar. 1119, the date given in MS. G of the Worcester Chronicle: *Chron. of John of Worcester*, ed. Weaver, 28 n. Eyton has argued an earlier date on the grounds that Godfrey and Reinheim, Bishop of Hereford (d. 1115), witnessed the same charter (Eyton, iii. 232-3), but this charter records two assemblies with two different sets of witnesses. Godfrey and Reinheim need not have been present on the same occasion and the date of the second may have been after 1119. Ordericus Vitalis states that Godfrey (d. 1128) died not long after his election: *Hist. Eccl.* iv. 430.

⁹¹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 43c.

⁹² *Chron. of John of Worcester*, ed. Weaver, 28.

⁹³ Ordericus Vitalis, *Hist. Eccl.* iv. 430; Gervase of Canterbury, *Opera* (Rolls Ser.), ii. 381.

⁹⁴ *Chron. of John of Worcester*, ed. Weaver, 53.

⁹⁵ Eyton, v. 170; vii. 353.

⁹⁶ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 376.

⁹⁷ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), i. 50.

⁹⁸ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 343.

⁹⁹ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), i. 51.

¹ Gervase of Canterbury, *Opera* (Rolls Ser.), i. 256.

² N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 351b.

HOUSES OF CLUNIAN MONKS

4. THE PRIORY OF PREEN

PREEN is first clearly mentioned as a cell of Wenlock in 1244,¹ but the Prior of Wenlock had a claim to land in Preen from at least the middle of the 12th century and two or three monks may have been placed there at any time after 1150. Preen manor never formed part of the parish of Holy Trinity, Much Wenlock, and remained outside the Liberties of Wenlock: it was held in 1086 by Helgot, whose descendants, the lords of Castle Holdgate, were later accounted its overlords. The two hides that later made up Church Preen may have been given to Wenlock Priory by Richard, the Domesday under-tenant, who was possibly Richard of Belmeis,² but Combermere Abbey also had a claim to it and even placed some monks there. Between 1150 and 1161 Archbishop Theobald, in response to a complaint from the monks of Combermere, instructed Bishop Gilbert Foliot to secure the restoration of Preen to Combermere. Foliot found that the case also involved the Prior of Wenlock, who was accused of expelling the monks of Combermere from Preen and carrying off their livestock and other goods.³ The prior's actions were evidently upheld, for nothing more is heard of any claim by Combermere, and Wenlock monks were probably settled at Preen soon afterwards.

The lord of the adjoining manor of Holt Preen released his right to a moiety of the advowson of the cell in 1244.⁴ At the end of the 13th century a royal inquest found that the lord of Castle Holdgate ought to have the custody of the lands of the priory during vacancy, until the Prior of Wenlock had presented a new prior to him to receive investiture with the temporalities, and this procedure was followed when the king had custody of the barony in 1301.⁵ The prior certainly had a seal of some kind in 1292, when he sealed an indenture with the consent of the Prior of Wenlock.⁶ He was said in the 16th century to have sealed leases with a common seal on which was engraved the picture of St. John, the patron saint of the church of Preen, but there was some doubt about the validity of such leases at common law.⁷ In matters of discipline he was certainly subject to the Prior of Wenlock.⁸ The temporalities administered by the Prior of Preen were simply the lands of Wenlock in Preen. In 1291 they were valued at £8 3s. 4d.⁹ and, since they were not included in later valuations of Wenlock property, they were evidently regarded as distinct.

The priory has little recorded history, apart from that of the manor and church.¹⁰ The prior and his one or two companions probably recited their offices in the chancel of the parish church: there is

no record to show whether they served the parish or employed a curate to do so. John Castell, the last Prior of Preen, was one of the three priors who tried to claim a voice in the Wenlock Priory election of 1521.¹¹ The claim was rejected on the grounds that priors of a lesser church, whose professions and property were distinct, could not claim a voice in the election of the head of a mother-house except by custom: no precedent existed, as this was the first election to be held at Wenlock.¹² This suggests that the independence of Preen had grown with the separation of Wenlock from the constitutional framework of the Cluniac Order. Nevertheless the Prior of Wenlock surrendered the manor to the Crown in 1534, and it was granted shortly afterwards to Giles Covert.¹³ According to one witness at an inquiry in 1590, Prior Castell went to London in the company of the witness's father to complain of the wrong and obtained an annuity of 4 marks for life: immediately afterwards he was placed in the priory of Dudley. He remained there until the Dissolution, after which he lived as curate at Monkhoppton.¹⁴ Hearsay evidence given so long afterwards cannot, however, be accepted without question.

The church, dating mainly from the 12th and 13th centuries, still stands but there are no remains of the conventual buildings, which were south of the church.¹⁵

PRIORS OF PREEN

Richard of Wistanstow, occurs 1292,¹⁶ resigned 1301.¹⁷

Roger of Little Hereford, appointed 1301.¹⁸

... Cambridge, before 1521.¹⁹

John Castell, occurs from 1521²⁰ to 1534.²¹

There was no common seal and no impressions of the prior's seal described in the 16th century are known.

5. THE ABBEY, LATER PRIORY, OF WENLOCK

THE only pre-Conquest religious house in Shropshire was St. Milburga's monastery at Wenlock, and this had given way to a minster of secular clerks by the eleventh century. Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, refounded the house c. 1079-82 as a Cluniac priory dependent on La Charité-sur-Loire but the traditions and some of the charters of the first foundation survived to be recorded by Goscelin of St. Bertin in the *Life of St. Milburga*, which he wrote at the invitation of the Cluniac monks. In spite of some scribal corruptions and minor errors the *Testament*

¹ Eyton, iv. 22.

² Ibid. vi. 220-1

³ *The Letters and Charters of Gilbert Foliot*, ed. A. Morey and C. N. L. Brooke (1967), 152-3. The improved text of the letter in this new edition makes it clear that the monks of Combermere, not the monks of Wenlock, had been driven out of Preen.

⁴ Eyton, iv. 22.

⁵ Ibid., vi. 222-3; *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 594. Another inquisition in 1370 found that the Prior of Wenlock presented three monks to the patron, who chose one as prior: A. Sparrow, *The History of Church Preen* (1898), 19; E 106/10/1.

⁶ S.R.O. 1514/254.

⁸ Ibid.

⁷ Sparrow, *Ch. Preen*, 70-103.

⁹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 164.

¹⁰ See *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 125-8.

¹¹ See p. 44.

¹² Rose Graham, *English Ecclesiastical Studies* (1929), 126-7.

¹³ *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 126.

¹⁴ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. ii, pp. vi-vii; Sparrow, *Ch. Preen*, 77-103. The witnesses examined were aged 80 or more and their testimony was of events over fifty years before, known partly at second hand.

¹⁵ *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 125, 128.

¹⁶ S.R.O. 1514/254.

¹⁷ Eyton, vi. 222.

¹⁸ Sparrow, *Ch. Preen*, 21, 84.

¹⁹ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 126.

²⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. ii, pp. vi-vii.

¹⁸ Ibid.

of *St. Mildburg*, incorporated in the *Life*, has the marks of a largely authentic 8th-century document, citing genuine charters; it is the principal source for the early history of the monastery.¹

The monastery was founded before 690² on land purchased from Merewald, sub-king of the Magon-saete and father of *St. Milburga*, with the help of Edelheg, Abbot of *St. Botolph's* monastery of 'Icanho' (probably Iken, Suff.).³ It was subject to 'Icanho' and was a double monastery under the rule of an abbess. *Milburga's* mother was the foundress of Minster in Thanet and *Milburga* herself may, like her sister *Mildred*, have been educated at Chelles in Gaul.⁴ Wherever she made her first profession, she was closely in touch with the double monasteries both in the Merovingian kingdom and in England. She became abbess of *Wenlock* either at the time of its foundation or shortly afterwards.⁵

Her half-brothers, *Merchelm* and *Mildfrith*, and her kinsmen *Ethelred* and *Ceolred*, Kings of *Mercia*, were among the benefactors of the house. Before *Milburga's* death, if the whole of the *Testament* is authentic, *Wenlock* held property in the regions of its later estates: round the Clee Hills at *Stoke St. Milborough* and *Clee Stanton*; along the *River Corve*, probably including *Easthope* and *Patton* (and perhaps *Bourton*, *Shipton*, and *Sutton*); near *Chelmarsh* (perhaps including *Eardington* and *Deuxhill*); and at *Madeley*.⁶ The minster also had properties, which were later lost, in *Wales*, *Worcestershire* (*Wyre Piddle*), and *Herefordshire* (*Lingen* or *Upper Lye*). At a later date the community surrendered some property in *Stanton Long* to purchase the immunity of the minster from secular dues, but in 901 this was restored by *Ethelred* and *Ethelfleda*, who gave at the same time three tenants in *Caughley* and a golden chalice in honour of the Abbess *Milburga*.⁷ By this date the community was under a male superior⁸ but its history during the following century and a half is obscure.

There is no doubt that the women's community disappeared and that all record of the place of *St. Milburga's* burial was lost for a time. The 'discovery' of her relics in a ruined church a stone's throw from the site of the minster church suggests that the two communities in the first foundation were completely separate even to the extent of having two churches.⁹ The men's community may have had a continuous existence, gradually giving way to a group of secular

canons serving a minster. In the 11th century, according to *Florence of Worcester*, *Earl Leofric* enriched *Wenlock* with precious ornaments,¹⁰ and *William of Malmesbury*, misinterpreting the passage in *Florence*, included *Wenlock* amongst *Leofric's* foundations.¹¹ Many later historians followed him in attributing the foundation of a minster to *Earl Leofric*. In fact, though the nuns' church was certainly derelict by the time of the Norman Conquest, the history of the minster is uncertain. Excavations in 1901 revealed foundations of two earlier churches on the site of the later priory.¹² The first, in the area of the crossing, possibly dates from the late 7th century and was a roughly rectangular building about 38 feet by 28 feet, with an internal eastern apse: it was probably the church of the first community of men. The second, a little further to the east, had an apsidal east end the same width as the main 13th-century choir, with a smaller apse to the south and probably a similar apse to the north. Whether this church dates from the late Saxon or early Norman period is uncertain but a later excavation (1962) gave some support to the earlier dating.¹³ This suggests that the minster church may have been rebuilt shortly before the Conquest, even if there was no formal refoundation by *Earl Leofric*. Certainly the church lands were extensive on the eve of the Conquest, when the minster held manors at *Much Wenlock*, *Eaton-under-Heywood*, *Madeley*, *Little Wenlock*, *Bourton*, *Shipton*, *Stoke St. Milborough*, *Deuxhill*, *Pickthorn*, *Eardington*, and *Sutton* near *Shrewsbury*.¹⁴ It seems at that date to have been a typical *Shropshire* minster with an extensive parish, held by a group of canons who followed no particular rule. *Florence of Worcester's* expression, *Wenlocense coenobium*,¹⁵ may imply that the canons led some kind of common life and were at least resident. After the coming of the Normans its conversion to a monastic house was almost inevitable.

Earl Roger's first action was to assign some of its property temporarily for the support of his domestic chaplains: in 1086 *Stoke St. Milborough* was still in the hands of his chaplains,¹⁶ though the jurors reported that 'the church ought to have it',¹⁷ and soon afterwards he used *Eardington*, which was in his demesne by 1086, to endow his college of *Quatford*.¹⁸ Before 1086, however, and probably between 1079 and 1082 he had established a *Cluniac*

¹ See H. P. R. Finberg, *Charters of W. Midlands* (1961), 197-216; A. J. M. Edwards, 'An early twelfth-century account of *St. Milburga* of *Much Wenlock*', *T.S.A.S.* lvii. 134-42. The publication of this new material relating to *St. Milburga* involves a revision of the older accounts of the early history of *Wenlock* in *Eyton*, iii. 225 and *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 117.

² Finberg, *Charters of W. Midlands*, 209, dates the earliest charter in the *Testament* as 675 × 90.

³ See F. S. Stevenson in *Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.* xviii. 29-52.

⁴ Mary Bateson, 'Origin and early history of double monasteries', *Trans. R.H.S. N.S.* xiii. 177.

⁵ The identity of the abbess *Liobsyde*, mentioned in the *Testament* (Finberg, *Charters of W. Midlands*, 202) is not clear. Her association with *Abbot Edelheg* in the exchange of property at 'Homtun' for the first endowment of *Wenlock* suggests that she may have been the superior of a women's community at 'Icanho' or conceivably Abbess of *Wenlock*, as Finberg argues; *ibid.* 208-9. But the earliest charter gives no indication of any pre-existent monastery at *Wenlock*; *Goscelin's* statement, implying that *Milburga* was elected abbess of the house where she had taken the veil, rests on no earlier manuscript authority and may have

been his attempt to fill in the silences in his sources with a narrative more appropriate to the monastic life of his own day: *ibid.* 208 n.

⁶ The date of *Milburga's* death was placed by the *Bollandists* in 722 but, unless the *Madeley* charter, witnessed by *Bishop Weahlstod*, is an interpolation in the *Testament*, *Milburga* lived until at least 727: Finberg, *Charters of W. Midlands*, 220.

⁷ Finberg, *Charters of W. Midlands*, 148; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 5-6.

⁸ Finberg, *Charters of W. Midlands*, 148; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 5-6.

⁹ *T.S.A.S.* lvii. 139-41.

¹⁰ *Florence of Worcester, Chronicon ex Chronicis*, ed. B. Thorpe, i. 216.

¹¹ *William of Malmesbury, Gesta Regum* (Rolls Ser.), i. 237.

¹² *Archaeologia*, lxxii. 106-7.

¹³ H. M. and Joan Taylor, *Anglo-Saxon Architecture* (1965), i. 454.

¹⁴ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 312-13, 318.

¹⁵ *Florence of Worcester, Chronicon ex Chronicis*, i. 216.

¹⁶ Cf. the history of *Morville Priory* (p. 29).

¹⁷ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 312.

¹⁸ See p. 123.

priory at Much Wenlock¹⁹ and had granted most of the lands of the Saxon minster to the monks. Stoke St. Milborough reverted to them after the expiry of his chaplains' rights and he gave Millichope as compensation for Eardington.²⁰ He had already been a benefactor of Cluny²¹ but Abbot Hugh was opposed to sending out too many monks from the mother house and, before the end of Earl Roger's life, Wenlock had been subjected to the great Cluniac priory of La Charité-sur-Loire. It was probably from the latter house that the first monks came.²² All that is known of the foundation of the first English Cluniac priories, as well as of Earl Roger's Benedictine foundation at Shrewsbury, suggests that the community was probably built up slowly from small beginnings.²³ By the turn of the century, however, the monks were fully established and actively engaged in restoring the traditions of the earlier house, venerating their saint, and securing property and privileges.

In 1101, when the ruined church of the Holy Trinity was being repaired, probably to serve as a parish church,²⁴ some bones which were claimed as those of St. Milburga were discovered near the foundations of an altar.²⁵ This church, a stone's throw from the minster, was probably the original nuns' church and St. Milburga's body may well have been buried there.²⁶ About this time the monks of Wenlock employed Goscelin of St. Bertin to write the life of their saint, so reviving the local cult which gained steadily in popularity throughout the Middle Ages.²⁷ Their next move was to obtain confirmation of their earlier privileges. Following proceedings before the Bishop of Hereford at Wistanstow between 1107 and 1115 Richard of Belmeis, viceroy of Shropshire, issued a charter testifying that 'the land of St. Milburga is all one parish and is all subject to the mother church at Wenlock'.²⁸ The authority of St. Milburga was extended from the ecclesiastical to the secular sphere in the reign of Richard I, when the Liberties of Wenlock were created by withdrawing the manors held by the priory from the hundreds of Munslow, Condover, and Brimstree and exempting the prior and his tenants from suit at hundred and county courts.²⁹ Wenlock Priory thus came to enjoy the most extensive ecclesiastical immunity in Shropshire. Its rights included infangtheof and outfang-

theof³⁰ and it also enjoyed exemption from the regard and view in all its woods.³¹ As cultivation advanced the manorial and parochial structure of the great parish of St. Milburga was modified, new settlements were established, and chapels were founded; but these estates formed the core of Wenlock's endowment.

There were a few important later acquisitions. Half of Patton passed to the priory early in the 12th century³² and Church Preen, given before 1161, became a dependent cell.³³ In 1169, when Walter FitzAlan secured a community of monks from Wenlock for the foundation of his monastery at Paisley, he granted property in Scotland, which was exchanged shortly afterwards for property in Birdham (Suss.).³⁴ The FitzAlan interest was continued by Isabel de Say's grant, in the time of Richard I, of the church of Clun with all its chapels for the soul of her first husband William FitzAlan.³⁵ In 1175 Hugh de Periers granted the reversion of Ditton Priors after his wife's death.³⁶ The important manor of Oxenbold was given in or before 1244 by Robert de Girros and was then transferred from Munslow hundred to the liberties of Wenlock.³⁷

From the time of its foundation until the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War Wenlock was in close dependence on La Charité and the mother abbey of Cluny. An apportionment of 100s. was owed to La Charité,³⁸ and priors of Wenlock, nominated by the Prior of La Charité, were usually Frenchmen.³⁹ Any rights of patronage enjoyed by Earl Roger reverted to the Crown in 1102 but, because of Cluniac privileges, these amounted at first to no more than the right to hospitality and the prayers of the community. Until the late 13th century at least successive kings seem to have accepted the nominees of La Charité without question.⁴⁰ According to a local jury no royal escheator had ever occupied the lands of the priory until the death of Prior Humbert in 1261;⁴¹ from that date the Crown seems to have claimed the guardianship of the temporalities during vacancy and the subprior and convent could keep out the royal officials only by offering a substantial fine.⁴² From the early 14th century royal corrodiaries were regularly sent to the priory.⁴³ The statutes of the order required that all monks should make their profession to the Abbot of Cluny, but how far this

¹⁹ The Worcester Annals (*Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), iv. 372) describe the foundation of Wenlock Priory and Shrewsbury Abbey together under the year 1079; this is too early for Shrewsbury and, as the next entry is for 1083, the whole passage probably refers to the period 1079-82. Domesday records that by 1086 Earl Roger had made an 'abbey' at Wenlock: *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 312.

²⁰ Eyton, i. 109; iv. 1-2, 6-7.

²¹ Ordericus Vitalis, *Hist. Eccl.* ii. 415.

²² *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 118-19. A garbled copy of Earl Roger's charter is printed and discussed in Eyton, iii. 228-30.

²³ Knowles, *Monastic Order*, 154-5.

²⁴ *T.S.A.S.* lvii. 139-41.

²⁵ The story of the discovery is contained in the *Miracula Inventionis Beate Mylburgae Virginis*, attributed to Cardinal Odo of Ostia, edited in *T.S.A.S.* lvii. 143-51.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 137-41. The original dedication of St. Milburga's abbey was to the Holy Trinity.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 135; Finberg, *Charters of W. Midlands*, 199-200. It has been suggested that when the church was rebuilt in the 13th century the north transept became St. Milburga's shrine, her relics being housed in a crypt below it: *Arch. Jnl.* cxiii. 204.

²⁸ Eyton, iii. 232-4.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 237-8; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 357-8.

³⁰ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 684.

³¹ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, p. 244.

³² Eyton, ii. 42.

³³ See p. 38.

³⁴ *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet* (Maitland Club, 1838), 1-3; Eyton, iii. 235; *V.C.H. Suss.* iv. 200.

³⁵ Eyton, xi. 235-7.

³⁶ *Ibid.* iii. 330-3. Alice de Periers had to be paid 160 marks down and £14 for eight years to extinguish her claims.

³⁷ Eyton, iv. 22-23.

³⁸ *Ibid.* iii. 256.

³⁹ *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 129-30. The prior of La Charité had the right to receive the *spolia* (the palfrey, cope, and breviary) of the late prior.

⁴⁰ Cf. Rose Graham, *English Ecclesiastical Studies* (1929), 106.

⁴¹ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 110-12.

⁴² In 1272 100 marks were paid: *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, 714. In 1285 and 1320 the escheator held the lands until the appointment of the next prior: *ibid.* 1281-92, 192; 1317-21, 425.

⁴³ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, 404; 1313-18, 591; 1318-23, 93; 1327-30, 385 and *passim*.

was done after local recruitment became normal is unknown.⁴⁴ Whether the monks came from La Charité or more locally there was certainly no lack of recruits. By the mid 12th century the conventual buildings had been built on an ample scale, as the beautiful chapter-house and infirmary hall show,⁴⁵ and the priory was able to spare a group of monks in 1169 for the foundation of Paisley Priory.⁴⁶ In 1180 Gervase Paganell placed his foundation of Dudley Priory under Wenlock, giving the prior the right to place his monks in Dudley and appoint the priors there.⁴⁷ St. Helen's (I.W.) seems for a time to have been affiliated to Wenlock and may have drawn some monks from the older house, though little is known of the connexion.⁴⁸ Wenlock was also able to maintain a small cell on its Shropshire estates at Church Preen.⁴⁹ By the late 13th century, when the house normally supported up to forty monks,⁵⁰ most if not all the monks other than the prior seem to have been English.⁵¹ The Prior of Wenlock, the oldest of La Charité's English dependencies, was on several occasions appointed visitor of the English province⁵² and sometimes priors had had previous experience as heads of the other daughter-houses of Bermondsey, Northampton, and Daventry.⁵³ Until 1301 the prior was expected to attend the annual general chapters at Cluny every two years and his obligation to attend the chapters of La Charité continued after that date. Royal licences to cross the seas on the business of the house during the 13th and early 14th centuries⁵⁴ suggest that the priors went rather less often than once in two years and on some occasions certainly they asked to be excused on the grounds of urgent business.⁵⁵

The priory seems to have been at its most prosperous during the 13th century. Extensive rebuilding took place, the appropriation of the valuable Clun churches, c. 1220, helping to provide money for a fabric fund,⁵⁶ and Henry III was generous with gifts of timber from the royal forests. In 1232, when he stayed at Wenlock, he gave timber for thirty tie-beams and their corbels, 15 oaks for building the church, and 4 oaks for the roof of a Lady Chapel; in the following year he gave the sacrist 6 oaks for the clock-tower (*horlogium*).⁵⁷ The church was entirely rebuilt on a scale that made it the largest monastic church in Shropshire; new claustral buildings too were provided, including a new frater, guest-houses, and an entire west range.⁵⁸ Meanwhile the resources of the monastery were increased. Humbert or Imbert, prior 1221-60, was an able and energetic man, high in the king's favour.

From 1231 he was frequently employed on royal missions overseas and on embassies to treat with the Welsh.⁵⁹ Under his rule the priory enlarged its demesnes both by the acquisition of Oxenbold manor and by extensive assarting in the royal forests of Shirlett and the Wrekin. Urban centres too were developing: Much Wenlock secured a market and fair in 1227,⁶⁰ and at Madeley an order was made in 1250 that houses recently built on forest assarts should be thrown down, the prior being allowed to retain his own houses there.⁶¹ The development of the 'new town' of Madeley, which appears as a flourishing community with a large number of burgage tenants in 14th-century manorial records, may date from this time;⁶² a Tuesday market and an annual fair there were granted in 1269.⁶³ There is as yet no hint that the prior was drawing any revenue from his mineral resources here, which later became important, but he was certainly enlarging and actively exploiting his demesnes.

Humbert's successor, Aymo de Montibus, previously Prior of Bermondsey, was less close to the king; indeed, as Simon de Montfort put him in charge of the priory of Northampton after the battle of Lewes⁶⁴ and Henry III, on regaining power a few months later, restored the former prior,⁶⁵ his sympathies may have been with de Montfort. He was, however, able to purchase privileges for his priory⁶⁶ and to persuade one of his friends or kinsmen, Ebulo de Montibus, to take over the 100s. annual rent which the priory owed for its assarts in the Shropshire forests.⁶⁷ He inherited some debts from his predecessor, perhaps incurred by the extensive rebuilding, though their extent is hard to gauge. Visitors from Cluny in 1262 found a 'debt' of over 1,600 marks at Wenlock, but of this only 92½ marks were owed with interest to various merchants.⁶⁸ Such figures may not be as straightforward as they seem, as the visitations of 1276 and 1279 show.⁶⁹ Prior John de Tycford, who succeeded Aymo in 1272, reported that the debt had been 1,750 marks when he took up office, but had been reduced to 1,500 marks and bore no interest. In 1279, however, the visitors reported that the prior's liabilities in 1272 had in fact amounted only to 500 marks and that he had fraudulently invented the remainder by citing fictitious deficiencies in the stock and buildings he had taken over to conceal the increase in liabilities during his term of office. They estimated the existing liabilities at 1,800 marks, part of which was owed to the notorious money-lender, Adam de Stratton. Cluniac priors were required to

⁴⁴ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 107; *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 129.

⁴⁵ *Archaeologia*, lxxii. 115-17.

⁴⁶ See p. 40. The house was thereafter independent of Wenlock.

⁴⁷ Eyton, iii. 235-6.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 236-7; Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 66, 89.

⁴⁹ See p. 38.

⁵⁰ G. F. Duckett, *Visitations of English Cluniac Foundations* (1890), 18, 28, 39.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 30.

⁵² *Ibid.* 14; Duckett, *Visitations and Chapters General of the Order of Cluni* (1893), 250, 252, 256, 267.

⁵³ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 99, 122-3. Daventry became independent c. 1231.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, 322; 1281-92, 336, 367, 424, 481; 1292-1301, 59; 1301-7, 44, 375 and *passim*.

⁵⁵ *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 130; A. Bernard and A. Bruel, *Recueil des Chartes de Cluny*, vi. 333.

⁵⁶ *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 125-6. Wenlock's

right was disputed by St. Florent, Saumur, and was not finally secured until 1271: *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 342-8. In 1291 the rectory of Clun with its dependent chapels was valued at £36 13s. 4d.: *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 167.

⁵⁷ *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 127; *Close R.* 1231-4, 66, 94, 225.

⁵⁸ *Archaeologia*, lxxii. 113-21.

⁵⁹ *Close R.* 1227-31, 554; 1234-7, 368, 381; 1237-42, 243; 1242-7, 71, 257; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, 477; 1232-47, 3, 154, 160, 431; 1258-66, 57, 88.

⁶⁰ *Rot. Litt. Claus. (Rec. Com.)*, ii. 172-3.

⁶¹ *Close R.* 1247-51, 256; *Cal. Chart R.* 1327-41, 488.

⁶² S.R.O. 566/1; *ibid.* 1224/2/1.

⁶³ *Cal. Chart R.* 1257-1300, 123.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, 403.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 441.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 518.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 207.

⁶⁸ Duckett, *Visitations of English Cluniac Foundations*, 13.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 18, 28-30.

hand over their houses in as good a state as they received them and the statements of debt seem to contain two elements: money owed, and depletion of the capital value of the properties. The exact truth about John de Tycford's activities is hard to find; he had previously been Prior of Bermondsey and had certainly brought that house near to ruin by his imprudent dealings with Adam de Stratton.⁷⁰ He was said to alienate property irresponsibly and to be altogether a restless and discontented character, who was intriguing to secure his election as Bishop of Rochester,⁷¹ and before leaving Wenlock he sold the wool of the priory in advance for seven years,⁷² to the embarrassment of his successor. He could certainly make himself hated; one of the monks of Wenlock left the monastery during his rule, gathered a band of armed men, and hid with them in the woods, hoping to ambush and kill the prior.⁷³ Yet plainly he was a man of some ability who, if he intrigued, intrigued successfully. The king employed him on an embassy to Llywelyn in 1273⁷⁴ and the prior of Cluny appointed him visitor to the English province in 1276. When the heavily indebted priory of Bermondsey was taken into the king's hand in 1276 it was committed to Tycford,⁷⁵ who was still in charge in 1284.⁷⁶ When finally he left Wenlock in 1285 it was to become Prior of Lewes.⁷⁷

There is evidence of some continuing financial trouble at Wenlock until at least 1295⁷⁸ but the next prior was a man of less dubious ability. Henry de Bonvillars, nominated in 1285, was a fellow-countryman of Edward I's friend and servant, Otto of Grandson, and was frequently employed on public business during the 35 years that he governed the priory of Wenlock.⁷⁹ He acted too as one of the visitors of the English province of Cluny on at least four occasions between 1291 and 1301.⁸⁰ Either he or his friends at court were able to save Wenlock from the disabilities of alien status in 1294, when its lands were restored immediately.⁸¹ The monks were not moved from their priory, though it was within three miles of the navigable river Severn, and Otto's brother, William of Grandson, testified that the prior was not of the power of the king of France, having been born near Grandson on Lake Neuchâtel.⁸² Restrictions were imposed on sending money abroad to the mother-house, but Wenlock enjoyed its last period of relative prosperity under Prior Henry and his successor, Guichard de Charlieu; it was even possible to build a new Lady Chapel at the east end of the church.⁸³ The estates were seized in 1324, but restored at once on the intercession of William de Cusance, another kinsman of Otto of Grandson.⁸⁴ Confiscation and the slow attrition of heavy annual farms to the Exchequer began only with the outbreak of the

Hundred Years' War in 1337. Custody of the priory was restored to the prior almost at once on condition that he should pay £170 annually,⁸⁵ more than half the assessed annual income of the priory. It proved an impossible burden and in 1341 the prior succeeded in reducing the farm to £133 6s. 8d.⁸⁶ He also obtained licence to appropriate the churches of Stoke St. Milborough and Madeley, valued at £5 a year,⁸⁷ an opportune acquisition, since in 1346 Edward III, at the request of the pope, allowed the English Cluniac houses to contribute to a subsidy of 3 tenths imposed by Cluny.⁸⁸ In 1355 the farm was reduced to £50⁸⁹ and, apart from the period 1360–9 when England and France were temporarily at peace, this sum continued to be exacted as long as Wenlock remained technically an alien priory.

Constitutional links with Cluny were weakened after 1378 by the Great Schism. From 1301 the English houses not directly dependent on Cluny were exempted from attendance at the general chapter of Cluny, though Wenlock and the other dependencies of La Charité continued to be summoned to the chapters of their mother-house.⁹⁰ In 1378 Cluny adhered to the antipope and Urban VI at once took steps to provide a substitute for her authority. There were difficulties of precedence and jurisdiction but in 1389 the Archbishop of Canterbury (as papal legate) and the priors of Thetford and Bermondsey were granted all rights of jurisdiction and visitation and other powers exercised by the French Cluniac houses and the general chapter of the order. It was through their initiative that an English chapter was held in 1392, priors appointed by them being invariably Englishmen.⁹¹ One by one the larger English priories sought denization. From 1388 Wenlock had had an English prior, Roger Wyvel, and in 1395 he and his convent petitioned Richard II for denization, alleging that since 1349 their revenues had been less than £200, that former priors had sold life corrodis to raise the farm due to the Exchequer, and that the house was £200 in debt. A charter of denization was granted in that year for £400 and an undertaking to celebrate the obit of Richard's late queen, Anne of Bohemia.⁹² Wenlock remained a Cluniac house nominally subject to La Charité from the end of the Schism until it achieved complete independence in 1494, but it was accounted denizen and ceased to owe an annual farm to the Crown.

The peak of demesne cultivation was probably reached during the late 13th century, when the *Taxatio* of 1291 estimated the demesne lands of the priory as 43 carucates and it was said to have 976 sheep.⁹³ The bulk of this land lay around Wenlock, with its dependencies of Bradley and Benthall: in Barrow, Atterley, Walton, Wigwig, and Callaughton,

⁷⁰ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 102–5.

⁷¹ Duckett, *Visitations of English Cluniac Foundations*, 30.

⁷² *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 167.

⁷³ Duckett, *Visitations and Chapters General of the Order of Cluni*, 229.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1272–9, 511.

⁷⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1272–81, 131.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 1281–92, 134.

⁷⁷ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 105; Corpus Christi Coll. Camb., MS. 433, f. 17.

⁷⁸ *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 131.

⁷⁹ One of his duties was to assist Otto of Grandson in the administration of the Channel Islands: *Cal. Pat.* 1292–1301, 339, 342, 433, 436.

⁸⁰ Duckett, *Visitations and Chapters General of the Order of Cluni*, 250, 252, 256, 267.

⁸¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1292–1301, 176.

⁸² *Cal. Close*, 1288–96, 460.

⁸³ *Archaeologia*, lxxii. 109.

⁸⁴ *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 133.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Fine R.* 1337–47, 189, 258.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 276.

⁸⁷ Eyton, iv. 10–12; *Cal. Pat.* 1340–3, 473.

⁸⁸ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 48.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Fine R.* 1347–56, 425.

⁹⁰ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 46–47.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 49–54.

⁹² Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 78; *Cal. Pat.* 1391–6, 552.

⁹³ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 164.

which formed part of the composite manor of the Marsh; in Shipton and Bourton, where the hundred court of the liberty was then held; and in Oxenbold and Ditton Priors. There were 7 carucates across the Severn in Madeley and Little Wenlock, one at Eaton-under-Heywood, 6 near the Clee Hills at Stoke St. Milborough, and 3 in Sutton by Shrewsbury. The annual value of the temporalities, including stock, was put at £143 19s. 8d. Although demesne farming was important, however, assized rents made up almost a third of the total and another third was derived from tallage, perquisites of courts, and profits from mills. The rents probably included a number of large estates let to substantial tenants, sometimes for a nominal sum, as well as small properties leased at economic rents. The most important of the former at about this time were in, Badger, Beckbury, Benthall, Bradley in Wenlock, Broseley, Middleton Priors in Ditton Priors, Hatton and Wolverton in Eaton-under-Heywood, Norncott in Heath, Hughley, Linley, Millichope in Munslow, Posenhall, Larden and Moor House in Shipton, Patton in Stanton Long, Clee Stanton in Stoke St. Milborough, Pickthorn in Stottesdon, and Willey.⁹⁴ The priory preferred, where possible, to lease land but a few of these tenements were held in fee and there were at least two nominal serjeanties. The Beysin family held a third of Broseley manor by the service of sitting down at the first dish in the prior's guest-house on Christmas Day and staying there for three days at the prior's charge.⁹⁵ A second serjeanty was evidently of relatively late establishment: in 1338 Robert of Harley acknowledged that he held the manor of Willey for suit of court and the duty of carrying the prior's frock in Parliament.⁹⁶ The chief tenants, sometimes referred to as 'the prior's knights' though they owed him no knight service, had provided counsel and support from at least the mid 12th century.

The importance of seignorial dues rose from the prior's very extensive liberties and from the long uninterrupted tenure, extending possibly for six hundred years, of some of the manors. Unusual burdens may have accounted for serious trouble with the villein tenants of Wenlock, which broke out as early as the mid 12th century.⁹⁷ After the villeins had unsuccessfully carried a complaint to the king's court they refused to work; meeting excommunication with violence they appealed over the prior's head to the Prior of La Charité. Whatever the outcome of this particular plea, peasant obligations remained heavy. Among the dues exacted from free and unfree alike on many of the manors was the third part of a tenant's movables (*terciaria*), exacted after his death and payable by unfree tenants in addition to heriot. Under an agreement made by the prior with 11 tenants in Hatton (Eaton-under-Heywood) in 1245 the latter were granted common rights in return for their terciars,⁹⁸ but even where the terciars replaced herbage dues they were a heavy

burden and they continued to be exacted throughout the Middle Ages. A lease of the manor of Badger in 1502 reserved as a terciar 3 quarters of wheat and 3 quarters of oats to the lord on the death of each tenant.⁹⁹ A lease of the chief messuage in Moor House in 1520 referred to the obligation of paying terciars 'according to the custom of Seynt Milburge ground'.¹

During the 14th century first the threat and then the reality of seizure by the Crown evidently arrested development on the estates. Most of the plots of land acquired under mortmain licence were purchased during the early decades of the 14th century or between 1360 and 1369.² A royal survey of the temporalities taken in 1370,³ provides figures for rough comparison with the 1291 returns. There was a fall in value to some £124, and a little more than 30 carucates, about 25 per cent. less than 1291, was held in demesne. The fact that the decline in direct cultivation was less than on other Shropshire monastic estates may reflect nothing more than stagnation during the confiscations. These figures are not easy to compare with the *status domus*, which was compiled in 1390 for the monks' own use⁴ and is therefore a more complete and reliable record. At this date the priory had 25 carucates in demesne, either in hand or let to farmers who paid corn rents. The corn was entirely consumed by the prior and convent and their household or used as fodder for their oxen. The two parks at Madeley and Oxenbold and meadows in various manors barely sufficed to support the animals there. Six fishponds were assigned to provide fish for the convent and six dovecots were worth 30s. The total revenue from the temporalities was £219 11s. 1d., while spiritualities yielded £108, £50 of which came from Clun. Expenses included £50 for the farm to the king, £133 6s. 8d. for the needs of the prior and convent and household in kitchen supplies, wine, and other things, £35 13s. 3d. for pensions and fees, £20 for robes given at Christmas, £30 for repair of buildings on the manors, £50 for wages of the household and labourers, and £10 for lawsuits to defend the rights of the house. There was no margin even for maintaining the conventual buildings in good repair.

Prosperity returned slowly after denization. In the late 15th century the monks were able to build again: the eastern range of the infirmary cloister and the new sacristy date from this time.⁵ The numbers of monks, which had been maintained at 40 for much of the 14th century,⁶ fell until at the Dissolution there were only 12 monks at the priory;⁷ this may have been the normal complement during the last phase of the priory's history. Even if the monks chose to supply their kitchen with grain from their estates rather than purchasing it in the local markets, they could afford to lease some of their demesne lands as their requirements fell. By the early 16th century, when rents were rising, most

⁹⁴ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 84–86; Eyton, i. 230; ii. 42–43, 56–57, 69; iii. 278, 306, 309, 315, 317–18, 338; iv. 2, 13, 135; v. 112; vi. 306.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 125; vi, p. 98.

⁹⁶ S.R.O. 1224, box 342, Prior Gosnell's reg. f. 126.

⁹⁷ *Cartulaire de La Charité*, ed. R. de Lespinasse, 149–52; translated in *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 124–5.

⁹⁸ W. F. Mumford, 'Terciars on the estates of Wenlock Priory', *T.S.A.S.* lviii. 68–76.

⁹⁹ S.R.O. 1224, box 342, Prior Gosnell's reg. f. 17.

¹ *Ibid.* f. 18.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 473–4; 1340–3, 529; 1361–4, 393.

³ B.M. Add. MS. 6165, pp. 97–99.

⁴ S.R.O. 1224, box 342, Prior Gosnell's reg. ff. 35v.–36.

⁵ *Archaeologia*, lxxii. 122–5.

⁶ Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, 98.

⁷ Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 80.

of the demesnes were out at farm.⁸ The demesnes of Much Wenlock and Oxenbold were said to be in hand in 1535,⁹ but the latter had in fact been leased since 1522,¹⁰ and at the Dissolution only the home farm of Wenlock was still cultivated for the support of the convent. The survey of 1535 valued the priory's temporalities at £333 16s. 10½d. and its spiritualities at £100 4s. 3d.;¹¹ its expenses then included £8 5s. for bread and ale distributed in alms to the poor, £10 6s. 8d. for fees,¹² and £10 for corrodies. The net income of £401 7s. 0¼d. included the assessed value of the demesnes at Wenlock and Oxenbold. It may have been an under-assessment, for the first ministers' account indicates receipts about £60 higher,¹³ but Wenlock, once the wealthiest monastery in Shropshire, continued to take second place to Shrewsbury.

All the principal estates, including the Sussex lands and a few houses and gardens in London that may have been acquired in the later Middle Ages, were retained until the Dissolution. Some property was assigned to individual obedientiaries. In 1291 two carucates in Callaughton, allocated by the founder to the pittance of the monks, were held by the pittancer and were exempt from taxation;¹⁴ later they were added to the kitchen rental.¹⁵ In the early 16th century, when the kitchener was receiving the substantial annual income of £45 2s. 3d.,¹⁶ a number of small rents amounting only to a few pounds each were being paid to the sacrist, the chamberlain, and the infirmarer.¹⁷ One of the most interesting features of the later accounts is the development of mineral resources on the priory's estates. The first clear mention of a coal mine at Madeley occurs in the *status domus* of 1390. In 1397 royal permission was obtained by James 'mynour' of Derbyshire to work in a mine of copper and silver within the lordship of the priory.¹⁸ This mine cannot have yielded for long but coal and iron increased in importance. Receipts in 1540 included the following: £12 8s. from an iron foundry or 'smith's place' in Shirlett; £11 16s. from a second foundry, an ironstone quarry, and other quarries in the same place; 13s. 4d. from two coal mines in Little Wenlock; and 1s. 4d. from a coal-work in Broseley.¹⁹

The last phase of Wenlock's monastic history began with its denization in 1395. It remained a Cluniac house and the priors of La Charité, acting through English representatives, resumed the nomination of priors after the Schism.²⁰ The apport

of £5, however, was never paid again.²¹ Wenlock, like other Cluniac houses in England, suffered from the friction between Cluny and La Charité and the difficulty of enforcing any authority.²² During the Wars of the Roses La Charité attempted to recover direct nomination and there were conflicting appointments by Edward IV and the prior of that house in 1462 and 1468.²³ The next nominations were made through the latter's English vicars-general, but the struggle for authority within the order continued and Thomas Sudbury, who was nominally prior 1482-5, was in fact also a contestant for the priory of Northampton at the time.²⁴ In 1494, however, the priory of Wenlock secured a papal bull releasing it from all dependence on Cluny or La Charité and making it directly dependent on the pope. From that date the convent enjoyed the right to elect its prior without reference to any ecclesiastical superior, referring any disputes to the papal collector in London.²⁵

The first free election was held in 1521, when Rowland Gosnell was elected.²⁶ The priors of the associated houses of Dudley, Preen, and Sandwell,²⁷ who were excluded from taking part, and a group of Wenlock monks led by the sacrist, William Corfill, opposed the election and appealed to Cardinal Wolsey.²⁸ His verdict was in favour of Gosnell but the convent continued to make difficulties. The prior was an able and ambitious man, who secured from the pope the personal right to use the mitre, ring, and pastoral staff and aspired unsuccessfully to become a titular bishop in the diocese.²⁹ He did not neglect his house; he repaired a cracked vault over the high altar of the priory church, bought little bells to ring at the hours of service, reglazed most of the nave windows, and carried out improvements in the conventual buildings and in the dependent manor-houses and parish churches.³⁰ He was also a learned man, who had written a chronicle of the priors of Wenlock³¹ and commissioned a new collection of the miracles of St. Milburga.³² There was, nevertheless, considerable opposition to his rule, due, he claimed, to his attempt to re-establish discipline by forbidding hunting and dicing, casual hospitality to visitors of both sexes, and going in and out at all hours, which had been allowed by his predecessor. At a visitation of the priory in 1523, following an appeal by Gosnell to Wolsey as papal legate, the monks laid counter-charges of apostasy and alienation of the goods of the house against the prior.³³ The visitor, Dr. John Allen, apparently found much

⁸ The first ministers' accounts give the terms of the most recent leases: S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3021 mm. 1-18.

⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 215.

¹⁰ C 1/878/17-20.

¹¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 215-16.

¹² The various bailiffs' wages had already been deducted from the profits of each manor before the balance was struck; pensions and fees at this date therefore amounted to £33 6s. 8s., which is not far from the figure of £35 13s. 2d. in the *status domus* of 1390.

¹³ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3021 mm. 1-18.

¹⁴ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 164.

¹⁵ Eyton, iii. 289.

¹⁶ Ibid. 289 n. Dues included £1 12s. from Nantwich and the kitchener issued sealed receipts for payment: B. M. Add. Ch. 44256-61.

¹⁷ S.R.O. 1224, box 342, Prior Gosnell's reg. ff. 37v., 39v., 40v.

¹⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1396-9, 128.

¹⁹ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3021 mm. 6, 8, 10.

²⁰ John Stafford was nominated in 1397 by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prior of Bermondsey,

appointed by papal authority to act during the Schism: *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 61.

²¹ *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 136.

²² Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 62-87.

²³ *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 140.

²⁴ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 84-85.

²⁵ Ibid. 125-6; S.R.O. 1224, box 342, Prior Gosnell's reg. ff. 47-48.

²⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (2), p. 565.

²⁷ Sandwell (Staffs.) may possibly have become subject to Wenlock some time after 1488: Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 137 n.; *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 219.

²⁸ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 126-30; S.R.O. 1224, box 342, Prior Gosnell's reg. ff. 20v.-22; *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 106-14.

²⁹ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 130-1.

³⁰ Ibid. 131; *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 136-7.

³¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iv (1), p. 413.

³² Corpus Christi Coll. Camb., MS. 433.

³³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iv (1), pp. 413-14. The injunctions are printed in Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 139-41, and translated ibid. 132-6.



BROMFIELD PRIORY: THE GATEHOUSE FROM THE EAST



WENLOCK PRIORY: THE INFIRMARY AND THE PRIOR'S HOUSE



Aerial view from the south-west



Twelfth-century arcading on the south wall of the chapter-house

WENLOCK PRIORY

to correct, for he left a long series of injunctions, counsels, and exhortations. The injunctions insisted on the observance of traditional monastic discipline, on the appointment of a novice master to instruct the young monks in grammar and monastic observance, and on the proper care of the convent seal. To ensure that the common seal was not used without the knowledge of the convent, all deeds sealed with it were also to bear the individual signatures of all the monks—a practice that was being widely advocated at the time. Although private property was forbidden and the monks were advised to be content with food and clothes instead of receiving money allowances, the injunctions assumed that they would dispose of some pocket money, since breaches of the rule of silence were to be punished by a fine of 2*d.* on each occasion. An injunction forbidding the monks to carry arms within the monastery or enter into conspiracies suggests that the prior had not exaggerated when he said that he went in fear of his life. The prior, for his part, was enjoined not to keep up too large a household or entertain too lavishly. One of the 'counsels' advising the monks to practice mechanical arts seems to have been observed by some at least of the community. When William Corfill died many years later an obituary notice described him not only as expert in the seven liberal sciences, especially in practical geometry, but also as having 'very good insight' in a wide variety of crafts 'as the making of organs, of a clock and chimes, as in carving, in masonry, and weaving of silk, and in painting, and no instrument of music being but that he could mend it'.³⁴

Gosnell resigned or was deposed in 1526 or 1527 and was granted a pension of 40 marks.³⁵ John Bayley, formerly Prior of Sandwell, was elected to succeed him³⁶ but for some years after his enforced retirement Gosnell continued to petition the king to be restored. Writing to Cromwell, the prior and subprior alleged that he had brought the house into debt to the extent of 1,000 marks and more, 'for which, and his execrable living, he was deposed'.³⁷ Whatever the truth of the charges and counter-charges, John Bayley remained prior until the dissolution of the priory on 26 Jan. 1540.³⁸ The priory of Sandwell had already been dissolved in 1525, when its small community was sent to Wenlock,³⁹ and Church Preen had been surrendered to the Crown in 1534,⁴⁰ but Dudley was dissolved with the motherhouse. A pension of £80 was assigned to the prior, who retired to Madeley and died in the manor-house there in 1553,⁴¹ and 12 monks received pensions ranging from £6 13*s.* 4*d.* to £5 6*s.* 8*d.*⁴² Some of the monks undertook pastoral duties in the neighbourhood and William Corfill became a chantry priest: Thomas Butler, Vicar of Much Wenlock, kept a record of the obits and later careers of several former monks.⁴³

Following an abortive proposal to join Wenlock with Chester to form a new bishopric⁴⁴ the site of the priory was first leased to John Bradshaw

and then granted in 1545 to Thomas Lawley.⁴⁵

An L-shaped range of buildings, which included the infirmary and what was probably the prior's house, was soon afterwards converted into a private dwelling and has been continuously occupied to the present day.

The remains of the church and parts of the claustral buildings, including the chapter-house and the shell of the frater, are in the care of the Ministry of Public Building and Works.⁴⁶ The 13th-century church was at least 350 feet long with transepts over 70 feet high. Parts of the transepts, west front, and south aisle of the nave are still standing as isolated ruins. Elsewhere the ground-plan of the church and the layout of the principal claustral buildings have been revealed by excavation. The cloister lay south of the nave with the frater in the south range and perhaps the original prior's quarters on the west side. To the east the chapter house adjoined the south transept with part of the dorter above it. The dorter range projected southwards beyond the main cloister, forming the west side of a second court which was bounded on the north by the infirmary and on the east by the 15th-century 'prior's house'. A building standing south-west of the infirmary court, adjoining the rere-dorter, may have been part of a guest-house.

Of the pre-Conquest church nothing is visible above ground. The first Cluniac church was completed in the early 12th century; some traces still remain in the south wall of the south transept. The chapter-house probably dates from the second quarter of the 12th century. It has three fine western arches and the internal walls are decorated with elaborate intersecting arcading; the vault, springing from clustered wall-shafts, has disappeared. The dorter above the same range and the rere-dorter south of it have not survived. Adjoining the chapter-house to the south-east is the 12th-century infirmary, originally consisting of a lofty open hall; it retains several Norman windows and other original features. Also belonging to the 12th-century phase of building is an octagonal lavatory, with sculptured figures and foliage carving, which stands near the south-west corner of the cloister garth.

The early 13th century was the great age of rebuilding, when the entire church was reconstructed on a noble scale, beginning with the east end and transepts. When completed it was a cruciform building with aisled nave and chancel, transept chapels, and central tower. The great west doorway of five orders and the tracery and stone-work throughout are evidence of skilled craftsmanship. A notable feature is a beautiful upper chamber at the west end of the south aisle, which is thought to have been a chapel of St. Michael.⁴⁷ It was connected by a doorway with the upper story of the west range of the cloister and may therefore have served as the prior's chapel in the 13th century.⁴⁸ Both the west and the south range of the cloister were rebuilt at this period, the frater on the south side being set at an oblique angle.

³⁴ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] vi. 105; Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 144-5.

³⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, vii, p. 416.

³⁶ *Ibid.* iv (2), pp. 1647, 1665.

³⁷ *Ibid.* vii, p. 416.

³⁸ *Ibid.* xv, pp. 35-36.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 218; Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 137.

⁴¹ Eyton, iii. 253.

⁴⁰ See p. 38.

⁴² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, pp. 35-36.

⁴³ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] vi. 93-132.

⁴⁴ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), pp. 97, 151-2.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* xx (2), p. 124.

⁴⁶ Description of remains based, except where otherwise stated, on *Archaeologia*, lxxii. 105-32.

⁴⁷ *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 128-9.

⁴⁸ *Arch. Jnl.* cxiii. 204.

Also of the 13th century is the building to the south-west of the infirmary court; it is thought to represent the two-storied east end of a structure of the 'end-hall house' type, perhaps a guest-house, the hall itself having disappeared.⁴⁹ The infirmary was altered in the late 13th or early 14th century by the insertion of an upper floor within the hall.

Early in the 14th century a Lady Chapel was built at the east end of the church, but the financial troubles of the priory during the French wars put an end to further building. When prosperity was restored in the late 15th century a heptagonal sacristy was completed south of the chancel. Of about the same date is the so-called prior's house, standing at right angles to the infirmary and forming the east side of the infirmary court. This range, although part of a private residence, has suffered little alteration and is probably the best known of the priory buildings. It has been called 'one of the finest examples of domestic architecture in England of about the year 1500'.⁵⁰ Facing the court are two cloister passages, one above the other, connected by a newel stair at the north end. Their eight bays are divided by buttresses and the four-light openings to each bay have continuous vertical mullions joining the two stories. The steeply pitched main roof of the building is carried down to cover the cloisters. On the east side the windows are grouped symmetrically, their design having the same vertical emphasis. Internally there are four rooms to each floor with access from the cloister passages. The function of the different rooms has given rise to much speculation. The range is traditionally known as the prior's house,⁵¹ but it has been suggested that the rooms at the north end served the adjoining infirmary.⁵² They include a ground-floor chapel with a stone altar in a window embrasure and a fireplace nearby. Next to the chapel are two rooms, one above the other, which may have been the quarters of the infirmarer; they are connected by a newel stair and both have several cupboard recesses in the walls. There is little doubt that the rooms further south, planned for spaciousness and comfort, belonged to the prior's house. The finest is a first-floor hall with four windows along the east side and an open roof with arch-braced collar-beam trusses and cusped wind-braces. In the thickness of the north wall is a newel stair leading upwards to one

of the original attic chambers. It occupies the same circular well as the 'infirmarer's' stair but is unconnected with it. Such double stair-cases are rare, the only other known example in England being in the church at Tamworth (Staffs.).

Few out-buildings remain. There is a square tower, about 80 yards south-west of the church, which formed part of a 13th-century gatehouse. About 60 yards east of the infirmary is a fish-pond with a long raised causeway on the south side.

ABBESSES OF WENLOCK

(?)Liobsynde, before 690⁵³
St. Milburga, occurs by 690, died after 727.⁵⁴

PRIORS OF WENLOCK

(?)Peter, occurs 1120.⁵⁵
Reynold, occurs before 1138⁵⁶ and until 1151 × 7.⁵⁷
Humbald or Wynebald, occurs from 1155 × 60⁵⁸ to 1171 × 5.⁵⁹
Peter de Leia, resigned 1176.⁶⁰
John, occurs 1190.⁶¹
Robert, occurs 1191 × 4,⁶² 1192.⁶³
Henry, occurs c. 1196.⁶⁴
Joybert, occurs between 1198⁶⁵ and 1215.⁶⁶
Humbert or Imbert, occurs from 1221⁶⁷ to 1260.⁶⁸
Aymo de Montibus, appointed 1261,⁶⁹ died or resigned 1272.⁷⁰
John de Tycford, appointed 1272,⁷¹ resigned 1285.⁷²
Henry de Bonvillars, appointed 1285,⁷³ died 1320.⁷⁴
Guichard de Charlieu, appointed 1320,⁷⁵ occurs 1344.⁷⁶
Henry de Myons, occurs 1354,⁷⁷ died 1369.⁷⁸
Otto de Fleury, appointed 1370,⁷⁹ occurs 1372.⁸⁰
William of Pontefract, nominated 1376,⁸¹ occurs 1377.⁸²
Roger Wyvel, occurs 1388,⁸³ died 1397.⁸⁴
John Stafford, nominated 1397,⁸⁵ resigned 1435.⁸⁶
William Brugge, nominated 1435,⁸⁷ resigned 1438.⁸⁸
Roger Barry, nominated 1438,⁸⁹ died 1462.⁹⁰
Roger Wenlock, nominated 1462.⁹¹
John Stratton, nominated by the king 1468.⁹²

⁴⁹ Cf. P. A. Faulkner in *Arch. Jnl.* cxv. 167, 169.

⁵⁰ Pevsner, *Shropshire*, 210.

⁵¹ A 19th-century account (with plans and sections) assumes that the range comprised a single house: T. H. Turner and J. H. Parker, *Dom. Architecture in Eng.* (1857-9), iii. 366-71.

⁵² *Archaeologia*, lxxii. 122-5.

⁵³ See p. 39, note 5.

⁵⁴ Finberg, *Charters of W. Midlands*, 206-12, 220.

⁵⁵ Eyton, iv. 134, from a corrupt text; possibly an error for the later prior Peter de Leia.

⁵⁶ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 334.

⁵⁷ *Oseney Cart.* ed. H. E. Salter (Oxf. Hist. Soc.), v. 31.

⁵⁸ Eyton, x. 322; S.P.L., Deeds 105.

⁵⁹ *Materials for the History of Thomas Becket* (Rolls Ser.), i. 338.

⁶⁰ Gervase of Canterbury, *Opera* (Rolls Ser.), i. 260. He became bishop of St. David's.

⁶¹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. p. 352.

⁶² Eyton, ii. 280 n.

⁶³ Ibid. vi. 329.

⁶⁴ *Cur. Reg. R.* xii. 527.

⁶⁵ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), i. 56.

⁶⁶ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), i. 149.

⁶⁷ S.R.O. 1224, box 342, Prior Gosnell's reg. f.6.

⁶⁸ Eyton, iii. 250, 340.

⁶⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, 148.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 1266-72, 714.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² *Suss. Arch. Soc. Coll.* ii. 35; Corpus Christi Coll. Camb., MS. 433, f. 17.

⁷³ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, 192.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Chanc. Wts.* i. 504; *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, 425.

⁷⁵ *Cal. Chanc. Wts.* i. 506; *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, 425.

⁷⁶ *Cal. Papal Regs.* iii. 167.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Fine R.* 1347-56, 383.

⁷⁸ B.M. Add. MS. 6165, p. 97.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1367-70, 362.

⁸⁰ *Cal. Fine R.* 1369-77, 156.

⁸¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1374-7, 354-5.

⁸² *Cal. Fine R.* 1377-83, 25.

⁸³ Ibid. 1383-91, 237.

⁸⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 61.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Ibid. 1429-36, 465.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid. 1436-41, 161.

⁸⁹ Ibid. 162.

⁹⁰ Ibid. 1461-7, 192-3.

⁹¹ Ibid. The king nominated William Walweyn at the same time: *ibid.* 180.

⁹² *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, 109.

John Shrewsbury, nominated by the prior of La Charité 1471,⁹³ resigned 1482.⁹⁴
 Thomas Sudbury, nominated 1482,⁹⁵ resigned 1485.⁹⁶
 Richard Singer *alias* Wenlock, appointed 1486–7,⁹⁷ died 1521.⁹⁸
 Rowland Gosnell *alias* Bridgnorth, elected 1521,⁹⁹ resigned or deposed 1526–7.¹
 John Bayley *alias* Cressage, elected 1527,² surrendered 1540.³

An impression of what was probably the priory's first common seal is attached to a deed of between 1221 and 1245.⁴ This was a pointed oval seal, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in., showing the seated figure of St. Milburga her left hand outstretched and her right holding a rod or sceptre. Lombardic legend largely illegible.

The impression of a second pointed oval seal attached to the same deed is probably that of Prior Humbert. Measuring $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. it shows St. Milburga standing, holding a closed book. Lombardic legend largely illegible but on an inner band round the figure are the words

SANCTA MILDBURGA V

Impressions of a later pointed oval common seal and round counter seal are attached to documents of 1538.⁵ The common seal, the matrix of which was probably struck c. 1300, measured $2\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in. and its complex device is set within a double canopy flanked by side turrets. On the left is St. Michael, with sword and shield, trampling on the dragon and on the right St. Milburga standing on a corbel. Above, under an arch, the seated figures of the Virgin and Child; in the field on either side of her a star. Legend lombardic:

SIGILLUM ECCL[ESI]E CONVE[N]TUALIS
 MONACHORUM DE WENLOC

The counter seal, 1 in. diameter, shows the half-length figure of St. Milburga, with a crozier in her right hand and a book in her left. Legend:

SANCTA MILBURGA

The priory used a pointed oval seal *ad causas* measuring $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. It shows St. Michael, under a canopy, piercing the dragon under his feet with a spear and holding a small round shield in his left hand. Legend lombardic:

SIGILLUM ECCLESIE CONVENTUALIS DE
 WENLOK AD CAUSAS TANTUM

HOUSE OF GRANDMONTINE MONKS

6. THE PRIORY OF ALBERBURY

ALBERBURY Priory was the smallest of the three English dependencies of the abbey of Grandmont and the last to be founded.¹ Fulk Fitz Warin (III) originally intended to erect a house of Arrouaisian canons; he began to build a priory between 1221 and 1226 and invited Alan, Abbot of Lilleshall, to establish a full convent there but the provision he made was inadequate to support them. The next abbot, William, declared that the charge was too onerous and renounced all claims in the priory.² Fulk, influenced perhaps by the recent Grandmontine foundation at Craswall by Walter de Lacy, then turned to the Order of Grandmont and before 1232 placed the house directly under the authority of the abbey of Grandmont in Limousin. His foundation charter granted the brethren the site of the priory with its appurtenances, land, and common rights in Alberbury and Pecknall, a fishery in the Severn, the right to construct mills, and the manor of Whadborough (Leics.):³ it was confirmed by Henry III in 1232.⁴ The dedication was in honour of St. Mary, and the priory was known during the Middle Ages as the 'New Abbey', or the 'Black

Abbey' from the habit of the brethren. Only since the time of Leland has it sometimes been called the 'White Abbey', from the colour of the stone.⁵

St. Stephen of Muret, the founder of the order, had laid down rules of poverty for his brethren and insisted on renunciation of many forms of property, but by the time that Alberbury was founded some of the stricter observances of the rule had been relaxed. In 1223 the pope allowed the brethren to hold land outside the sites of their houses, to breed animals, attend markets and fairs, and receive charters giving them legal security.⁶ Alberbury was a foundation of the new pattern. The distant Leicestershire manor of Whadborough was leased from a very early date. The Shropshire estates were built up piecemeal during the 13th century: as early as 1239 the corrector and brethren were lending money and securing small parcels of land on mortgage.⁷ Mortgages occurred most frequently in the Welsh lands of Bausley; other properties in Pecknall and Eyton were purchased outright with cash or cattle.⁸ Many small holdings were given in free alms in return for spiritual benefits,⁹ sometimes explicitly for the upkeep of the buildings or the other needs of the community.¹⁰ These properties included lands

⁹³ Ibid. 1477–85, 156; Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 84. He was kept out for eight years by the king's nominee John Stratton.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1477–85, 302; Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 84.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1477–85, 302.

⁹⁶ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 85.

⁹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1485–94, 167.

⁹⁸ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (2), p. 565.

⁹⁹ Ibid.; *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 136.

¹ Eyton, iii. 253.

² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iv (2), p. 1647.

³ Ibid. xv, pp. 35–36.

⁴ Description of seals based on that given by Rose Graham in *Jnl. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* 3rd ser. iv. 138–9.

⁵ B.M.Harl. Ch. 83 D 3; E 326/8011.

¹ Rose Graham, 'Alberbury Priory', *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 257–95; Rose Graham, 'The Order of Grandmont and its houses in England', *English Ecclesiastical Studies* (1929), 209–46.

² All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 112, 118; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 291.

³ All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 115; *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 206.

⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 1031.

⁵ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 229–30.

⁶ Ibid. 224.

⁷ All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 71, 72, 100.

⁸ Ibid. 16, 19, 20, 33, 35, 36, and *passim*.

⁹ Ibid. 17, 31, 44, 46, and *passim*.

¹⁰ Ibid. 104 (for the church fabric); *ibid.* 44 (to provide bell-ropes).

in Loton and a substantial part of one of the manors of Eyton,¹¹ as well as land in Eyton newly reclaimed from the waste.¹² The most substantial part of the priory's endowment, however, consisted of the church of Alberbury, originally a minster church with four portions. The brethren had acquired the advowson and one of the portions by 1259, when they secured the appropriation of the church and the reversion of the remaining three portions, which were all in their hands by 1262.¹³ They did not, however, effectively enjoy the tithes until after the settlement of boundary disputes in 1289.¹⁴ In 1291 the church was valued at £25,¹⁵ while the remainder of the prior's taxable property in Shropshire, consisting of two carucates at Pecknall, three nokes at Eyton, small rents at Great Wollaston and Eyton, and a stock of 6 cows and 60 sheep, was assessed at £3 16s.¹⁶

Very little property was acquired thereafter. In 1343 Robert Corbet, lord of Wattlesborough, renounced all the rights he had in lands in Bausley and Pecknall granted to the priory by his tenants in return for a perpetual chantry to be served by one of the brethren in the priory of Alberbury.¹⁷ In 1370, when it was seized by the Crown as an alien priory, Alberbury's estate was said to comprise a carucate in Alberbury, where there was meadow land worth 6s. 8d. and a water mill, a carucate at Pecknall grange, and rents of £1 14s. in Eyton and Great Wollaston.¹⁸ The small Shropshire demesnes appear to have been kept in hand to that date, but in 1373 the prior leased the demesne at Pecknall to a group of peasants.¹⁹

All three English dependencies of Grandmont were administered for the benefit of the mother house.²⁰ The correctors or priors in charge of each house were appointed by the Prior of Grandmont and required to attend general chapters every two years, bringing with them the annual pensions owed by their houses. They were not allowed to sell or alienate anything without the permission of the Prior of Grandmont.²¹ The pensions paid by them amounted to much more than the token apportionment owed by many dependent priories to their mother houses. Alberbury's pension did not in practice amount to all the surplus after the needs of the brethren had been met, since the community had money to buy new land, but the division of revenues from Alberbury rectory indicates the scale of the demand. In 1259 half the profits were reserved for Grandmont; in fact nothing was received at first, because of tithe disputes, and in 1287 the mother house agreed to accept £6 13s. 4d.²² Although approximately only a quarter of the assessed value, it was a heavy burden for a small and poor house.

Priors appointed centrally were unlikely to have been local men and this is confirmed by the names of

two 13th-century priors,²³ but there was some local recruitment; in 1256 a brother of the house who was accidentally drowned bore the Welsh name Cadugan.²⁴ While there are no explicit references to lay brethren, these played a prominent part in the early days of the order, tilling the soil and taking charge of the money and all the business of the priories, while the monks devoted themselves to prayer and contemplation.²⁵ It is inconceivable that there were none at Alberbury, but even in the early days of this house some duties that would once have fallen to lay brethren were performed by laymen associated with the monastery in the looser bonds of confraternity.

Richard clericus, son of Matthew of Eyton, who made gifts of land on several occasions to the priory,²⁶ bound himself in 1267 to undertake all the business of the house and to travel anywhere except overseas: the brethren were to provide food for him and fodder for his horse when he was in Alberbury, but he paid 20s. to build a chamber for his own use there and was to find his own clothing and shoes. On his death all his movables were to fall to the priory and he was to be buried in its graveyard 'as if he had been a professed brother'.²⁷ Llywelyn ap Tuyscan, who gave 8 acres in 1270, possibly became a lay brother: he was received *in confratrem et familiarem* and was to be provided for life with sufficient food and shoes and clothing of the standard he had worn when he entered the house; on his death he was to be buried 'in his habit and among the brethren'.²⁸ Apart, however, from the form of burial, the language suggests an honoured corrodiary rather than a true lay brother. By 1344, when the community consisted only of the brethren and their servants,²⁹ the estates were being tilled by paid labour; evidently here as in most Cistercian houses the supply of lay brethren had dried up.

The priory's history was a troubled one. The scattered parish of Alberbury lay on both sides of the Welsh border and in addition the diocesan and parochial boundaries were ill-defined. A boundary dispute between the bishops of Hereford and St. Asaph was not settled until 1289 and before that date a number of Welsh rectors and their parishioners supported tithe claims with violence, carrying off corn and cattle and even snatching bodies from the graveyard.³⁰ Moreover there were internal difficulties in the order: Grandmont was too far away for the strict control that the rule required. To meet the difficulty one of the English correctors was empowered to act as delegate of the Prior of Grandmont, with spiritual and temporal authority over all three houses; for over half a century from 1252 this office was held by the Prior of Craswall, but two 14th-century priors of Alberbury were appointed priors of the order in England.³¹ The Prior of

¹¹ *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 198, 200, 206.

¹² All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 46, 53.

¹³ *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 213-14.

¹⁴ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 233-4.

¹⁵ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 167.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 163.

¹⁷ All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 23.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 190.

¹⁹ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 230.

²⁰ In 1245 the brethren of Alberbury were forced to revoke a Leicestershire lease for 41 years, sold for £32 10s.: All Souls mun., Whadborough deeds 19.

²¹ *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 214; Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 233.

²² Peter of London and Peter de Corcellis: see p. 50.

²³ Eyton, vii. 96.

²⁴ Lay brothers were still prominent in 1217; cf. Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 212, 224.

²⁵ All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 44, 45, 46.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 47.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 82.

²⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, 563.

²⁹ *Reg. T. Cantilupe* (C. & Y.S.), 132, 287-8; *Cal. Chanc. Wts.* i. 3; Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 233-4.

³⁰ Arnold Rissa in 1315 and Robert Newton in 1359: Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 231, 234-6; All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 122.

Grandmont, however, sometimes exercised his authority directly and rival priors made conflicting appointments in England after a disputed election at Grandmont in 1315. After the order was reconstituted in 1317 the mother house was raised to the status of abbey and the correctors of the dependencies were called priors. This brought no real change in the relations of Grandmont with its English cells and the priors continued to be nominated by the abbot, even when it was impossible to receive pensions or send visitors because of the wars with France.³² Grandmont itself was in the county of La Marche, at one time part of the Angevin domains; its priories, not being technically of the power of the king of France, thus escaped seizure during the wars of Edward I and Edward II. In 1337 Edward III ordered the seizure of all alien priories and the three Grandmontine cells were included for a few years. It was reported in 1344 that the Prior of Alberbury was not of the lordship of the king of France, but of the king of England, and was dative at the will of Fulk Fitz Warin, patron of the priory; that the lands and rents in Shropshire were worth £2 1s. 2d. yearly, the church 20 marks, and stock £9 6s., which altogether did not suffice for the maintenance of the prior, 6 brethren, and their servants.³³ The prior had leased the Leicestershire manor of Whadborough for 3 years in 1341, for cash paid in advance.³⁴ As a result the priory's lands and goods were restored, the king retaining only the advowson of that church.³⁵ Notwithstanding the inference in 1344 that Fulk Fitz Warin had the right to nominate the prior, Grandmont continued to make appointments directly. When the prior was charged with violence, murder, and dissipation of the priory's goods in 1357, Edward III, acting as guardian of the young Fulk Fitz Warin, ordered an investigation,³⁶ but it was the Abbot of Grandmont who removed the prior from office for his misdeeds.³⁷ In 1364 the Abbot of Grandmont again intervened in a dispute between two rival priors. Richard of Stretton had been outlawed on a charge of murder and had fled from the priory until he could obtain pardon and absolution: meanwhile the abbot had appointed Richard of Hatton.³⁸ Stretton's attempt to recover the priory probably failed, for Richard of Hatton occurs as prior from at least 1365 onwards,³⁹ but by this time the abbot's control was ceasing to have any practical effect. When war with France was renewed in 1369 Alberbury was seized again and committed to a succession of farmers, clerical and lay, who supplied the brethren with the bare necessities of life and rendered a yearly farm of 20 marks to the Exchequer.⁴⁰ The farm was assigned from about 1414 to Queen Joan, widow of Henry IV, and after her death

to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.⁴¹ In 1391 the king presented John Colle, monk of Shrewsbury, as prior, claiming that the priory was in his hands by reason both of the war with France and of the minority of the son of Fulk Fitz Warin.⁴² Finally, in 1441, Henry VI granted the priory to All Souls' College, Oxford.⁴³

In spite of the grant monks from Grandmont attempted to regain possession of the priory in 1473 and had some local support.⁴⁴ After the failure of this attempt the vicar and parishioners complained that no proper service was provided in the church for the souls of founders and benefactors, and the bishop required All Souls' to maintain a chantry in the priory chapel of St. Stephen and the choir of the church.⁴⁵ The ecclesiastical use of both buildings necessarily ended with the suppression of these chantries in 1547 and in 1578 they were converted into a house. When the square east end of the former church was pulled down in 1857-8 five bodies which had been buried before the presbytery steps were discovered.⁴⁶

The site, which occupied about four acres, lay within a bend of the River Severn about 1½ miles north-east of Alberbury village. An Elizabethan plan⁴⁷ shows the precincts entirely surrounded by a moat and a partly moated inner enclosure, each enclosure having a gatehouse; to the south-east was a mill supplied by a small tributary of the Severn. Parts of the moats and the site of the mill pool are still visible.⁴⁸ The only surviving buildings are incorporated in the farm-house at White Abbey Farm. They consist of part of the church with St. Stephen's chapel adjoining it, both dating from the early 13th century. Excavations in 1925 established further details of the layout. The church, unlike the normal Grandmontine churches, was square-ended and was never vaulted in stone, an indication that it may have been built at the time of the foundation for the canons of Lilleshall and that the parish church of Alberbury was never used by the brethren.⁴⁹ The church was a simple rectangle about 109 feet by 22 feet, with the cloister to the south of it. The southern half of White Abbey Farm consists of the central portion of the church which originally projected further east and west. In the south wall a doorway to the cloister, with a pointed arch and foliated capitals to the former jamb-shafts, survives. Further east is the rear arch of the doorway to the sacristy in the east range of the cloister and traces of the springing of the sacristy vault.

St. Stephen's chapel was evidently built for the monks of Grandmont soon after the church was completed. It is 38 feet long by 15 feet wide and stands against the north wall of the former choir; the doorway leading to it has moulded jambs and a

³² Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 235-7.

³³ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, 563; C 131/6/23.

³⁴ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* ii, p. 443. Whadborough was valued at £8 in 1370: *ibid.* iii, p. 292.

³⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1343-6, 415.

³⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, 547-8.

³⁷ All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 122.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 123.

³⁹ See p. 50. He was attacked and imprisoned by unnamed malefactors in 1365: *Cal. Pat.* 1364-7, 202.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Fine R.* 1383-91, 136, 214, 340, 351; 1391-9, 44, 102, and *passim*; *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii, 218, 253.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1413-16, 165, 189. The amount was increased first to 22 marks and later to 40 marks: *Cal. Fine R.* 1391-9, 111; 1413-22, 54, 385.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, 1.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 1436-41, 563. The grant was renewed in 1461: *ibid.* 1461-7, 148.

⁴⁴ *V.C.H. Salop.* viii, 215; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi, 280-1.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Salop.* viii, 216. The former became a centre of pilgrimage in the early 16th century: All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 168.

⁴⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi, 297.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, reproduced between pp. 260 and 261, and facing p. 296. The accompanying article by A. W. Clapham gives a full description of the priory with plans, pp. 296-303.

⁴⁸ *V.C.H. Salop.* i, 402.

⁴⁹ The account in *Arch. Camb.* 4th ser. x, 335-6, is wrong on this point.

pointed arch. The whole chapel is incorporated in the northern half of the farm-house although an inserted floor divides the structure horizontally. The roof is vaulted in three bays with ribbed quadripartite vaults springing from grouped shafts between the bays and single shafts in the angles; carved bosses at the intersection of the ribs depict an *Agnus Dei*, a man's head, and a winged monster. Other features of the original chapel include a double piscina on the south side, parts of the east window, and a doorway in the north wall. In the early 19th century traces of a rood-loft stair were recorded.⁵⁰ In the north-west corner there are remains of a staircase which may have given access to the space between the vault and the roof, apparently converted into a room in the late 15th century by the insertion of doors and windows.⁵¹

The cloister, of which nothing survives, measured 47½ feet by 45 feet. The normal plan of a Grandmontine priory suggests that the east range contained the sacristy next to the church with the chapter-house beyond it, and that the frater was in the south range. One characteristic of the order was that the clerics and the lay brethren shared the same quarters. The Elizabethan plan shows a block which may have been the infirmary to the east of the claustral buildings and various barns and out-buildings elsewhere on the site.

CORRECTORS OR PRIORS OF ALBERBURY

Lambert, occurs before 1245.⁵²
 Geoffrey, occurs 1245.⁵³
 Peter of London, occurs 1247 and 1248.⁵⁴
 John, occurs 1255.⁵⁵
 Ranulf, occurs 1259 and 1267.⁵⁶
 Peter de Corcellis, occurs 1286 and 1289.⁵⁷
 Gerard, occurs 1298.⁵⁸
 Roger, occurs 1299.⁵⁹
 Arnold Rissa, appointed 1315,⁶⁰ occurs 1338.⁶¹
 Stephen, occurs 1346.⁶²
 John of Cublington, occurs 1357,⁶³ deposed 1359.⁶⁴
 Robert Newton, appointed 1359.⁶⁵
 Richard of Stretton, occurs before 1363.⁶⁶
 Richard of Hatton, occurs between 1365 and 1388.⁶⁷
 John Colle, appointed 1391.⁶⁸
 Robert, occurs 1421.⁶⁹

No impression of a conventual seal is known but one of the oval seal of prior Arnold Rissa is attached to a lease of 1317.⁷⁰ It measures 1¼ × ¾ in. and shows a Grandmontine brother in prayer to the right, below the canopied figures of the Virgin and Child. Legend, lombardic:

... ARNALDI ... DE ALB ... BUR ...

HOUSE OF CISTERCIAN MONKS

7. THE ABBEY OF BUILDWAS

THE abbey of Buildwas was founded in the last year of Henry I's reign as a daughter-house of Savigny by Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Chester, on land belonging to his see. From the first the dedication was in honour of St. Mary and St. Chad.¹ After Savigny and its dependencies were united with the Cistercian Order in 1147 the traditional dates of their foundations were carefully preserved in order to determine seniority at the Cistercian chapters; according to the oldest lists the foundation-date for Buildwas was 8 August 1135.² Bishop Roger's foundation charter survives only in an incomplete copy³ but a confirmation of Richard I states that his gift included the site of the monastery at Buildwas, the land of Meole near Shrewsbury with the burgesses belonging to it and the due called 'gref-

fegh', churchscot from the hundreds of Wrockwardine and Condover, and a man in the territory of Lichfield.⁴ At this date Savigniac houses were multiplying in England and one recent foundation was at Combermere in Roger's own diocese, but the precise reasons for his choice of this order are as obscure as the early history of the house. Within a few years his gifts were confirmed by King Stephen, an outstanding patron of the mother abbey. Savigny was situated in Stephen's Norman county of Mortain and he took a leading part in promoting the spread of the order in England, until, when western Normandy was overrun by Geoffrey of Anjou, Savigny itself passed into the territory of his enemies.⁵ Stephen's confirmation, which was dated at the siege of Shrewsbury in 1138, released the manor of Buildwas, assessed as one hide, from all secular dues and obligations.⁶ Another grant which

⁵⁰ W.S.L. 350/40/1, Alberbury, p. 23.

⁵¹ T.S.A.S. 4th ser. xi. 302.

⁵² All Souls mun., Whadborough deeds 19.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid. 23; *ibid.* Alberbury deeds 68, 71.

⁵⁵ Ibid. Whadborough deeds 26.

⁵⁶ *Close R.* 1256-9, 360; All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 47.

⁵⁷ *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 216, 222.

⁵⁸ All Souls mun., Whadborough deeds 28.

⁵⁹ Ibid. 29.

⁶⁰ Ibid. Alberbury deeds 120.

⁶¹ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 243.

⁶² *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 288.

⁶³ Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 243.

⁶⁴ All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 122.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1361-4, 347.

⁶⁷ Ibid. 1364-7, 202; 1385-9, 438.

⁶⁸ Ibid. 1391-6, 1.

⁶⁹ All Souls mun., Alberbury deeds 126.

⁷⁰ Ibid. Whadborough deeds 38; Graham, *Eng. Eccl. Studies*, 245.

¹ The dedication is the same as that of Bishop Roger's cathedral church at Lichfield: cf. *Magnum Registrum Album* (S.H.C. 1924), pp. xxviii-xxix.

² L. Janauschek, *Originum Cisterciensium* (Vienna, 1877), pp. xvi, 104; *Statuta Cap. Cist.* ed. Canivez, vi. 418-19.

³ Printed from a bad transcript among the Dodsworth MSS. in Eyton, vi. 321-2.

⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 359.

⁵ Cf. R. H. C. Davis, *King Stephen* (1967), 102-3.

⁶ *Reg. Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, iii. 49-50. Although there are peculiarities in this charter, the minor discrepancies can be explained by the disturbed state of the central administration at the time. The charter is in the hand of a known royal scribe. It appears to confirm Roger Clinton's grant of 1135, not his charter; so, although Eyton's analysis of the witnesses (Eyton, vi. 322-3) shows that the bishop's charter was probably written later than the king's, between 1139 and 1144, there is in fact no incompatibility of date. In view of Stephen's known favour to Savigny and the fact that the exemptions granted to Buildwas seem to have been enjoyed without question from the beginning, there is no reason to suspect a forgery. If genuine, it provides a possible clue to the circumstances of the foundation. Stephen's statement 'sicut Rogerius episcopus Cestrie locum illum eis dedit et coram me concessit' must apply to the bishop's original grant of 1135, since it cannot apply to the later charter. Stephen, therefore, may have suggested sending to Savigny for the first colony of monks.

belonged to the period of origin is Philip of Belmeis's gift of land at Ruckley in Tong, made before 1147 while Buildwas was still a dependency of Savigny; in return for this Philip and his wife and family were to be perpetually commemorated in the prayers of all Savigniac houses.⁷ Possibly, too, William Fitz-Alan's gift of Little Buildwas, just across the River Severn from the abbey, was made at this time.⁸ Very little is known of the first twenty years of the abbey's history. The name of the first abbot, Ingenulf, is known only from the foundation charter and the witness-lists of one or two episcopal charters.⁹ The abbey was small and poor, for even if the monks had acquired Little Buildwas in this period most of the manor was subinfeudated and they received only light serjeanty services from the tenant. No trace of permanent buildings earlier than the 1150s has been discovered; the monks presumably lived in temporary wooden quarters. Expansion began, however, soon after 1150. Under a remarkable abbot, Ranulf, who ruled the house from 1155 until his death in 1187, the abbey was raised to a position of prominence among the Savigniac houses in the Cistercian Order.

Nothing is known of the family or background of Abbot Ranulf, but his energy and ability have left their mark on every aspect of the history of the abbey.¹⁰ The church, cloisters, and chapter-house of Buildwas appear, both from their design and from details of decoration, to have been built during his abbacy.¹¹ Of some forty surviving books known to have belonged to the library at Buildwas over a dozen were written in the 12th century. Two fine volumes, a glossed Leviticus (1176) and a volume of St. Augustine (1167), are dated during his rule¹² and some books were already being written in the scriptorium at Buildwas.¹³ The acquisition of property continued. A general confirmation of Richard I, issued just two years after the death of Abbot Ranulf, gave immunity from all secular dues and listed, in addition to the early acquisitions, gifts of land in Brockton (Staffs.) from William Fitz-Alan's vassal Gerald of Brockton; half of Walton (Staffs.) from Walter Fitz Herman; half of Hatton in Shifnal from Adam Traynel of Hatton and lands at nearby Cosford; lands in Cauldon (Staffs.) and Ivonbrook (Derb.); and a messuage in the Foregate at Chester given by Bishop Richard Peche.¹⁴ This last gift was probably connected with the growth

of the authority of Buildwas over other abbeys of the same order in Wales and Ireland.

No daughter houses were founded directly from Buildwas. It is named as a house without dependents in a bull of Anastasius IV (1154), which lists the Savigniac houses with their filiations.¹⁵ According to the same list Basingwerk (Flints.) and St. Mary's, Dublin, were filiations of Combermere, but in 1156 St. Mary's was assigned to Buildwas as a daughter house according to Cistercian customs by the general chapter of Savigny¹⁶ and Basingwerk was similarly subjected in the following year.¹⁷ This decision was confirmed by the Abbot of Savigny and, despite several later attempts to undo it by the subject abbeys and by Savigny itself, it was upheld each time by the general chapter of Cîteaux. Abbot Ranulf regularly visited Ireland to discharge his duties, from at least 1171 and possibly earlier. Probably the grant of a messuage in Chester, made by Bishop Peche c. 1161, was designed to provide a lodging for the abbot on his journeys. He certainly went by way of Chester; the Pipe Roll of 1183-4 records a payment by the sheriff of Cheshire 'for the passage of the abbot of Buildwas to Ireland on the king's service'.¹⁸ From the time of Strongbow's expedition to Ireland he certainly combined furthering the king's interests with discharging his monastic duties. He was the king's chief representative at the Synod of Cashel in 1172, when the Irish bishops accepted the customs of the English Church,¹⁹ and he witnessed charters of Archbishop Cumin in 1183²⁰ and of John as Lord of Ireland in 1185.²¹ He showed his sound judgement by refusing to overstrain the resources of his house. In 1171-2 Strongbow's uncle Harvey Montmorency offered Abbot Ranulf lands at Dunbrody (Co. Wexford) for the foundation of a new Cistercian house. The abbot sent over Alan, a lay brother whom he trusted, to report on the suitability of the site. Alan's report was discouraging. He had, he declared, found a wilderness where he took refuge in a hollow oak tree whilst surveying the lands as speedily as possible; he pronounced the property barren and the inhabitants barbarous. Consequently no colony of monks was sent from Buildwas and in 1182 Ranulf renounced all rights in Montmorency's gift and all claims to patronage over the abbey to be founded at Dunbrody in favour of his better-placed daughter house, St. Mary's, Dublin.²² Later abbots revived a

⁷ Eyton, ii. 203. Philip of Belmeis witnessed both Bishop Roger's gift and King Stephen's confirmation. His gift included rights of pannage in his woods of Lizard and Brewood and common pasture in Tong.

⁸ This is known only through his son's confirmation: Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 359. It may have been made between William's return from exile in 1155 and his death in 1160 but, since he witnessed Bishop Roger's original foundation, a date before his rebellion and exile in 1138 is probable.

⁹ *Magnum Registrum Album* (S.H.C. 1924), 79, 146-7, 381 n. There are some inaccuracies in the transcription of the second charter, dated 1155 x 9, and the name of the abbot of Buildwas is spelt 'Hengen', possibly an abbreviation for Hengenulf or Ingenulf.

¹⁰ For his activities cf. A. Gwynn, 'The origins of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin', *Jnl. of the Royal Soc. of Antiq. of Ireland*, lxxix. 116-18.

¹¹ See J. Bilson, 'The Architecture of the Cistercians, with special reference to some of their earlier churches in England', *Arch. Jnl.* lxxvi. 185-280. Kirkstall Abbey was built between 1152 and 1182 and Buildwas appears, both from its general plan and architectural details, to have been begun and finished a little later than Kirkstall.

¹² N. R. Ker, *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (2nd edn. 1964), 14-15.

¹³ R. A. B. Mynors, *Catalogue of the MSS. of Balliol College, Oxford* (1963), 29, brings forward evidence that some 13th-century MSS. were ornamented and presumably written at Buildwas.

¹⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 359.

¹⁵ Martène and Durand, *Thesaurus Novus Anecdotorum* (1717), i. 433-4.

¹⁶ See J. Hunter, *Ecclesiastical Documents* (Camd. Soc. 1840), 51-52; Hist. MSS. Com. 11th Rep. App. VII, 142. The charter of Henry II in 1175 granting St. Mary's to Abbot Ranulf merely gives the king's assent to the conditions established by the Abbot of Savigny: *Chartularies of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin* (Rolls Ser.), i. 79-81.

¹⁷ Hunter, *Eccl. Docs.* (Camd. Soc. 1840), 52.

¹⁸ *Cal. Doc. Ireland*, ed. Sweetman, i. 10; *Chart. Dublin* (Rolls Ser.), ii. 272.

¹⁹ *Giraldi Cambrensis Opera* (Rolls Ser.), v. 281-2.

²⁰ *Chart. Dublin* (Rolls Ser.), i. 173-4.

²¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 171.

²² *Chart. Dublin* (Rolls Ser.), i. 354-5; ii. 151.

claim to the visitation of Dunbrody but they had nothing but trouble from it.

When Abbot Ranulf died on his way to the general chapter at Cîteaux in the summer of 1187²³ he left a monastic community that had been transformed during the thirty and more years of his administration. Later abbots are more shadowy figures, but the quiet prosperity of the house that had characterized his rule continued to the end of the 13th century. Although the revenues were never very large the economy was sound. Chance and the will of the donors probably determined the location of the earliest grants. During the 13th century new lands were acquired from the leading local gentry, lesser freeholders, and burgesses of Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth by purchase as well as by gift, and there are some signs of an attempt to group the estates for convenience of administration. The original endowment had provided the monks with a central grange at Buildwas and one at Meole near Shrewsbury, which had had no settlers at the time of Domesday²⁴ and was probably mainly pastoral. The gifts of land in Ruckley provided the nucleus of what was to become one of the abbey's most important outlying estates. Situated on the outskirts of Brewood Forest on the borders of Shropshire and Staffordshire, it gave the monks an interest in a region that was of great potential for pasture farming. Hatton and Cosford were adjacent to Ruckley to the south. Brockton Grange, which lay some five miles to the north, beyond Lizard and Blymhill and just in Staffordshire, provided, with Walton Grange, the nucleus of a fourth group of estates. Caldon (Staffs.) and Ivonbrook (Derb.) were more distant outliers. Later developments took the form of the acquisition of new demesnes and pasture rights near to existing granges and of rents in areas more remote but still convenient for collection. One new centre of cultivation was acquired in south Shropshire and one outlying grange was allowed to pass to another monastic house.

Near to the home grange the most important acquisition was Harnage Grange, in Cound, which was obtained from Gilbert de Lacy, lord of the adjoining manor of Cressage, early in the 13th century.²⁵ Gilbert's charter describes the transfer as a gift but, since when he died in 1234 he was heavily in debt,²⁶ it seems unlikely that he was in a position to make a free gift; either a sale or a mortgage may lie behind the transaction. Gilbert's charter included rights of pasture for oxen, cows and pigs, free passage for the lay brothers and servants of Harnage going to wash their sheep in the Severn, and the right to load their barges there. In Cressage itself the abbot could secure no more than a lease of part of the manor for 19 years from 1253, for which he was prepared to pay 100 marks.²⁷ About 1250 the monks,

with the agreement of their neighbour Philip of Benthall, had a ditch dug below Benthall Edge to fix the boundary between their home grange and Philip's land. Philip also gave them passage over his land for stone, coal (*carbones*), and timber.²⁸ In securing this the monks may have had in mind the rights that Philip of Broseley had granted them in his quarries of Broseley a little earlier.²⁹ Their acquisitions immediately north of the river came later. They received Leighton church from the lords of that manor in 1282³⁰ and subsequently certain lands and meadows, partly in exchange for tithe rights.³¹ In Little Buildwas they secured in 1302 effective possession of the manor from the descendants of Alan of Buildwas, who had previously owed only a serjeanty service.³²

Throughout the century they steadily consolidated their rights in the granges of Hatton and Ruckley, adding lands and pasture rights in Cosford, Donington, Upton in Shifnal, and Ryton,³³ so that by 1291 this group of properties was one of the most profitable parts of their estates. They acquired, in a series of purchases, almost all of Stirchley manor,³⁴ possibly to provide a halting-place between the home grange and the property in east Shropshire. Further to the north they were interested only in rents, not demesnes. Small properties that came to them in Longdon upon Tern were leased before the end of the 13th century³⁵ and when in 1287 they simplified their estate administration by parting with the isolated grange of Caldon (Staffs.) to the Abbot of Croxden in exchange for his manor of Adeney in Edgmond,³⁶ they made no attempt to cultivate the demesnes of Adeney, which may already have been in the hands of the tenants.³⁷

Caldon was the only grange to be exchanged; elsewhere the properties were enlarged. The lands near Shrewsbury were extended by the piecemeal acquisition of the manor of Bicton, to form a new grange held under Shrewsbury St. Chad.³⁸ Outside the county further grants were received in Walton and Blymhill (Staffs.),³⁹ and the renting of pasture for 400 sheep in Bonsall (Derb.) was presumably connected with the grange of Ivonbrook.⁴⁰ A new complex of estates was built up in south Shropshire, on the Stiperstones and in the hill country east of Church Stretton. It originated with grants in Wentnor from 1198 onwards, made by the Corbets of Caus. Buildwas received first the mill of Wentnor, then the whole of Ritton, high on the Stiperstones, and finally the adjoining slopes of 'Hulemore' and Kinnerton, in the valley north of Wentnor.⁴¹ This estate became the site of at least two new granges. The Stretton lands were less important: assembled from miscellaneous modest gifts they amounted to only one hide in Ragdon, a half virgate in Hope Bowdler, and small rents in both places.⁴²

²³ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii. 244.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 310.

²⁵ *Ibid.* viii. 65.

²⁶ *Close R.* 1231-4, 430-1.

²⁷ Eyton, vi. 312-13. The lease was secured during the minority of Adam de Lacy; cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 75.

²⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 360.

²⁹ Eyton, ii. 14.

³⁰ *Ibid.* vii. 332; *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, 226.

³¹ S.R.O. 823, deeds nos. 45, 50; *Cal. Chart R.* 1257-1300, 323; Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 358.

³² Eyton, vii. 323; Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 359.

³³ Eyton, ii. 87, 169-72, 175 n, 217, 220-1, 238, 248, 299.

³⁴ *Ibid.* vii. 117-19; *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 55.

³⁵ Eyton, viii. 235; ix. 101-2.

³⁶ *Ibid.* ix. 121; Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 360; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 678, 719. There had been disputes between the abbey of Buildwas and Combermere about the boundaries of their granges for some years previously: *Statuta Cap. Cist.* ed. Canivez, ii. 119, 333.

³⁷ In 1291 revenues from Adeney consisted solely of rents and profits of courts: *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 260.

³⁸ Eyton, x. 164-8.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Staffs.* iv. 66, 118, 122.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, p. 300.

⁴¹ Eyton, xi. 182-3, 190; Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 357-8.

⁴² Eyton, v. 117-18, 120; Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 358.

All these lands enjoyed the usual Cistercian immunities from secular obligations; Richard I's original charter of privilege⁴³ was confirmed by Edward I and later upheld in *Quo Warranto* inquiries.⁴⁴ They carried too some of the marks of a Cistercian estate in the grange organization and direct exploitation by the community and their servants, but the scanty references to lay brethren and the cellarer are not enough to indicate just how the granges were managed.⁴⁵ The home grange of Buildwas at least seems to have been completely inclosed, as Cistercian statutes prescribed.⁴⁶ The assessment for the *Taxatio* of 1291⁴⁷ shows an estate in which demesne cultivation was important and stock farming paramount. Temporalities in Shropshire and Staffordshire were assessed at £113 19s. 5d., of which £69 (60.5 per cent.) came from profits of stock and £23 (20.5 per cent.) from arable demesne farming. Rents, mills, and profits of courts made up the remainder. Stock was enumerated in the returns only under Hereford diocese, which included Wentnor and Kinnerton; here the monks had 32 cows, 300 sheep, 10 goats, and their young. Grants of pasture rights in other parts of the estates sometimes mention cattle as well as sheep, but in the absence of figures in is impossible to tell whether the monks were merely breeding plough-bests for their own demesnes or sending cattle to market. Wool was not included in the valuation. They were certainly exporting wool and it must have been an important item in their revenue. The right to wash sheep in the Severn at Cressage and load barges there⁴⁸ suggests that wool was being shipped down-river to Bristol and Buildwas was one of the abbeys which was selling wool to Flemish merchants in 1264.⁴⁹ It is the only one of the Shropshire monasteries to figure in Pegolotti's list of monasteries supplying wool to Italian merchants at a slightly later date; and its wool fetched a good price. Pegolotti reckoned its annual output at 20 sacks, valuing it at 20 marks a sack for the best fleeces, 12 marks for the middle quality, and 10 marks for broken wool.⁵⁰ If these figures are reliable the gross profits of the wool must have been between £150 and £200, which is more than the estimated annual value of all the other temporalities put together. All the figures, however, are rough and imperfect⁵¹ and it is quite

possible that Buildwas, in common with many other Cistercian houses, was buying wool from other producers to add to its own clip.

Possibly tithe wool made up a part of the total,⁵² though very little of the revenue of Buildwas came from this source. True to Cistercian precepts, it seems to have avoided the acquisition of churches and tithes, at least during the first century of its existence,⁵³ and, even when relaxations of the statutes became common, spiritualities never played more than a minor part in the economy. In 1535 these were assessed at only £6: £4 for the farm of the tithes of Leighton and £2 for the farm of those of Hatton.⁵⁴ The church of Leighton was not acquired and appropriated until the end of the 13th century and there is no early reference to tithes elsewhere. The contrast with the revenues of some other Shropshire houses, notably Chirbury,⁵⁵ is striking and suggests a regard for Cistercian precepts. On the other hand Buildwas never seemed unwilling to receive lands settled by customary tenants. Most of the assized rents specified in 1291 were from lands acquired in the 13th century, but the 6s. 8d. due in rents at Little Buildwas may have been derived from the assarts mentioned in William FitzAlan's original charter.⁵⁶ Gifts of urban property also were not refused and some of these, like the house at Chester, served a special purpose. Thus when Hugh of Nonant, Bishop of Coventry, gave them a messuage in Lichfield he explained that it was to provide a lodging for the abbot as a return for the unlimited hospitality that the monks owed him as patron of the monastery.⁵⁷ The rents received from Shrewsbury in 1255 may have originated in the tenements of the burgesses attached to their manor of Meole.⁵⁸ There is no evidence that the monks had any shops, stalls, or booths,⁵⁹ and their interest in trade seems to have been confined to disposing of their own agricultural produce, and possibly for a time acting as middlemen in the wool-trade. There is no hint that they ever established tanneries, as did many other cattle-rearing houses,⁶⁰ but they certainly had a small iron forge on their demesnes at Buildwas by the end of the Middle Ages⁶¹ and, since coal was not then used for smelting iron, the coals mentioned in the Benthall deed may point to some other industrial activity.

⁵³ Savigny in fact was slightly less strict than Cîteaux in its early years; the Savigniac houses were allowed to preserve the tithes and churches they already owned and to acquire others after the union of 1147: J. B. Mahn, *L'Ordre Cistercien et son gouvernement* (Paris, 1945), 48 n; G. Constable, *Monastic Tithes from their Origins to the Twelfth Century* (1964), 190-7.

⁵⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 191. In addition the tithes of Harnage Grange were worth £2 13s. 4d. at the Dissolution: Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 361; cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 70.

⁵⁵ A. Savine, *English Monasteries on the Eve of the Dissolution* (1909), 281. Whereas spiritualities made up only 5 per cent of the gross general income of Buildwas, they amounted to over 80 per cent at Chirbury.

⁵⁶ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 163, 260-1.

⁵⁷ Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 359; cf. Susan Wood, *English Monasteries and their Patrons in the Thirteenth Century* (1955), 102.

⁵⁸ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 77.

⁵⁹ Cf. R. A. Donkin, 'The urban property of the Cistercians in Medieval England', *Anal. Sac. Ord. Cist.* xv. 104-31.

⁶⁰ Donkin, 'Cattle on the estates of the medieval Cistercian monasteries in England and Wales', *Ec. H.R.* 2nd ser. xv. 31-40, 47-48.

⁶¹ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 m. 9.

⁴³ *Cartae Antiquae* (P.R.S. N.S. xxxiii), 134-5.

⁴⁴ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 145.

⁴⁵ Both lay brothers and servants are mentioned in the grant of Harnage. The Hundred Rolls of 1255 record that a certain brother resident at Kinnerton used to do suit to the hundred court at Purslow by the cellarer of the abbey; *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 77. This shows the cellarer acting as the abbey's representative in the administration of the granges, but does not specify whether the brother is a monk or lay brother. For varying Cistercian practices elsewhere cf. J. S. Donnelly, 'Changes in the grange economy of the English and Welsh Cistercian abbeys, 1300-1450', *Traditio*, x. 399-458.

⁴⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 360; the charter of Philip of Benthall granting 'Hermitshelde' and 'Holweruding' mentions 'hajicium quod includit predictas terras . . . et abbaciam de Buldewas'.

⁴⁷ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 163, 253, 260. There are no figures for the Derbyshire property.

⁴⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 356.

⁴⁹ *Close R.* 1264-8, 84.

⁵⁰ W. Cunningham, *The Growth of English Industry and Commerce* (4th edn. 1905), 632; Eileen Power, *The Wool Trade in English Medieval History* (1941), 22-23.

⁵¹ Knowles, *Religious Orders*, i. 70-71.

⁵² Cf. R. A. Donkin, 'Some aspects of Cistercian sheep farming in England and Wales', *Cîteaux in de Nederlanden*, xiii. 298.

Landownership apart, the history of the abbey is largely that of its place in the Cistercian Order. As a Cistercian house it was exempt from visitation by the diocesan and subject to its mother-house of Savigny. Only one visitation has left any known record: in 1231 Abbot Stephen of Lexington visited the English filiations of Savigny and issued a series of statutes regulating internal discipline and external administration. Buildwas received statutes identical with those issued to Byland, Combermere, and Quarr,⁶² a hint that nothing called for special censure. They are concerned with cutting down unnecessary conversation and extra dishes and with tightening up discipline amongst the novices and lay brethren; they stress the duties of the cellarer in supervising the granges and instruct all officials from the treasurer downwards to keep records of receipts and issues and have them audited at frequent intervals. In the main, however, they make up a model code for general use and the statute limiting the number of monks to 80 and lay brothers to 160 has an air of unreality when applied to Buildwas. A few years before this visitation, when Stephen of Lexington was trying to restore discipline in the Irish Cistercian houses, he had shown respect for the abbot of Buildwas and confidence in the discipline of his house. Writing from Ireland to the abbot in the spring of 1228 he explained that he urgently needed his counsel as well as his prayers in his many tribulations and difficulties.⁶³ After the abbot crossed to Ireland he insisted on keeping him there;⁶⁴ the abbot was with him at the Dublin council that issued statutes for the reform of the Irish houses⁶⁵ and was entrusted with the visitation of all houses in the bishoprics of Leighlin, Kildare, and Meath.⁶⁶ Furthermore, when Stephen wrote to the Abbot of Clairvaux reciting his measures for the reform of the Irish houses, one of his recommendations was that the small house of Kilbeggan should be subjected to Buildwas, which already had a well ordered daughter house at Dublin.⁶⁷

Abbots of Buildwas attended general chapters regularly throughout the 13th century and were employed in all the routine work normal for Cistercians. They were deputed to inspect sites for proposed foundations at Valle Crucis, Grace Dieu, and Vale Royal,⁶⁸ they regularly acted as judges in pleas between other houses,⁶⁹ occasionally one was punished for failing to execute a mandate.⁷⁰ Sometimes they took their own business to the chapter:

⁶² *Registrum Epistolarum Stephani de Lexington*, ed. B. Griesser in *Anal. Sacr. Ord. Cist.* viii. 205.

⁶³ *Anal. Sacr. Ord. Cist.* ii. 29.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 33-34.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 85.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 65-66. The initial of the abbot's name is 'S': he must have been either Stephen, who occurs in October 1227, or Simon, who occurs in 1233.

⁶⁷ *Anal. Sacr. Ord. Cist.* ii. 41-42. Stephen of Lexington's changes of affiliation met with determined resistance from the start and in 1274 they were revoked by the general chapter of Cîteaux: G. MacNiocaill, *Na Manaigh Liatha in Éirinn* (Dublin, 1959), 138.

⁶⁸ *Statuta Cap. Cist.* ed. Canivez, i. 236, 294, 492; ii. 39, 53; iii. 42-43.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* i. 193, 237, 317-18, 364, 417, 424-5, and *passim*.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 327-8; ii. 297, 382.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* ii. 206, 394. Basingwerk, a daughter house of Buildwas, was a centre of the cult of St. Winifred.

⁷² *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, 197; 1281-92, 155, 157.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 1272-81, 101, 273, 454; 1281-92, 250.

⁷⁴ Eyton, vii. 323.

⁷⁵ Rose Graham, 'The Great Schism and the English

the abbey joined in the cult of local saints and petitioned in 1239 for the feast of St. Milburga to be elevated to a major feast of twelve lessons. In 1253 a similar request was made for the celebration of the feast of St. Winifred at both Buildwas and Basingwerk.⁷¹ Royal letters of protection for the abbot going to Ireland,⁷² or simply going overseas, probably to the general chapter or to the chapter at Savigny,⁷³ show that the obligations of the order were taken seriously and that they involved a heavy burden of travelling. Possibly the serjeanty service of Alan of Buildwas and his descendants 'to ride with the abbot anywhere within the four seas'⁷⁴ was no sinecure, even though it was to be performed at the abbot's charge.

After the time of Stephen of Lexington there is no evidence of visitation by the abbots of Savigny or of their jurisdiction over Buildwas. Contact became difficult during the wars with France. Later, during the Great Schism, it became customary to hold convocations in England to deal with discipline and these appear to have persisted throughout the 15th century.⁷⁵ The only appointment of an Abbot of Buildwas of which details have survived comes from this period: John Tintern, monk of Buildwas, was promoted *per viam compromissi* by the abbots of Woburn and Stratford Langthorne in 1471.⁷⁶

The relationship of Buildwas with its own daughter houses in Wales and Ireland was tenuously maintained in spite of war and political disturbance. Savigny once laid claim to the filiation of St. Mary's, Dublin, but the rights of Buildwas were successfully defended in the general chapter of Cîteaux in 1301.⁷⁷ This reassertion of authority led to close contacts between the two houses for a time: at least two monks of Buildwas became abbots of St. Mary's shortly afterwards.⁷⁸ The reluctance of the Irish Cistercian abbots to admit English monks, which led to a petition in parliament in 1324,⁷⁹ probably cut short further elections from the community at Buildwas; though Philip Wafre, who became abbot in 1337,⁸⁰ has a name closely associated with Shropshire.⁸¹ In the mid 14th century some attempts at visitation were made by the abbots of Buildwas, who also laid claim, unsuccessfully, to the filiation of Dunbrody. This was a time of turmoil in the Irish abbeys. A number of monks of Dunbrody resisted the attempt of Philip Wafre, Abbot of St. Mary's, to visit their house in 1340 and, although the Irish Cistercian abbots con-

monasteries of the Cistercian Order', *E.H.R.* xlv. 373-87; *Letters from the English Abbots to the Chapter at Cîteaux*, ed. Talbot (Camd. Soc. 4th ser. iv), 7-8.

⁷⁶ *Statuta Cap. Cist.* ed. Canivez, v. 279. Stratford was a Savigniac house but Woburn was not.

⁷⁷ *Chart. Dublin* (Rolls Ser.) i. 381.

⁷⁸ Roger of Bridgnorth became abbot some time after 1304 and died in 1309. His successor, William of Ashbourne, had been proctor of Buildwas at the general chapter of Cîteaux in 1301: *Chart. Dublin* (Rolls Ser.) i. 381.

⁷⁹ *Rot. Parl.* ii. 420.

⁸⁰ *Chart. Dublin* (Rolls Ser.), i. 378.

⁸¹ Cf. Hopton Wafers. It is possible that he is the same man as Philip Wafre, monk of Buildwas, who accompanied Hugh, Abbot of Buildwas, on a visitation of St. Mary's, Dublin, in 1355: *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, 206. He does not appear as Abbot of St. Mary's after 1351 (*Chart. Dublin* (Rolls Ser.), i. 378) and it seems likely that he did not then die, but was removed from office in 1353 for citing the Abbot of Mellifont before the King's justices, contrary to the privileges of the order, on a charge of sending money to France: *Statuta Cap. Cist.* ed. Canivez, iii. 526.

firmed his jurisdiction over Dunbrody two years later,⁸² Buildwas intervened as the mother house. In April 1342 the Abbot of Buildwas received a safe-conduct to visit abbeys of his order in Ireland,⁸³ but before September he had been murdered and Thomas of Tong, a monk of his own abbey, was under suspicion.⁸⁴ The murder may have taken place in Ireland and certainly violence continued to prevail at Dunbrody.⁸⁵ Nicholas, Abbot of Buildwas, attempted for some years to assert his authority, even presenting his case in a petition to parliament,⁸⁶ but St. Mary's amassed documents recording the agreement of 1182, whereby Abbot Ranulf renounced all claim to jurisdiction over Dunbrody,⁸⁷ and Buildwas finally conceded the claims of St. Mary's in the Cistercian general chapter of 1354.⁸⁸ There is some evidence that an annual pension was later due to Buildwas from Dunbrody,⁸⁹ and St. Mary's itself remained subject to Buildwas until the Dissolution.⁹⁰ Basingwerk also continued as a daughter house, though in 1466 Henry of Derby, Abbot of Buildwas, was forbidden to visit or legislate for Basingwerk during his lifetime after an unsuccessful attempt to impose an abbot there.⁹¹ His successor, John Tintern, was deposed by the commissary of Cîteaux for appointing a secular clerk to be abbot in a house of his filiation.⁹²

Since Buildwas was situated near the Welsh border, with a daughter house within the pale of Dublin, political motives often influenced her relationship with other Cistercian abbeys. The resistance of Dunbrody to visitation both by St. Mary's and by Buildwas may have been due in part to the strong anti-English movement of the Irish Cistercians in the early 14th century.⁹³ Particularly striking is the case of the Welsh abbey of Strata Marcella, a daughter house of Whitland. It began as a case of internal discipline, when the diffinitors appointed by the chapter of Cîteaux removed the Welsh abbot and monks from Strata Marcella for having abandoned the observance of religion and suspended the Abbot of Whitland's right of visitation.⁹⁴ Politics intervened when a series of royal letters of 1328–30, addressed to the abbots of both Cîteaux and Clairvaux, requested that the filiation of Strata Marcella should be committed in

perpetuity to the abbey of Buildwas, 'where whole-some observance and regular institution flourishes'.⁹⁵ The last letter makes clear that Strata Marcella was not only lacking in regular observance but was also a hotbed of conspiracy against the English. The general chapter of Cîteaux, however, was not prepared to go beyond a temporary appointment of the Abbot of Buildwas as visitor.

Very little can be known of the internal life of the monastery. When surnames begin to reveal the place of origin of some monks all were English. They were drawn from Shropshire and neighbouring counties, often from the vicinity of granges of Buildwas or other Cistercian abbeys.⁹⁶ Some were members of local gentry families: Henry, Abbot of Buildwas in the early years of the 14th century, was son of John Burnell, lord of Benthall.⁹⁷ Normally all of them proceeded to the priesthood.⁹⁸ Ordination lists indicate that monks from Buildwas were promoted fairly rapidly through the minor orders, but not so uniformly as to suggest that promotion was automatic.⁹⁹ Occasionally in the later Middle Ages they departed from Cistercian principles by performing pastoral work outside the monastery; a monk of Buildwas might be licensed to hear confessions during the absence of a parish priest,¹ or even made vicar of a parish church in the abbey's gift.²

There are no surviving registers or administrative records, but nearly forty books from the mediæval library preserve a record of the intellectual life of the monks.³ They show that the library founded at Buildwas in the time of Abbot Ranulf acquired a fine collection of glossed biblical texts and patristic works. Most of the volumes were written in the 12th or 13th centuries. Many are large books with ample margins, written in good hands; numerous initials are decorated in bright colours. Though the penmanship is sometimes a little rough, a few, including one of the earliest volumes,⁴ have delicate designs and touches of silver or gold. Similarities in decoration prove that some manuscripts come from the same scriptorium and it is likely that they were written at Buildwas.⁵ One of the most beautifully executed, a glossed psalter, was in fact made for Walter the Palmer of Bridgnorth and bequeathed by him to Buildwas in 1277.⁶ Eleven initials of excellent

⁸² *Chart. Dublin* (Rolls Ser.), ii. 20.

⁸³ *Cal. Pat.* 1340–3, 417.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 553. Thomas of Tong, who may have been innocent, eluded justice until he could secure a papal letter demanding his reinstatement in the monastery: *Cal. Papal Regs.* iii. 137.

⁸⁵ A safe-conduct granted in 1348 speaks of threats of violence to the Abbot of Buildwas: *Cal. Pat.* 1348–50, 206.

⁸⁶ *Rot. Parl.* ii. 220.

⁸⁷ *Chart. Dublin* (Rolls Ser.), i. 354–7.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* 362.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* ii. 223.

⁹⁰ A complaint of oppression by Buildwas was brought before the general chapter of Cîteaux in 1511: *Statuta Cap. Cist.* ed. Canivez, vi. 413.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* v. 184–6.

⁹² *Letters from the English Abbots*, ed. Talbot (Camd. Soc. 4th ser. iv), 55. The letter does not state whether the abbey was Basingwerk or Dublin.

⁹³ Cf. May McKisack, *The Fourteenth Century*, 42; *Rot. Parl.* ii. 220.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1327–30, 410.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 410, 567; 1330–3, 130. The letters in fact date to the period of Mortimer's ascendancy, but a letter of Edward III in 1333 (*ibid.* 1333–7, 130) repeats the request that the Abbot of Buildwas be appointed visitor.

⁹⁶ e.g. Walter of Boningale (*Rolls of the Justices in Eyre*, 1221, 1222 (Seld. Soc. lix), 436), William of Ashbourne

and Roger of Bridgnorth (see n. 78 above), and see list of abbots.

⁹⁷ Eyton, iii. 276–7.

⁹⁸ There were at least 8 altars in the abbey at which priest-monks might officiate: 4 in the transeptal chapels, the high altar, at least 2 in the monks' choir, and one in the infirmary chapel. Allowing for the novices and young monks in minor orders this suggests a community of about twelve.

⁹⁹ e.g. of three monks of Buildwas ordained subdeacon on 12 Mar. 1457 and deacon on 11 June 1457, one was ordained priest on 27 May 1458 and the other two on 19 May 1459: L.J.R.O., B/a 1/11, ff. 110, 111; *ibid.* B/a 1/12, f. 5.

¹ In 1389 brother William of Dieulacres, monk of Buildwas, was licensed to hear confessions in the parish of Buildwas from 22 Mar. until Easter, the rector having previously been granted leave of absence to study: L.J.R.O. B/a 1/6, ff. 112v., 125.

² In 1398 William Weston, monk of Buildwas and Vicar of Leighton, was granted licence to visit Rome for remission of sins: L.J.R.O. B/a 1/6, f. 136v.

³ Ker, *Medieval Libraries* (1964), 14–15; C. R. Cheney, 'Les Bibliothèques Cisterciennes en Angleterre au XIIe siècle', *Mélanges Saint Bernard* (Dijon, 1951), 375–82.

⁴ B. M. Harl. MS. 3038.

⁵ Mynors, *Cat. Balliol MSS.* nos. 39, 40, 150, 229.

⁶ Balliol Coll. MS. 35a. He may have been related to Master Alan the Palmer of Bridgnorth, who made William, Abbot of Buildwas, executor of his will c. 1296: Eyton, i. 363.

quality have small pictures and intricate foliage on a gold ground; they are far more delicate and elaborate than, for example, the rough picture of a Cistercian monk that ornaments the *Sermons* of St. Bernard, written for the use of the monks themselves.⁷ Yet the red and blue scroll work of the numerous small initials is sufficiently like the characteristic decoration of other Buildwas manuscripts to raise the question whether this book too might have been written at Buildwas.⁸ Here, as at Pontigny,⁹ the Cistercian statutes severely restricting the ornamentation of texts seem to have been without effect.

The library consisted primarily of works intended for spiritual meditation: texts of the Bible with glosses, scriptural commentaries, the writings of the Fathers of the Church, especially St. Jerome, St. Augustine, and St. Gregory the Great. Among more modern works were the *Sermons* of St. Bernard,¹⁰ the *Speculum Caritatis*¹¹ and *De onere Babilonis*¹² of Ailred of Rievaulx, the *Meditations* of St. Anselm,¹³ and a few works specially devoted to the claustral life, including the *De claustro animae* of the Augustinian Hugh of Fouille¹⁴ and the *De disciplina claustrali* of Peter of Celle.¹⁵ If the surviving volumes are representative of the library as a whole there was little interest in secular learning; a few letters of Seneca¹⁶ were plainly there for their moral content. One of the later-13th-century volumes contains some elementary works of grammar and logic by Priscian and Boethius,¹⁷ and a few fragments from treatises on law and medicine have been added at the end of volumes of sermons or biblical texts.¹⁸ There are several brief chronologies¹⁹ and at least one whole volume of history, the *Historia rerum anglicarum* of William of Newburgh.²⁰

Marginal notes and additions in hands later than the texts indicate clearly that in the 13th century at least this was still a living library. An alphabetical index has been added in a 13th-century hand to a 12th-century volume of Gregory's *Cura Pastoralis*²¹ and there are later additions to some of the scriptural glosses.²² Buildwas is not known to have produced any scholars, though one or two monks took an amateur interest in history. A few items of local interest were inserted at the end of William of Newburgh's *History*: these include a note that in 1301, after a dispute between Savigny and Buildwas about the filiation of St. Mary's, Dublin, the Irish house was subjected to Buildwas by the Cistercian general chapter.²³ Possibly the note was made by William of Ashbourne, monk of Buildwas, who had been proctor of the Abbot of Buildwas on that

occasion and who dabbled in history. Later, as Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, he compiled a list of the early abbots of that house, working from a list of monastic obits which gave him their names and the day, though not the date, of their deaths.²⁴ At Buildwas, as at Pontigny, there seems to have been a decline in the activity of the scriptorium from the later 13th century. Possibly the universities were providing for a new type of student; possibly the intellectual life of the community was drying up. Cistercian monks were active in the Oxford *studium* from the late 13th century, first at Rewley and later at St. Bernard's College.²⁵ There are no names of monks of Buildwas among the scanty records, but the few later books surviving from the Buildwas library include those relating to civil law, medicine, and logic. Indirect evidence of some contact with Oxford comes from the fact that some of the Buildwas books were finding their way into the Oxford book market by the 15th century,²⁶ but there are many channels by which they may have come there. On the other hand the abbey clearly ran into troubles in the 14th century, which apparently disturbed the spiritual and intellectual life of the monks.

Up to that time the abbey appears to have been normally well-ordered and moderately prosperous. There were a few disturbances: the monks suffered from the violence of Robert, Earl of Derby, during the Barons' Wars, and in June 1265 the king, 'taking pity on their poverty', commanded the guardian of the earl's lands to repay 100 marks that he had extorted from them by threatening to burn the abbey.²⁷ There were no major scandals, however, and, apparently, no serious debts. The monastery was able to spend freely on lawsuits and on the purchase of land. Its wool was a useful cash crop and there were no major building projects to strain resources. The church and main claustral buildings, solidly constructed in local sandstone, were completed by the end of the 12th century. The infirmary court and abbot's lodging were still being built c. 1220, when Philip of Broseley's grant in the quarries of Broseley was secured. The royal grant of thirty oaks from the Forest of Shirlett in 1232 was explicitly for the repair of the church,²⁸ the nave and transepts of which were roofed in timber. Few monastic churches have been so little reconstructed during the Middle Ages: the only substantial later addition was a large chapel on the south side built about 1400, and the buildings were in good repair at the Dissolution.²⁹

Taxation at first was moderate. The abbey owed

⁷ Balliol Coll. MS. 150, f. 2v.

⁸ Such an activity was possible even in a Cistercian monastery; a miracle of St. Godric of Finchale relates to a manuscript which was being illuminated at Fountains Abbey for the use of the monks of Durham: *Libellus de Vita . . . S. Godrici*, ed. J. Stevenson (Surtees Soc. 1847), 466-9.

⁹ C. H. Talbot, 'Notes on the library of Pontigny', *Anal. Sac. Ord. Cist.* x. 106-68.

¹⁰ Balliol Coll. MS. 150.

¹¹ St. John's Coll. Camb. MS. 77.

¹² Lambeth MS. 488.

¹³ Pembroke Coll. Camb. MS. 154.

¹⁴ Lambeth MS. 107.

¹⁵ Pembroke Coll. Camb. MS. 154.

¹⁶ Lambeth MS. 457.

¹⁷ Ibid. MS. 456.

¹⁸ Four short legal treatises are added to Trinity Coll. Camb. MS. B 1.29 (James 27); cf. H. Kantorowicz in *Savigny Zeitschrift Roman-Abteil.* lii. 440 n. There are

medical notes at the end of Trinity Coll. Camb. MS. B 1.39 (James 37) and a formulary of letters of a general kind in Trinity Coll. Camb. MS. O 7.9 (James 1337).

¹⁹ Trinity Coll. Camb. MS. B 1.29 (James 27).

²⁰ Lambeth MS. 73.

²¹ Trinity Coll. Camb. MS. B 14.5 (James 291), between ff. 3 and 4.

²² e.g. *ibid.* MS. B 4.3 (James 117).

²³ Lambeth MS. 73, f. 103.

²⁴ *Jnl. of the Royal Soc. of Antiq. of Ireland*, lxxix. 123. His guesses at the dates of the abbots are frequently inaccurate.

²⁵ W. H. Stevenson and H. E. Salter, *The Early History of St. John's College, Oxford* (Oxf. Hist. Soc. N.S. i), 5-14 and *passim*; *Oxford Formularies*, ed. Salter and others (Oxf. Hist. Soc. N.S. iv-v), especially ii. 310 sqq.

²⁶ Mynors, *Cat. Balliol MSS.*, p. xxi.

²⁷ *Close R.* 1264-8, 64.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 1231-4, 66.

²⁹ *T.S.A.S.* xlvi. 67.

an annual apport of 100s. to Cîteaux³⁰ and was liable to any levies imposed on the order. These became more frequent; the standard of contribution owed by Buildwas is shown by one late-13th-century levy, when the abbey was assessed at £12 towards a levy totalling £12,000 from the whole order.³¹ Exemption from royal taxation, complete in theory, was gradually eroded. In 1242 the English Cistercian abbots had stood firm in their refusal to make any grant to Henry III in either money or wool³² and in 1256, according to Matthew Paris, it was an abbot of Buildwas who, happening to be in the court, had a ready answer to a renewed request. 'We cannot' he said 'give you both money and prayers. If you violently extort money from us, how do you expect us to pray devoutly for you in our hearts? Prayers without devotion have little or no merit.'³³ From the time of Edward I, however, Cistercian wealth was successfully tapped through papal taxes for the Crusade, loans to the Crown, taxes in or on wool, and the obligation to provide corrodies for retired royal servants.³⁴ In addition to performing normal public duties the Abbot of Buildwas was summoned to more than a dozen parliaments between 1295 and 1324.³⁵

By the mid 14th century the economy of the house was not resilient enough to stand new strains. After the murder of an abbot in 1342 dissensions arose between the supporters of two rival abbots and for a few years the goods of the abbey were dissipated by the contending parties.³⁶ There is one acknowledgement of a debt of £100 in 1344.³⁷ Six years later raiders from Powys pillaged the treasures of the abbey and carried off the abbot and monks as prisoners.³⁸ These abnormal conditions probably account for the exceptionally small numbers of monks at Buildwas recorded in 1377 and 1381.³⁹ There were renewed disturbances during Owen Glendower's revolt: in 1406, after the abbey's lands had been ravaged by his followers, the abbey was licensed to acquire in mortmain the advowson of Rushbury and to appropriate the church.⁴⁰ During the Wars of the Roses the monks were persecuted by members of the Leighton family, who tried to make them repurchase the lands given by earlier Leightons.⁴¹ If the abbey remained solvent, its economy had no margin for emergencies. After demesne farming was abandoned, except on the home grange, and rents fell, hand-to-mouth devices characteristic of the 15th century were adopted. Leases were sometimes sold for cash down a number of years before they were due to fall in⁴² and growing timber might be bartered to secure provisions for the

community.⁴³ Moreover there is no doubt that the abbey declined from Cistercian standards of discipline; the visitor appointed by the general chapter in 1521 described it as 'very far from virtue in every way'.⁴⁴

The survey of 1535⁴⁵ and the report of the commissioners appointed in April 1536 to survey the smaller monasteries⁴⁶ give a rough general picture of the condition of the abbey on the eve of the Dissolution. In 1535 the gross value of its temporalities was £123 6s. 10d. and its spiritualities £10. Allowed expenses amounted to £18 7s. 6½d. leaving a net income of nearly £111. In 1536 the total value was put at £142 14s. 6½d.⁴⁷ The principal estates held in the 13th century still remained in the abbey's hands, but assized rents and leases had replaced direct exploitation everywhere except on the home grange at Buildwas. The granges of Bicton, Cosford, Harnage, Hatton, Kinnerton, Monkmeole with Crowmeole, Ruckley, Stirchley, 'Ulmer',⁴⁸ Brockton (Staffs.), Walton (Staffs.), and Ivonbrook (Derb.) were all at farm and rents were collected from George, Earl of Shrewsbury, for lands at Upton in Stirchley, from the Abbot of Lilleshall for property in Longdon upon Tern, and through the abbey's bailiffs for properties in Adeney, Albrighton, Bridgnorth, Newport, Ragdon, Rudge, Sheinton, Shrewsbury, and Sutton Maddock. The property was administered by a chief steward, George, Earl of Shrewsbury, who held a number of similar appointments;⁴⁹ under him routine work was carried out by a steward of the courts, a general receiver, and two bailiffs — one for Kinnerton, Crowmeole, Bicton, and Shrewsbury and the other for Buildwas, Adeney, Stirchley, and other properties in the east. The demesnes that remained at Buildwas were worked wholly by hired servants. There were 12 'hynde servants' in 1536 and 24 dependents living in the community: 7 'yeomen servants', 3 women servants, 4 persons living on alms, a priest to serve and discharge cures, 3 corrodiaries (one of them a former abbot), and 6 persons having fees extraordinary. It is conceivable that the priest was attached to the large chapel built against the south wall of the nave, c. 1400, and that he ministered to the needs of the lay members of the community. The servants who replaced the lay brothers are not likely to have used the lay brothers' choir and, since the chapel had no direct communication with the church but was entered only from outside, it seems to have been intended for the use of laymen.

Cromwell's commissioners in the late summer of

use of his brethren and servants in the monastery. In return the vendor was to have the right to fell and carry away all wood growing in a grove called 'Swallotaylle', but the abbot died before any of the wood had been taken: C 1/645/31.

⁴⁴ *Letters from the English Abbots*, ed. Talbot (Camd. Soc. 4th ser. iv), 261.

⁴⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 191.

⁴⁶ A certified copy of part of the survey of 1536 was published by W. G. Clark-Maxwell in *T.S.A.S.* xlv. 65–69. The original, returned to the Court of Augmentations, has not survived.

⁴⁷ S.C.6/Hen. VIII/3006 mm. 7–15.

⁴⁸ Since 'Ulmer' was held together with a cottage in Stirchley by the farmer of Brockton Grange it is possible that a second farm was established on the Stirchley property, perhaps at Holmer.

⁴⁹ A. Savine, *English Monasteries on the Eve of the Dissolution*, 251–6.

³⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1296–1302, 216.

³¹ *Coucher Book of Furness Abbey* (Chetham Soc. N.S. xiv), 639.

³² F. M. Powicke, *King Henry III and the Lord Edward*, i. 307.

³³ Matt. Paris. *Chron. Majora* (Rolls Ser.), v. 554.

³⁴ For corrodies at Buildwas cf. *Cal. Close*, 1302–7, 209; 1339–41, 265.

³⁵ *Parl. Writs* (Rec. Com.) i. 30, 33, 48, 112, 114, 116, 137; ii. 1430.

³⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1345–8, 110.

³⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1343–6, 460.

³⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1348–50, 532.

³⁹ *Traditio*, ii. 195; Knowles and Hadcock, *Medieval Religious Houses*, 105.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1405–8, 192.

⁴¹ C 1/13/211; C 1/32/320.

⁴² In 1534 a 95-year lease of Stirchley was sold in advance for a fine of £20 before the previous lease had expired: S.R.O. 513, box 13.

⁴³ In 1521 the Abbot of Buildwas purchased 8 beef cattle and 40 cheeses from Robert Hood of Acton Pigott for the

1535 had found twelve monks, of whom four were accused of grave moral faults, but by April 1536 there were only eight monks, with the abbot. All were priests and all except the abbot were of good conversation and living by report 'and God well and devoutly served by the prior and his brethren. And also good hospitality there kept'.⁵⁰ The house was 'in convenient repair'; movable goods and debts due were assessed at £57 10s. 6d. and debts owing only £75 9s. 1d. The lead and bells were valued at £94 3s. 4d. and 180 acres of wood of 100 years' growth or more at £120. Though the report was favourable it was merely a preliminary to dissolution. With other small houses the abbey was suppressed later in the same year. The abbot was granted a pension of £16⁵¹ and the other monks were dispersed, some to other religious houses.⁵² In July 1539 the site of the abbey and most of its property were granted to Edward, Lord Grey of Powis.⁵³

The abbey ruins⁵⁴ lie on the south bank of the River Severn near Buildwas bridge. Substantial remains of the church and claustral buildings are in the care of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, but the abbot's house and parts of the infirmary court have been incorporated in a post-Reformation house in private hands. The main building period was the later 12th century. The cruciform church, which measures approximately 160 feet in length, has the remains of a low central tower; the walls of nave, transepts, and presbytery are equal in height. Ribbed quadripartite vaulting originally covered the presbytery and survives in the four transept chapels, but transepts, nave, and aisles were roofed in wood. The square east end, built first, is extremely simple in style, with three tall, round-headed windows in the east wall; the sedilia have dog-tooth ornament and are 13th-century insertions. The bluntly pointed arches of the nave arcade rest on circular pillars 14 feet in circumference; the clerestory windows and other minor openings have rounded arches. There was no triforium. The two eastern bays of the nave were apparently included in the monastic choir with a pulpitum across the second bay. The north and south aisles, which were extremely narrow, served as passages joining the monks' choir with the lay brothers' church in the nave, and because of the sloping ground outside there was never a west doorway.

⁵⁰ In addition to hospitality in the guest-house the abbey made provision for travellers by establishing an inn (*hospicium*), with a smithy, on their demesnes by Buildwas bridge. The names of the tenants, who in 1536 were William Whitefolks and his wife Benet, perhaps suggest a close association with the abbey household: S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 m. 9.

⁵¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), p. 166.

⁵² Two of them continued to act as priests in the neighbourhood: *T.S.A.S.* xlvi. 68.

⁵³ *Ibid.*; S.R.O. 212, box 452, grant, 1539.

⁵⁴ For architectural descriptions and plans see *Buildwas Abbey* (H.M.S.O. 1946); J. Bilson, 'The Architecture of the Cistercians', *Arch. Jnl.* lxxvi. 185-280; J. Potter, *Remains of Ancient Monastic Architecture in England* (London, 1847). See also plate on facing page. According to Bilson's dating the church was begun soon after 1147 and finished about 40 years later.

⁵⁵ The existing hall roof is 16th-century or later, but tie-beams of an earlier roof have been reversed and re-used.

⁵⁶ Bishop Roger Clinton's charter: Eyton, vi. 321-2. Although the charter itself is not earlier than 1139 (see p. 50 n. 6 above), Ingenulf is referred to as abbot at the time of the foundation.

Of the two outer aisle walls and the large 14th-century chapel on the south side only the foundations survive.

The lie of the land and the river to the north determined that the claustral buildings should be built on the less usual north side of the church, with drainage towards the river. The east range, with its stone-vaulted sacristy, chapter-house, and parlour, is roughly contemporary with the western part of the church. On the upper floor was the dorter, with a staircase leading to the north transept. Only foundations remain of the lay brothers' quarters in the west range and of the north range, including the refectory, built at about the same time. Building continued in the late 12th and early 13th centuries, the east range being continued to form the west range of the infirmary court. Traces of a piscina are in the wall of the building replacing the infirmary chapel on the south side of this court. The surviving north arcade of the infirmary court has pointed arches and is of 13th-century construction, and so is the main part of the abbot's house. There are substantial remains of a first-floor hall, which retains two pointed windows and two doorways which, although round-arched, have early-13th-century ornamentation. A parlour wing, with roof of arch-braced collar-beam construction, was added in the later 14th century and the hall was probably re-roofed at the same time.⁵⁵ There are foundations of various subsidiary buildings in the garden of the house.

ABBOTS OF BUILDWAS

Ingenulf, occurs from c. 1135⁵⁶ to 1155.⁵⁷

Ranulf, occurs from 1155,⁵⁸ died 1187.⁵⁹

H., occurs 1189 × 92,⁶⁰ and 1204.⁶¹

William, occurs 1204 × 6.⁶²

Eustace, occurs 1206.⁶³

Huctred, occurs c. 1210.⁶⁴

H., occurs 1216 × 22.⁶⁵

Stephen, occurs 1227.⁶⁶

S., occurs 1228.⁶⁷

Simon, occurs 1233.⁶⁸

Nicholas, occurs from 1236 to 1256.⁶⁹

William (?), occurs c. 1263.⁷⁰

Adam, occurs in 1271 and 1272.⁷¹

William Tyrry, occurs from 1277⁷² to c. 1296.⁷³

⁵⁷ *Magnum Registrum Album* (S.H.C. 1924), 146-7, 381 n. This charter, witnessed by Ingenulf, cannot be earlier than 1155.

⁵⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 266. Since the Lilleshall charter witnessed by Ranulf was also witnessed by William, Abbot of Radmore, it cannot be later than 1155.

⁵⁹ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), ii. 244.

⁶⁰ J. Hunter, *Eccl. Docs.* (Camd. Soc. 1840), 54.

⁶¹ C. R. and M. G. Cheney, *Letters of Innocent III*, 86.

⁶² Eyton, viii. 191.

⁶³ *Pleas before the King and his Justices* (Seld. Soc. lxxxiii), 261.

⁶⁴ Eyton, vii. 244, 276.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* x. 336; N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 357. Possibly the same as the preceding.

⁶⁶ Eyton, ii. 39.

⁶⁷ Either Stephen or Simon: *Anal. Sac. Ord. Cist.* ii. 65-66.

⁶⁸ Eyton, vi. 76.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 333.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, where he is placed in or before 1263 but no reference is given.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* vi. 313; v. 117.

⁷² Balliol Coll. MS. 35a, f. 3.

⁷³ Eyton, i. 363.



Aerial view from the south-west



The nave, looking east

BUILDWAS ABBEY



View from the south-west, 1731, showing the east wall of the west range of the cloister, the west end of the frater, the kitchen chimneys, infirmary hall, and abbot's lodging



Aerial view from the north-east, showing in the foreground the exposed foundations of the abbey church

HAUGHMOND ABBEY

Henry Burnell, occurs 1298 \times 974 and 1304.⁷⁵

John, occurs 1318.⁷⁶

Roger, occurs 1344.⁷⁷

Nicholas, occurs 1345⁷⁸ and 1348.⁷⁹

Hugh, occurs 1352⁸⁰ and 1355.⁸¹

Hugh, occurs from 1391⁸² to 1398.⁸³

John, occurs from 1402⁸⁴ to 1407.⁸⁵

Richard Ardesley, occurs from 1407⁸⁶ to 1421.⁸⁷

John Gnossal, occurs from 1428⁸⁸ to 1443.⁸⁹

Henry of Derby, occurs 1452,⁹⁰ died 1471.⁹¹

John Tintern, appointed 1471,⁹² deposed 1479.⁹³

William Whalley, occurs from 1479 \times 85⁹⁴ to 1520 or 1521.⁹⁵

Richard Emery, deposed 1521.⁹⁶

Stephen Green, occurs from 1521,⁹⁷ surrendered 1536.⁹⁸

The impression of a pointed oval abbot's seal of the later 12th century,⁹⁹ measuring $1\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in., shows a dexter hand issuing from the right-hand side and grasping a pastoral staff. A cross is contained in a small mitre-shaped projection beyond the pointed oval, at the top of the seal. Legend, lombardic:

SIGILLUM ABBATIS DE BILDEWAS

The impression of another pointed oval abbot's seal is attached to a deed of 1250.¹ It measures $2 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. and shows the standing figure of a bishop, probably St. Chad, with pastoral staff. Legend, lombardic:

SIGILLUM AB... [BI]LDEWAS

Two seals were in use in the late 14th and early 15th centuries; impressions of both occur on receipts of the abbot and convent between 1397 and 1421.² The larger, measuring $2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in., is a pointed oval seal depicting the Virgin and Child above, enthroned under a canopy; below, the standing figure of a bishop (St. Chad?) with pastoral staff, his right hand raised in blessing; in the field below, four crosses. Legend, lombardic:

SIGILLUM COMMUNE MONASTERII SANCTE MARIE DE BULDEWAS

The smaller is an oval seal measuring $1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ in. and shows the Virgin and Child above, seated beneath a canopy: below, the standing figure of a bishop with pastoral staff. Of the lombardic legend only the end, . . . DE BULDEWAS, is legible.

HOUSES OF AUGUSTINIAN CANONS

8. THE PRIORY OF CHIRBURY

TOWARDS the end of the 12th century a small community of Augustinian canons was established at Snead, on the upper reaches of the Camlad, by Robert de Boullers, lord of Montgomery. The earliest surviving charters, in which he granted the canons mills at Churchstoke¹ and Walcot,² date from about 1190, when they were still at Snead. In a mainly pastoral region they received only small gifts of arable land in Montgomery and Chirbury with the right to assart extensively in the woods and moors round Snead, but the founder's gifts included generous pasture rights for up to 300 mares and 200 cows with their offspring and for the canons' plough-beasts, sheep, and pigs.³ Before 1198⁴ he had resolved to move the community to Chirbury and provided what was to be their principal source of income: the church of St. Michael of Chirbury. This was the mother-church for a huge parish that probably included the whole of the Domesday hundred of Witentreu, with dependent chapels at Montgomery, Snead, Forden, and Hyssington.⁵ At

that time it was a portionary church with four prebends. Consent for the establishment of a priory there was obtained from the Bishop of Hereford, Archbishop Hubert Walter, and, in 1201, the Pope.⁶ The priory site was provided by the founder and the prebends were to be taken over by the canons as they fell vacant. Three were still held by secular clergy when Bishop Hugh Foliot confirmed the gift between 1219 and 1227, only that of the founder's kinsman, Alan de Boullers, being vacant,⁷ but two others had been appropriated by 1227.⁸

During these years the position of the priory was precarious. Robert de Boullers himself chose to be buried in Lilleshall Abbey, the favoured monastery of his wife, Hilary Trusbut,⁹ and his kinsman Alan de Boullers did likewise. Robert's brother and heir Baldwin died before 1207, leaving no male heirs, and both he and succeeding lords of Montgomery were in conflict with the priory.¹⁰ In 1224 the lordship of Montgomery was in the king's hands; by 1227 a satisfactory compromise had been reached and two royal charters settled and confirmed the rights of the prior and convent.¹¹ The church of

⁷⁴ Ibid. vi. 334.

⁷⁵ S.P.L., Deeds 3998.

⁷⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1317-21, 276. A reference to John as Abbot of Buildwas in 1342 (Eyton, vi. 332) is due to confusion with John, Abbot of Cîteaux.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Close* 1343-6, 460. An abbot had died in 1342: see above, pp. 55, 57.

⁷⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, 312.

⁷⁹ Ibid. 1348-50, 17.

⁸⁰ S.P.L., Deeds 6145.

⁸¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, 206. Hugh Fikeys was abbot in 1377: E 179/15/3.

⁸² S.R.O. 972, box 220, bundle of receipts. Possibly the same as the preceding.

⁸³ Ibid.; Shrews. boro. rec. 805 (ct. r. 1398-9).

⁸⁴ S.R.O. 972, box 220, bundle of receipts.

⁸⁵ S.P.L., Deeds 6145.

⁸⁶ S.R.O. 972, box 220, bundle of receipts.

⁸⁷ B. M. Harl. Ch. 75 A 11.

⁸⁸ S.R.O. 823, deeds no. 83.

⁸⁹ *Statuta Cap. Cist.* ed. Canivez, v. 279.

⁹⁰ *Letters from the English Abbots*, ed. Talbot (Camd. Soc. 4th ser. iv), 55.

⁹¹ C 1/59/10.1.

⁹² C 1/645/31.

⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Ibid.; Eyton, vi. 334.

⁹⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII.* xii (2), p. 166.

⁹⁶ B.M. Seals, lxxi. 11.

⁹⁷ S.R.O. 972, box 220, agreement, 1250.

⁹⁸ Ibid. bundle of receipts, 1397-1421.

⁹⁹ B.M. Add. Ch. 20220; printed in *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. viii. 60-62.

¹⁰⁰ E 326/8851.

¹⁰¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 53, 60.

¹⁰² The gift was confirmed by Bishop William de Vere (1186-98): *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 229.

¹⁰³ Eyton, xi. 64-65.

¹⁰⁴ *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 229; *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 10.

¹⁰⁵ *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 229. He may have exchanged it for another benefice or lost it by sentence of the legate Gualo in 1217: cf. Eyton, xi. 127 n.

¹⁰⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 53.

¹⁰⁷ See p. 72.

¹⁰⁸ Eyton, xi. 58-59.

¹⁰⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 53, 60.

Montgomery was severed from its dependence on Chirbury, except for the payment of an annual pension of 30s. and some mortuary dues. The prior and convent surrendered some land near Montgomery castle, receiving in exchange 11 acres in Snead, and they also agreed to a limitation of their pasture rights at Montgomery to 50 mares and 100 cows with their offspring, in addition to the plough-oxen, sheep, and pigs belonging to themselves and their men. All the other gifts of the founder were confirmed.

The priory received no further major endowments. The advowson was annexed to the lordship of Montgomery, which had escheated to the Crown, and shortly after Prince Edward received Montgomery castle in 1254 he gave four messuages near Chirbury to the priory.¹² Much of its property was acquired by small gifts from local people, sometimes for burial in the priory¹³ or to endow a light in the church,¹⁴ but a substantial part was bought, acre by acre. Between about 1235 and 1270 the canons laboriously acquired property in the fields of Montgomery and established a grange at Court Calmore. By purchase, gift, and mortgage of properties, ranging in size from a few roods to 6 acres, they acquired an interest in more than 40 acres, of which at least 30 became their property, and they consolidated by exchange what they had acquired.¹⁵ By 1291 they held two carucates at Calmore,¹⁶ where they also had a mill.¹⁷

During the same period they began work on permanent conventual buildings at Chirbury. Henry III, who had shown his benevolence by the gift of a silk cloth in 1242¹⁸ and 10 marks to buy wheat in 1248,¹⁹ provided 50 oaks from the woods of Montgomery for their building work in 1253.²⁰ By 1277 the dormitory and refectory were complete, but further work was needed on the church and precinct wall and the priory was heavily in debt.²¹ Disputes with Welsh rectors over parochial rights sometimes led to bloodshed in this disorderly region²² and the renewed Welsh wars meant a constant danger of violence and loss of property. The bishop's injunctions, following his visitation of 1277, imposed rigorous economies: in order to complete their buildings and enclose their precinct properly the canons were, if necessary, to stint their food and clothing, and because of their debts they were to receive no novices before his next visitation.²³ Discipline was poor and it deteriorated. In 1285 Bishop Swinfield complained to the prior of reliable reports about discord among his brethren, especially those who held office, and whom he described as

frivolous, quarrelsome, garrulous, and given to wandering at large over the country.²⁴ This poverty and disorder is the background to a request from the canons in 1281 for permission to return to Snead because of their difficulties at Chirbury. Edward I consented to the move, provided that they continued to pray for all those buried at Chirbury no less than at Snead,²⁵ but in the event they chose to remain at Chirbury. Bishop Swinfield stayed at the priory while settling the boundaries of his diocese in 1288 and, unless his letter is merely common form, he found conditions much improved.²⁶ A year later the bishop granted the appropriation of Chirbury church.²⁷

The priory remained poor; in 1291 the temporalities amounted only to 3½ carucates of land and a few rents worth altogether £5 4s. 10d.²⁸ but Chirbury rectory was assessed at £30.²⁹ The stock enumerated (9 mares with their foals)³⁰ suggests that the canons were neglecting to take advantage even of the reduced pasture rights allowed by Henry III in 1227. When building was renewed it was carried out with the aid of gifts of materials and was supervised by the canons themselves. In 1295 the king gave 12 oaks for work at Chirbury church³¹ and about four years later Philip of Middleton granted building-stone from his quarries.³² The work, which appears to have been supervised by Richard the mason, one of the canons, had been completed by 1315, when the prior and canons came to an agreement with their parishioners about the route to be taken by parochial religious processions, which were impeded by the new precinct wall, and responsibility for different parts of the fabric.³³ The conventual buildings adjoined the nave of the parish church; the canons agreed to repair the walls of the church where they had been damaged by the building of the cloister, and to keep in repair the church wall adjoining the cloister as well as the conventual chancel. The services of brother Richard the mason for the rest of his active life were given to supervise the construction of the parish church's new bell tower; the prior undertook if necessary to find another canon, preferably one with some knowledge of masonry, to replace him afterwards.

Apart from the appropriation of Hyssington chapel in 1316³⁴ and the purchase of some 30 acres of land in Chirbury and Whittery in 1354³⁵ little fresh property was acquired. Income from tithes fell for a time as a result of declining cultivation at Chirbury in the early 14th century³⁶ and such estates as the priory had were habitually mismanaged. The prior, who was acting entirely on the advice of laymen out for their own profit, was found guilty of mismanage-

¹² B.M. Add. Ch. 20442.

¹³ E 315/46/71, 306; E 315/47/173.

¹⁴ E 315/46/102.

¹⁵ E 315/33/4; E 315/35/155, 216; E 315/38/183, 203; E 315/39/45, 113; E 315/40/47; E 315/41/223; E 315/42/272; E 315/43/199; E 315/44/94; E 315/45/180; E 315/50/298. In one case certainly the mortgaged land was surrendered to the priory. In another the mortgage was renewed when the first term expired. The records are incomplete, for there are several references to other gifts for which no charters survive.

¹⁶ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 162.

¹⁷ B.M. Harl. MS. 1240, f. 39.

¹⁸ *Close R.* 1237-42, 425.

¹⁹ *Cal. Lib.* 1245-51, 188.

²⁰ *Close R.* 1251-3, 349.

²¹ *Reg. T. Cantilupe* (C. & Y.S.), 147-9.

²² *Ibid.* 132, 287-8.

²³ *Ibid.* 147-9.

²⁴ *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 103.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, 436.

²⁶ *Household Roll of Ric. de Swinfield* (Camd. Soc. [1st ser.] lxii), p. cxciv.

²⁷ *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 228-30. On this occasion a vicarage was ordained.

²⁸ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 162.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 166.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 163.

³¹ *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 410.

³² *Cat. Anct. D. i*, B 151. Presumably those at Marton, to which the canons were granted a right of way in 1299; E 315/46/102.

³³ What follows is based on the agreement of 1315; E 315/53/239.

³⁴ *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 514; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 452.

³⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, 110.

³⁶ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 185.

ment in 1322 by the bishop, who secured his resignation.³⁷ His immediate successors were less incompetent; one was appointed as a visitor of the dioceses of Worcester, Hereford, and St. David's by the Augustinian general chapter in 1335.³⁸ The bishop, however, again had much to criticize in 1394.³⁹ He insisted that a common chest with three locks be provided for keeping the conventual seal and stressed the need to make the collector of obventions and the cellarer answerable for their charges. He also ordered that, for the sake of peace and to avoid unnecessary expense, individual canons were to have 23s. 4d. annually for clothing: an indication that, in this house at least, individual clothes-money was to be preferred to collective incompetence.

Occasionally a lay patron intervened to help in imposing order. The Mortimer family had shown an interest in the priory since 1281, when Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore gave land by the mill of Calmore so that the canons might celebrate his obit,⁴⁰ and in 1354 patronage of the priory passed, with the castle of Montgomery, from the Crown to the Mortimer earls of March. Priors were presented to them for approval⁴¹ and they made the state of the house their business. Following a complaint by the earl in 1423, the bishop appointed commissioners to investigate conditions in the priory, who found it 'in a state of spiritual and material collapse'.⁴² The prior, whose incompetence was held to be chiefly to blame, was suspended in the following year⁴³ and his successor, previously a canon of Llanthony,⁴⁴ succeeded in bringing some order into the affairs of the small community. Certainly he claimed at the next visitation in 1427 that the brethren were well-governed. There were in fact only four canons with the prior, two of whom were then pensioned off; one was so old and sick that he was provided with an annuity of 26s. 8d. for his maintenance and the recently deposed prior was given charge of the rectory of Hyssington.⁴⁵ The will of William Bowdler of Marton in Chirbury, proved in 1428, in which he left the reversion of his property in Shrewsbury to the priory,⁴⁶ may indicate that, in spite of disorders, the house still commanded some local respect.

There was a disturbed election in 1441, when warlike Welshmen from the mountains were alleged to have intruded one of their kinsmen, John Dwy, as prior, and the bishop intervened. It was found, however, that Dwy, who had been a canon of Holy Trinity, London, was a suitable candidate and he was duly installed.⁴⁷ John Dwy, like other priors

brought from elsewhere, seems to have been a capable man, but in 1482 the bishop investigated the misrule of one of his successors, John Blewet, who was dismissed for having wasted the goods of the house and allowing the priory to fall into ruin.⁴⁸ Throughout the 15th century the priory suffered too from incursions of marauders; it was regularly among the houses exempted on grounds of poverty from the payment of tenths and other taxes.⁴⁹

The gross income of the priory was put at £87 7s. 4d. in 1535.⁵⁰ Of this sum temporalities accounted for only £16 14s. 10d., over a quarter of which was paid out in quit-rents to the Crown. Spiritualities totalling £70 12s. 6d. were derived in the main from the tithes of Chirbury and its five chapelries. Fees of £1 a year were paid to the steward of the hundred of Chirbury and of £2 6s. 8d. to the priory's bailiff and receiver. A slightly higher valuation of the priory estate was given in 1536.⁵¹ Except at Chirbury itself the small demesnes were leased; corn tithes were sold and most of the lesser tithes and oblations were kept in hand for the support of the community. The priory itself naturally fell with the smaller houses and was suppressed in 1536.⁵² Oliver Middleton, the last prior, received a pension of £8 and the site of the priory with the demesne lands was granted in 1537 to Edward Hopton of Chirbury.⁵³

Chirbury was a double church, with a parochial nave and a conventual chancel.⁵⁴ The nave, aisles, and western tower, which formed the parish church, still survive: the chancel appears to have been rebuilt in the early 14th century to serve the needs of the canons⁵⁵ and, since they had six bells at the Dissolution,⁵⁶ there was presumably a second tower. The east wall of the nave, which dates from the mid 16th century, was presumably built when the canons' chancel at the east end fell out of use. The latter, like the conventual buildings, which stood on the north side of the church, has disappeared. The base of a 13th-century column, possibly from a pier in the chapter-house or sacristy, stands in the present churchyard and traces of a large drain exist some thirty yards north of the column. Some fine carved stalls now in the choir of Montgomery church are reputed to have been brought from the priory.⁵⁷

PRIORS OF CHIRBURY

Richard, resigned 1217.⁵⁸

Philip, occurs from 1227⁵⁹ to 1256.⁶⁰

Osbert, occurs before 1280,⁶¹ resigned 1280.⁶²

Geoffrey de Menedep, elected 1280,⁶³ died 1287.⁶⁴

priory site, valued in 1536 at £4. The abstract of this account, given in Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 580, is incomplete. It conceals the fact that £5 12s. 10d. from the profits of oblations before statues of the saints are included, which Eyton (xi. 64) believed to have been omitted.

⁵² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 294.

⁵³ *Ibid.* xiii (1), pp. 576, 581.

⁵⁴ Cf. Cranage, ii. 540-8; *Arch. Camb.* 4th ser. x. 349.

⁵⁵ See p. 60.

⁵⁶ E 315/278, p. 17.

⁵⁷ *Montg. Coll.* xxxii. 20-21; *Arch. Camb.* 4th ser. x. 349.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, 83. He was elected Abbot of Wellow.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 53.

⁶⁰ *Cat. Anct. D.* ii, B 2640; E 315/38/194; E 315/42/272.

⁶¹ *Cat. Anct. D.* ii, B 3168.

⁶² S.C. 1/30/10; *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, 383 (resigned through infirmity).

⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, 385 (a former canon of Wormesley).

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 1281-92, 271.

³⁷ *Reg. A. Orleton* (C. & Y.S.), 212, 215-16, 226.

³⁸ H. E. Salter, *Chapters of the Augustinian Canons* (C. & Y.S.), 151.

³⁹ *Reg. J. Trefnant* (C. & Y.S.), 22-24.

⁴⁰ B.M. Harl. MS. 1240, f. 39.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* Add. MS. 6041, ff. 31v-32.

⁴² Cf. Knowles, *Religious Orders*, ii. 215.

⁴³ *Reg. T. Spofford* (C. & Y.S.), 39-40, 47, 76-78.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 77.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 107-8.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 242-4.

⁴⁷ *Reg. T. Mylling* (C. & Y.S.), 83, 123-4.

⁴⁸ Cf. *Reg. R. Mascall* (C. & Y.S.), 21, 120, 123-4;

Reg. T. Spofford (C. & Y.S.), 134-5, 262; *Reg. T. Mylling*

(C. & Y.S.), 2, 14, 46, 63; *Reg. R. Mayew* (C. & Y.S.),

186 sqq.

⁵⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 212.

⁵¹ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 mm. 1-6. The total is £5 1s. more than the assessment of 1535 but this includes the

Adam of Hopton, elected 1287,⁶⁵ resigned 1299.⁶⁶
 Roger of Rorrington, elected 1299,⁶⁷ died 1314.⁶⁸
 Philip of Montgomery, elected 1314,⁶⁹ resigned
 1322.⁷⁰
 Hugh of Hereford, elected 1322,⁷¹ occurs 1323.⁷²
 Geoffrey, occurs in a 14th-century deed.⁷³
 Thomas of Chirbury, elected 1369,⁷⁴ died or
 resigned before Jan. 1374.⁷⁵
 Walter, occurs 1406,⁷⁶ died or resigned before
 1420.⁷⁷
 Richard Brewster, occurs 1423, resigned 1424.⁷⁸
 William Tempseter, elected 1424,⁷⁹ occurs 1427,⁸⁰
 died or resigned before Mar. 1441.⁸¹
 John Dwy, appointed 1441.⁸²
 John Blewet *alias* Leintwardine, elected 1481,⁸³
 resigned 1489.⁸⁴
 John, appointed 1490.⁸⁵
 John, occurs 1511 and 1517.⁸⁶
 Oliver Middleton, occurs from 1523,⁸⁷ surren-
 dered 1536.⁸⁸

There is a 19th-century drawing of impressions of
 two seals, both oval and both showing the Virgin
 and Child, seated.⁸⁹ Legend on the larger seal:

SIGILLUM COMMUNE PRIORI[S] DE
 CHIREBURI SALOPESBUR

and on the smaller:

SIGILLUM PRIORIS DE CHYREBURY
 ET CANONICORUM

9. THE ABBEY OF HAUGHMOND

THERE is no certain record of the date when a
 religious community was first established at
 Haughmond, or even of the dedication of the first
 church there. For legal purposes the abbey never
 needed to look behind the mid 12th century to
 establish its rights and those of its patrons: the
 charters of Henry II and William FitzAlan (II),

carefully copied into the 15th-century cartulary
 under the heading of Haughmond, confirmed the
 site itself with 60 acres of assarted land and estab-
 lished the FitzAlans' rights of patronage.¹ Later
 inquiries stopped at these charters, but earlier
 charters of William FitzAlan (I) prove that a
 community existed at least by about 1130.² Nothing
 is certain before that date, but a few shreds of
 evidence give some support to a persistent tradition
 among the canons pushing back the foundation to
 an earlier period in Henry I's reign.

Chronicle dates for monastic foundations are, by
 themselves, notoriously unreliable.³ A 13th-century
 chronicle, written locally and containing some pre-
 cise information about Haughmond, gives the year
 of foundation as 1110.⁴ A slightly different date was
 offered by the 15th-century compiler of the cartu-
 lary, who stated in a rubric that the house was
 founded in the first year of Henry I.⁵ Eyton,
 understandably, dismissed both these later sources
 as unreliable⁶ and dated the foundation a few years
 before the surmised date of the earliest charter in
 the cartulary. This was a charter, probably of the
 last years of Henry I's reign, in which William
 FitzAlan (I) granted a fishery in the Severn at
 Preston Boats to the church of St. John the Evange-
 list at Haughmond for the maintenance of Fulk the
 prior and his brethren.⁷ Nothing more is known of
 this first community and it is not even certain that
 William FitzAlan himself had established them in
 the wood of Haughmond. His father, Alan fitz
 Flaald, had held property in Shropshire by 1114 and
 received the whole fee of Rainald de Bailleul after
 the death of Rainald's son Hugh.⁸ This included the
 uncultivated land at Haughmond, and also Sheriff-
 hales⁹ and Peppering (Suss.),¹⁰ in both of which
 Haughmond acquired land by gift or confirmation of
 William FitzAlan at an early date.¹¹ A small,
 virtually self-sufficient community of religious
 could have existed under the protection of Alan

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, 276.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 1292-1301, 440; *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.),
 365 (resigned through age and infirmity).

⁶⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 454.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 1313-17, 163.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 167 (previously subprior).

⁷⁰ *Reg. A. Orleton* (C. & Y.S.), 212.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, 112.

⁷² E 326/6195.

⁷³ *Hist. MSS. Com. 10th Rep. App. IV*, 399.

⁷⁴ *Reg. L. Charlton* (C. & Y.S.), 57.

⁷⁵ On 16 Jan. 1374 the convent asked Edmund de
 Mortimer for his consent to the election of a new prior:
 B.M. Add. MS. 6041, f. 31v.

⁷⁶ Shrews. boro. rec. 816 (ct. r. 1406).

⁷⁷ A letter was sent to the Earl of March during a
 vacancy in 1420: B.M. Add. MS. 6041, f. 32.

⁷⁸ *Reg. T. Spofford* (C. & Y.S.), 39-40, 47, 76.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 76.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 78-79.

⁸¹ On 9 June 1441 the priorate had been vacant for three
 months: *ibid.* 242.

⁸² *Ibid.* 242-3.

⁸³ *Reg. T. Myllyng* (C. & Y.S.), 83.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 123-4.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* 124.

⁸⁶ *Reg. R. Mayew* (C. & Y.S.), 121; *Hist. MSS. Com.*
10th Rep. App. IV, 399. Possibly the same as the preceding.

⁸⁷ *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 139.

⁸⁸ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 m. 1.

⁸⁹ Dukes, *Antiq. Salop.* 124.

¹ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 75v.-76.

² R. W. Eyton, 'Haughmond Abbey', *Arch. Jnl.* xiii.
 145-7.

³ Cf. J. C. Dickinson in *Cahiers de Civilisation Médiévale*,
 x. 194-7.

⁴ Corpus Christi Coll. Camb., MS. 433, f. 9.

⁵ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 75v.

⁶ *Arch. Jnl.* xiii. 145-7. He does not, however, appear to
 have known that the source of Tanner's quotation was a
 chronicle with some local knowledge.

⁷ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 165v. The date is not
 certain: Eyton's argument in favour of c. 1135 depends
 partly on the date at which William FitzAlan appeared in
 Shropshire and partly on the presumed date of his marri-
 age. He was certainly holding estates in Shropshire by
 1135 but it is possible that some of his charters, with
 extreme dating limits of 1121 and 1138, may be earlier;
 e.g. his confirmation of Alan fitz Flaald's grant to Shrews-
 bury Abbey confirmed in Stephen's charter: N.L.W.,
 Shrews. Cart. no. 276. His first wife Christine, who
 witnessed the charter, was described by Orderic as *neptis*
 of Robert, Earl of Gloucester (*Hist. Eccl.* v. 113); but,
 even if this term means 'niece' and is not a looser expresion
 of kinship, the identity of Robert's mother is uncertain and
 it is impossible to estimate by what date he might have
 had a marriageable niece. The charter could have been
 issued in 1130 or even earlier.

⁸ Farrer, *Itin. of Henry I*, 70; Sanders, *English Baronies*,
 70.

⁹ V.C.H. Salop. i. 349.

¹⁰ V.C.H. Suss. i. 429.

¹¹ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 52-52v., 165v. The
 charters were worded as grants but confirmations might
 be so worded: cf. the charter of William FitzAlan (II):
ibid. f. 175v. The charter granting Peppering included
 pasture rights in North Stoke as William's mother Evelyn
 had enjoyed them and so may possibly have been based on
 a charter from his mother, presumably in the time of her
 widowhood. Alan fitz Flaald died before 1121: *Reg.*
Regum Anglo-Normannorum, ii. 163.

fitz Flaald or his widow Evelyn for a number of years without leaving any trace in written documents. A modest early-12th-century church revealed by excavation probably belonged to the time of Prior Fulk.¹² The origins of early houses of Austin canons were often obscure and those of Haughmond are no exception. The white habit worn by the canons until 1234¹³ was probably adopted by the first community and may, perhaps, in conjunction with the other evidence, indicate a period of semi-eremical life before the formal establishment of a better-endowed Augustinian house of a type that was becoming more normal.¹⁴

Between 1135 and 1155, in spite of William Fitz-Alan's exile from Shropshire for some years after 1138, the endowments were increased, the house virtually refounded and given the status of an abbey, and the rebuilding of the church begun. Among the early grants in this period were the Empress Maud's gift of land and a mill in Walcot in 1141-2, later repeated by Stephen and confirmed by Henry of Anjou,¹⁵ and a gift by Ranulf, Earl of Chester, of fishing rights in the Dee.¹⁶ The church of Trefeglwys in Arwystli may have been given a little earlier,¹⁷ while a second Welsh church at Nevin probably came to the abbey about the time that Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd, brother of Owain the Great and donor of Nevin, was brought into the civil war by Earl Ranulf.¹⁸ In 1155, when William FitzAlan regained possession of his Shropshire lands, he granted the wealthy portionary church of Wroxeter, with the intention of increasing the number of canons 'so that they might have a full convent'.¹⁹

The next twenty years saw the secure establishment of the house, the enlargement of the church, and the completion of the principal monastic buildings.²⁰ William himself (until his death in 1160) and his vassals were the principal benefactors; the canons also received gifts and privileges from Henry II. Perhaps more markedly than any other Shropshire house it was an Angevin foundation: William FitzAlan had been unwavering in his allegiance, the Lestrangle family, the greatest of his Shropshire vassals, were conspicuous for their loyalty, and Henry II's former tutor, Alfred, became Abbot of Haughmond. The papal confirmation of 1172 enumerated at least the nucleus of many of the abbey's later estates:²¹ the churches of Cheswardine, Shawbury, Wroxeter, Trefeglwys, and Stoke (Suss.); of the gift of Henry II the assarts round the abbey, Walcot with its mill, Leebotwood, and Betchcott; of the gift of the founder, William FitzAlan, the lordship of Downton,²² a mill and land in Upton Magna, 'Cnichestona', Peppering (Suss.), and $\frac{1}{2}$ salt-pan in Nantwich (Ches.); the Dee fishery

given by Ranulf, Earl of Chester; various gifts of John Lestrangle, including land in Berrington, Webscott (Myddle), and the mills of Ruyton XI Towns, Cheswardine, and Myddle; Hamo Lestrangle's gift of Nagington and Guy Lestrangle's gift of mills in Alveley and in Wolston (Warws.). Vassals of William FitzAlan were among those who had given land in Hadnall, Hardwick, Sundorne, Uffington, Withington, Grinshill, and Newton by Ellesmere, and mills at Pitchford and Pimley; his father-in-law Elias de Say had given land in Hopley and Hopton (Hodnet).²³ The abbey had also acquired 35 acres in Shrewsbury, mostly in Coleham. The canons received from Emma, daughter of Reynold of Pulverbatch, almost the whole of Beo-bridge in Claverley, c. 1186.²⁴ They had no property in Aston Abbots, later the centre of a prosperous bailiwick, until the early 13th century,²⁵ but there as elsewhere they were to prove that a foothold was sufficient to enable them to build up a substantial estate.

Haughmond Abbey had the good fortune to enjoy the protection of powerful local lords throughout the Middle Ages: it was firmly rooted in the neighbourhood. Most benefactions continued to come from the FitzAlans, the Lestranges, and their vassals. During the 12th and 13th centuries the abbey acquired numerous holdings scattered all over northern Shropshire, with substantial outliers in the pastoral areas between the Long Mynd and Leebotwood and near Bridgnorth. Many were in partially settled regions, where the canons rapidly secured the right to appropriate the waste, sometimes fencing it for their stock and sometimes leasing plots to tenants, who built houses and brought land under the plough with the minimum capital outlay on the part of the canons and with a steadily increasing rent-roll. Sometimes the canons may have provided loans to settlers: they certainly made a practice of granting mortgages,²⁶ but the records survive only when the mortgaged land was lost to the abbey, not when the borrower prospered and repaid the loan.

The history of Leebotwood and the adjoining composite manor of 'Boveria' illustrates the canons' initiative and pertinacity in building up a property from small beginnings.²⁷ Their interest in the Long Mynd region began in 1175-6, with Henry II's grant of pasture there for the abbey's herds of horses.²⁸ Betchcott and Leebotwood, then described as barren tracts, were acquired at about the same time,²⁹ and the abbey bought Cothercott and Wilderley manors for 121 marks and a palfrey in 1204.³⁰ Numerous gifts and purchases during the 13th century consolidated its possessions here and in the adjoining townships of Stitt and Picklescott.³¹ Rents

¹² *Arch. Jnl.* lxvi. 285-6.

¹³ They were called white canons by Gervase of Canterbury (*Opera* (Rolls Ser.), ii. 436) and the local chronicle (now Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. MS. 433) noted (f. 14) that in 1234 they adopted black habits. The 'white' habits worn by many of the more ascetic foundations in the late 11th and early 12th centuries were probably made simply of undyed wool in its natural colour, nearer to grey: cf. *Analecta Praemonstratensia*, v. 16; xv. 24.

¹⁴ Leland repeated a statement from the last Abbot of Haughmond that a hermitage had existed on the site before the abbey: Leland, *Itin.* ed. Toulmin Smith, v. 230. Much weight cannot be given to this late tradition.

¹⁵ Eyton, vii. 287; *Reg. Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, iii. 145-6.

¹⁶ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 42v.

¹⁷ *Montg. Coll.* xxxiii. 239-42.

¹⁸ J. E. Lloyd, *Hist. Wales* (3rd edn.), ii. 489.

¹⁹ Eyton, vii. 288-9.

²⁰ See pp. 68-9.

²¹ W. Holtzmann, *Papsturkunden in England*, i. 381-4.

²² Downton was in fact given by Marscot, with the consent of his lord, William FitzAlan: Eyton, vii. 275.

²³ William FitzAlan's second wife, Isabel, was a daughter of Elias de Say: *ibid.* 228.

²⁴ *Ibid.* iii. 81-86.

²⁵ *Ibid.* x. 293; xi. 13.

²⁶ e.g. the numerous mortgages in and around Aston Abbots: *ibid.* xi. 17-21.

²⁷ For their activities in Leebotwood cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 98-99, 101, 102-3.

²⁸ Eyton, vi. 164-5.

²⁹ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 132.

³⁰ Eyton, vi. 258, 261.

³¹ *Ibid.* 255-6, 263; *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 134, 153.

and profits from stock and crops here were valued at £5 12s. 3½d. in 1291.³² The abbey estates in these townships were jointly administered as the manor of 'Boveria'. Shepton (*rectius* Sheppen) Fields, an isolated farm high up on Cothercott Hill, was known as 'Shupene' in the 13th century³³ and, when rebuilt by its tenant shortly after 1464, it was the meeting-place of the manor court.³⁴ Rents from the manor of Boveria were valued at £16 9s. 2d. in 1535³⁵ and at about the same amount at the Dissolution.³⁶

There was steady growth in cultivation and profits elsewhere: at Merrington, Newton in Ellesmere, Hardwick near Hadnall, in all the demesnes round Haughmond Hill at Homebarn, Sundorne, Uffington, and Downton, and at Derfald grange nearer to Shrewsbury. Activities of local merchants in the land market probably helped to keep up rents near both Shrewsbury and Oswestry.³⁷ An important estate was built up from the early 13th century in Aston and Hisland in Oswestry, Twyford and West Felton, and Great Ness, where the abbey held nothing in the reign of Henry II. In addition it secured the appropriation of the churches of Hunstanton (Norf.),³⁸ Shawbury with its dependent chapels,³⁹ Cheswardine,⁴⁰ Stokesay,⁴¹ Ruyton XI Towns,⁴² Stanton upon Hine Heath,⁴³ Hanmer,⁴⁴ Nevin, and Trefeglwys.⁴⁵ Whereas the abbey's estates were valued at £157 4s. 1½d. in 1291,⁴⁶ by 1535 their net value had risen to £259 13s. 7½d.;⁴⁷ fuller particulars of 1539, which included the site of the abbey and the granges of Homebarn and Sundorne, put the total value at more than £350.⁴⁸ Even in the 13th century, when estate profits were modest, debts were rare;⁴⁹ in the 14th century, when many houses were financially embarrassed, Haughmond was lending money, undertaking new buildings, and providing a more ample diet for the canons and their guests.⁵⁰

The two great families whose protection ensured the abbey's prosperity were closely associated with it throughout its history. The rights of the Fitz-Alans as founders were first secured by a charter of Henry II between 1163 and 1170, when, at the

request of Abbot Alfred, the king granted to William FitzAlan and his heirs the custody of the abbey in all future vacancies, notwithstanding any royal grants that had been made.⁵¹ This right was confirmed in 1253, after an inquiry at which the jurors reported that the ancestors of John FitzAlan had always had custody of the abbey during vacancies, that licence to elect a new abbot was sought from them, and that they confirmed elections, the king acting only during minorities.⁵² The family's rights were not challenged again: in 1305, when the king had occasion to confirm an election during the minority of Edmund, Earl of Arundel, he expressly stated that he acted as guardian of a minor.⁵³ The patrons also enjoyed the normal right of nominating corrodiaries.⁵⁴ To the FitzAlans, even after they had inherited wider influence and greater prestige with the earldom of Arundel, Haughmond was their family monastery: successive lords referred to the canons in their charters as *canonici mei*. After William FitzAlan (I), who left his body for burial in Shrewsbury Abbey,⁵⁵ Haughmond was for a century and a half their normal place of burial,⁵⁶ and the abbots acted as their executors.⁵⁷ If civil war and attainer threatened to defeat a patron's wishes the abbots stood firm in their rights. In November 1326 Edmund, Earl of Arundel, perished on the scaffold at Hereford and his body was buried in the Franciscan church there, but since, as patron of Haughmond, he had bequeathed his body to the abbey, the abbot and convent vehemently resisted his burial in another place; after repeated appeals to Queen Isabella and her son Edward they finally secured the body for reburial at Haughmond.⁵⁸ In 1343 provision was made for a chantry in Haughmond Abbey for the repose of his soul and the souls of his ancestors and heirs.⁵⁹ After him, however, the Earls of Arundel were buried at Arundel or Lewes or elsewhere.⁶⁰

The branch of the Lestrangle family which acquired the lordship of Knockin were important benefactors, closely associated with the abbey. Many of their grants were in north-west Shropshire, around Knockin and Great Ness, and included

³² *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 163, 260.

³³ *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 133. 'Shupene' (A. S. 'scypen') and 'Boveria' are synonymous; both mean a shippon or cow-house.

³⁴ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 38v.; cf. S.R.O. 665, box 33, Boveria ct. r. 1506-38.

³⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 192.

³⁶ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3009 m. 33.

³⁷ e.g. Derfald Grange was let to William Moyon of Shrewsbury, mercer, and Geoffrey Floyd of Shrewsbury, draper, in 1471 (S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 55-55v.); John Morris of Shrewsbury, mercer, was tenant of two mills at Upton Magna in 1539 (S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3009 m. 47), when demesnes at Aston Abbots had recently been leased to John Saunders of Oswestry, mercer (ibid. m. 48).

³⁸ Given by John Lestrangle and appropriated c. 1240: Eyton, vii. 293; *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 189.

³⁹ Eyton, vii. 147-9.

⁴¹ Ibid. v. 31, 42-43.

⁴³ Ibid. ix. 303-8.

⁴⁴ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 96-97; *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, 429.

⁴⁵ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 151, 215-17.

⁴⁶ Eyton, vii. 296.

⁴⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 192-3.

⁴⁸ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3009 mm. 32-51.

⁴⁹ The abbey's debts in 1262 may have been due to the wars or to building expenses: *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, 229.

⁵⁰ See pp. 65, 66-7, 69.

⁵¹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 108-9.

⁵² *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, pp. 60-61.

⁵³ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, 309-10.

⁵⁴ A corrody granted in 1415 to Thomas Lee of Uffington (Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 110) carries the rubric in the cartulary 'Pro corrodio per fundatorem non desiderando': S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 82.

⁵⁵ Eyton, vii. 237.

⁵⁶ Ibid. 244, 256, 260, 267.

⁵⁷ e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1268-72, 502.

⁵⁸ Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. MS. 339, f. 46 (continuation of the chronicle of Peter of Ickham): 'Dictus vero comes postea ductus est usque Hereford, ubi capitalem accepit sententiam die lune in crastino Sancti Edmundi archiepiscopi, et sepultum est corpus eius in ecclesia Fratrum Minorum eiusdem ville. Sed quia idem comes tanquam patronus monasterii de Haghmon' in extremo testamento suo condito corpus suum legavit ad sepeliendum in eodem monasterio, eiusdem monasterii abbas et conventus ob necem patroni eorum nimirum condolentes, ac etiam de corpore eiusdem sic alibi tradito sepulture vehementer conturbati, et tanquam sui monasterii zelatores constantes et eiusdem iura pro viribus tueri captantes, in tantum profecerunt apud dominam reginam et filium suum ad instantiam quorundam magnatum quod corpus prefati comitis totaliter effosum usque monasterium de Haghmon' deportari fecerunt.'

⁵⁹ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 84v.; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, 16, 56. The proposed gift of Lydham church to support it was, however, abortive.

⁶⁰ *Complete Peerage*, i. 244 sqq.

Knockin chapel, the township of Caldicott, mills at Osbaston and Ruyton XI Towns, and lands in Webscott, Balderton, and Bilmarsh in Myddle.⁶¹ Wilcott, which occurs in several Lestrangle grants, was assigned by John Lestrangle (II) to support a chantry in Oswestry Hospital,⁶² and Haughmond became temporarily and perhaps in part accidentally associated with another Lestrangle chantry a century later. The manor of Chesthill was assigned in 1334 to the canons for 29 years, possibly as security for the debts of Combermere Abbey, on the understanding that during that time they were to provide masses for the benefit of Fulk Lestrangle and Griffin de Lee, the manor thereafter reverting to Combermere.⁶³ Sometimes too members of the family sought practical advice no less than spiritual intercession from the canons of Haughmond: in 1350 John Lestrangle and Walter Hopton persuaded the bishop to suspend a penance imposed on Stephen de Lee, canon of Haughmond, on the grounds that Lady Ankaret Lestrangle was employing him on business of such importance that his absence would cause her intolerable expense.⁶⁴ The foundation of a more permanent chantry in Haughmond Abbey itself was projected in 1342, when Roger Lestrangle gave his consent to the appropriation of the church of Hanmer (Flints.) for the kitchen and clothing of the monks to support a perpetual chantry.⁶⁵ Difficulties arose; no permanent chantry was established for some time, possibly because of the ravages of the Welsh in that region,⁶⁶ and there was a long lawsuit about the ownership of the church between the abbey and Richard Lestrangle, 1414–16.⁶⁷ As a result the abbey's right was upheld, a vicarage was ordained in 1424, other claims were bought out,⁶⁸ and before 1426 a priest was appointed to serve a chantry in the abbey for Lord Strange. The first priest was the blind and deaf poet, John Audelay, who has left a record of his service in two books of devotional poems which he wrote at Haughmond. The first book is dated 1426⁶⁹ and in the last poem of the second book he calls himself

'Jon þe blynde Awdelay.

The furst prest to þe lord Strange he was

Of þys chauntre here in þis place,

That made þis bok by Goddus grace,

Deeff, siek, bynd, as he lay.⁷⁰

Later the chantry was served by the canons themselves in the chapel of St. Anne. The abbey's cartulary contains ordinances for this chantry, including provisions for the appointment and payment of the canon who was to serve it, and for celebrating the anniversary of John and Jacinta Lestrangle after their deaths with the same solemnity as the anniversary of the founder of the house.⁷¹ In this way, as the interests of the earls of Arundel drew them more frequently away from Shropshire, the family of Lestrangle of Knockin came very near to ranking as second founders. Although ordinances survive only for the Lestrangle chantry and for that of Abbot John Ludlow, also celebrated in the chapel of St. Anne,⁷² some of the gifts of lesser patrons, as a rule under-tenants of FitzAlan or Lestrangle, were specifically to support masses in the abbey for their souls.⁷³

The abbey met all the normal obligations of any great ecclesiastical landholder to the Crown. Abbots contributed towards taxes and levies, served on commissions, attended parliament if summoned, and occasionally undertook special duties, such as negotiating with the Welsh princes during the wars of the 13th century.⁷⁴ Since it was not of royal patronage, however, the abbey was exempt from most demands to receive royal corrodies⁷⁵ or clerks awaiting benefices. Correspondingly, it sought few royal concessions, apart from general confirmations of property, the disafforestation of some of its lands and licences to assart, general freedom from tolls throughout the country, and free warren in a number of demesnes.⁷⁶

Houses of Augustinian canons were of many types; there is no evidence for the places of origin of the earliest canons of Haughmond or that they observed any special customs.⁷⁷ The size of the community, too, is a matter for conjecture before the mid 14th century: after that date there were never more than thirteen canons⁷⁸ but the scale of the buildings suggests that a larger community may once have been intended. Twelve was probably regarded as an acceptable minimum for a full community by 1518, when the bishop found only 10 canons there and ordered that the number should be made up.⁷⁹ Lay brethren were recruited for a time. A single reference to them in 1190 indicates

⁶¹ Eyton, x. 373–4.

⁶² The hospital was later subjected to Haughmond Abbey: see p. 105.

⁶³ S.R.O. 327, box 13, agreement, 1334. This deed does not mention the debts of Combermere but another deed of 1337 (ibid. 327, box 12) refers to debts due from Combermere to Haughmond.

⁶⁴ L.J.R.O. B/a 1/3, f. 134v. This is probably the same man as Stephen de Lee, steward of the abbey in 1338–9: Staffs. R.O., D 593/F/1/20.

⁶⁵ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 97. The canons had held the advowson since the time of Henry II: ibid. f. 96.

⁶⁶ An ordinance of 1376 provided that if the revenues of Hanmer church fell below £10 through ravages of the Welsh or any other cause the obligation to celebrate the chantry should cease: S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 86.

⁶⁷ Ibid. ff. 97–98v.; cf. *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. ii. 159–214.

⁶⁸ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 98v.–99v.

⁶⁹ *The Poems of John Audelay*, ed. E. K. Whiting (E.E.T.S. orig. ser. clxxxiv), 149.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 224. The editor suggests (p. xiv) that he may have served a chantry in the neighbourhood of Haughmond, but the words of a Latin colophon in the first book make plain that it was in the abbey itself, and there was in fact nothing abnormal in a secular clerk living in an abbey for

such a purpose. He described himself as 'chaplain'; presumably he would have called himself 'brother John' or 'canon' had he been such.

⁷¹ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 85v.–87. The revenues of the vill of Wilcott, which had supported the earlier chantry in Oswestry hospital, were added to the revenues of Hanmer church to support the commemoration. This reallocation of the revenues of Wilcott may explain the absence of any evidence of revenue from Oswestry hospital in the records of the abbey during the later Middle Ages: cf. below, p. 105 and Eyton, x. 353.

⁷² S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 87v.–90v.

⁷³ e.g. the gift of land in Uffington by the dying Crusader Robert de la Mare: Eyton, ix. 6–7.

⁷⁴ *Pat. R.* 1216–25, 331–2; *Cal. Pat.* 1232–47, 431; *Cal. Close*, 1272–9, 2.

⁷⁵ Except when the Arundel estates were in the king's hand: e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1429–35, 258; 1435–41, 272.

⁷⁶ Eyton, vii. 293–8.

⁷⁷ Cf. Knowles, *Monastic Order*, 175.

⁷⁸ There were 13 canons in 1377 and 12 in 1381: E 179/15/3 and 8a. Both figures include the abbot.

⁷⁹ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1 (pt. 1), p. 34. It is unlikely that the bishop hoped for an increase of more than two; in fact there is no evidence that numbers subsequently increased: ibid. p. 78; (pt. 2), p. 38; E 322/8/95a.

that they were sufficiently established to have a fixed allowance of food and clothing but gives no indication of their duties.⁸⁰ Unless the community of canons numbered more than a dozen it is unlikely that many of the canons themselves lived in the granges or that they served the churches and chapels subject to the abbey, though such service was in principle approved for Augustinian canons and was confirmed in early papal bulls and episcopal charters. The monastery itself was extra-parochial: a charter of Richard, Bishop of Coventry (1161–82), granted that one of the brethren, serving as sacrist under the abbot, might baptize and administer the sacraments to members of the household and servants of the abbey.⁸¹ The bull of 1172 granted the canons, among other privileges, the right to burial in the abbey, exemption from tithes on their *novalia*, and the right to present priests of their choice for induction to churches in their gift.⁸² In the established parish churches normal parochial duties were probably assigned to secular clerks from the first. The canons may have assisted at mass on special occasions: when William FitzAlan gave the portionary church of Wroxeter in 1155 he stipulated that the abbot should maintain five secular priests permanently in the church and that five canons should be present for the feasts of St. Andrew, St. George, and St. Denis.⁸³

One charter of 1301 refers to canons dwelling in the distant Welsh church of Nevin in terms that imply the existence, at least temporarily, of a small cell there, with a paid secular chaplain to serve in the parish church. David ap Madoc of Nevin, chaplain, in renouncing any claim he might appear to have in the church of Nevin, stated that he had been brought up in Haughmond's house at Nevin with the canons dwelling there and that when he had been ordained priest he had for a long time undertaken to serve the church in place of a hired priest.⁸⁴ The canons had certainly been recalled from Nevin before 1342, when the abbey leased 3 acres of land to Griffin ap David ap Madoc White of Nevin, authorizing him to take stones from the canons' house for building purposes.⁸⁵ There are only occasional indications that the canons served in the other parish churches given to the abbey⁸⁶ or in the chapels of Knockin⁸⁷ and Betchcott.⁸⁸ Many of their granges, however, were on the borders of settlement, provided only with chapels that slowly acquired parochial rights⁸⁹ and here the canons may at times

have assisted in providing the sacraments in the early days, though later they normally appointed secular chaplains.

One or two of their granges had private chapels for the use of the abbot or canons when visiting or possibly residing on the properties. At Leebotwood a canon actually resided sufficiently regularly for an ordinance of uncertain date to lay down his right to a normal allocation of food and drink in the abbey itself.⁹⁰ The evidence is less positive for Beobridge, a grange where the canons undoubtedly had a private chapel. A lease of 1341 included provision of hay and fuel for the abbot, steward, clerk, and any canon visiting the grange, and among buildings described were 'a hall for the servants with the abbot's chamber adjoining and a small chapel'.⁹¹ These terms imply that, whatever the early use of the buildings, the chapel was only in occasional use by that date.⁹² A number of later leases show that the abbot reserved the use of some parts of the manor-houses on the granges of Derfald⁹³ and Hardwick⁹⁴ up to the eve of the Dissolution; there was probably a chapel at the former, since Abbot Richard Burnell lived there for the greater part of the year after his retirement.⁹⁵

Many of the canons were directly involved in the administration of the estates and property was assigned to individual obedientiaries. Town rents were particularly valuable in providing fixed income for the lesser obligations of the abbey. During the 13th century many small rents in Shrewsbury were acquired to endow lamps before specified altars in the abbey church or to support the sick brethren in the infirmary and the poor at the abbey gate.⁹⁶ The sacrist was responsible for the first and the infirmarer for the second and possibly also the third.⁹⁷ Provision for the food and clothing of the monks shows a complicated system of division, with cross-payments from one obedience to another. In 1315 the bishop forbade the practice of allowing each canon a fixed sum of money to provide shoes and clothing for himself: the abbot and convent then assigned the revenues of Cheswardine church and of Nagington and Hisland to a chamberlain, who was to provide clothing for the brethren.⁹⁸ In 1332, when increasing wealth allowed a more liberal diet,⁹⁹ the abbot drew up a detailed ordinance for the new conventual kitchen¹ allocating to it the revenues of the churches of Hunstanton and Ruyton XI Towns and two fisheries to supply flesh and fish. The

⁸⁰ Reiner son of William Burgess quitclaimed 30 a. in Coleham, with the reservation 'Et si... Reinerus vitam suam mutare voluerit et ad domum de Haghmon' venire... abbas et conventus ei victum et vestitum sicuti cuidam conversorum suorum sufficienter invenient': S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 180.

⁸¹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 111.

⁸² W. Holtzmann, *Papsturkunden in England*, i. 383; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 112–13.

⁸³ Eyton, vii. 311–12.

⁸⁴ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 151.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* f. 152v.

⁸⁶ e.g. in the 15th century a canon of Haughmond was instituted in Stanton upon Hine Heath: L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, f. 25v.

⁸⁷ Eyton, x. 371–5.

⁸⁸ V.C.H. *Salop.* viii. 146.

⁸⁹ e.g. Stitt, where the canons were given rights of baptism and burial and were permitted to receive the tithes in the late 12th century: Eyton, vi. 163–4. The tithes rights probably account for the reference to a 'rectory of Stitt', farmed for 13s. 4d. in 1538–9: S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3009 m. 33.

⁹⁰ V.C.H. *Salop.* viii. 105.

⁹¹ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 32; cf. Eyton, iii. 85–86.

⁹² A lease of 1533 reserved certain buildings, including the chapel and a hall for holding the court, to the use of the abbot: S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3009 m. 36.

⁹³ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 55–55v. (lease of 1472).

⁹⁴ In 1535 a chamber in the west side of Hardwick Grange, formerly held by Abbot Hunt, was reserved for the abbot's use: S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3009 m. 43.

⁹⁵ He was also assigned a chamber 'outside the door of the great hall' in the abbey, but if he spent more than a fortnight every quarter there he was to pay for his lodging out of his pension of £32 13s. 4d. at the rate of 2s. a week for himself and 12d. for each servant: L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, f. 140.

⁹⁶ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 177v.–191v., 199v., *passim*.

⁹⁷ One lease stipulated that a rent due for the support of the poor at the gate should be paid to *procurator aule infirmorum*: *ibid.* f. 182.

⁹⁸ Eyton, vii. 297.

⁹⁹ One new source of income came from the appropriation of the church of Stanton upon Hine Heath in 1329: *Cal. Papal Regs.* ii. 301, and cf. above, p. 64.

¹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 111–12.

common purse was to provide for all other necessities, such as fuel, flour, peas, cheese, butter, and all kinds of pottage. Further the prior and canons were to be entitled to twenty pigs from the common piggery outside the abbey gate and two loads of wheat each year for making pastry. The abbot was to be supplied with food from the same kitchen when he was at home and might take guests into the frater. The cellarer was responsible for supplying bread and ale for canons in any of the abbey's granges, but the abbot and his chaplains and the steward of the house drew nothing from the common kitchen when they were outside the precincts. The kitchener or his deputy was to render account four times a year. Since the same kitchen served the infirmary the flesh-meat specifically mentioned may have been for the sick or for guests in the refectory, but it may already have had a place in the normal diet.²

The obedientiaries at times gave more attention to their secular duties than to the precepts of their rule and in the early 14th century the bishop forbade them to travel alone when collecting revenues. He also complained that novices were being entrusted with both internal and external duties before they had been properly instructed in their rule and ordered that any canons who were dwelling alone in manors or churches were to be recalled.³ These ordinances may have been obeyed: they were not repeated in a second set of injunctions issued in 1354, when the principal uncorrected fault was the predilection of the brethren for hunting.⁴ A century later the tendency towards private ownership and the appropriation of revenue to office was even more pronounced and was accepted without question by the bishop. An ordinance for the office of prior, issued by the abbot in 1439⁵ and confirmed by the bishop, allowed the prior to have 'for his recreation' a chamber under the dormitory next to the parlour, which William Shrewsbury, then prior, had repaired at his own expense, with the adjoining 'Longenores garden' and a dovecote.⁶ He was also to have the use of all the jewels and ornaments reserved for the chapel of St. Andrew and the prior's chamber, but was to pay 16d. for the pittance of the convent when they celebrated the obit of William Shrewsbury and 8d. to provide audit ale for the abbot when he supervised the audit of the prior's plate. Certain rents were assigned to the prior as well as a share of the money allocated for the obedientiaries. Slightly later ordinances for the Lestrange chantry and the chantry for Abbot John Ludlow reveal a well-established system of salaries.⁷ Specified revenues were allocated to the kitchener, who

was to provide money to the sacrist for the lights and pay the four *ebdomadarii* (claustral prior, steward, cellarer, and chaplain) for saying the offices at the rate of 12d. a week. The master of the chapel of St. Anne, who was to be elected annually, was to receive 6s. 8d. as recompense for his labours and for rendering account to the convent assembled in chapter. John Audelay's gay priest 'gentle sir John', who 'will not spare his purse to spend his salary', may have been a general type, but conditions that would have produced him existed at Haughmond and he may have been drawn from life.⁸

The library of the abbey has been scattered and lost. A few surviving volumes suggest an interest in *lectio divina* and contemplative works:⁹ a Bible, glossed Gospels, Peter Comestor, Hugh of Fouille, and Isidore's *De summo bono* bound together with Alcuin's *De sapientia*.¹⁰ By the end of the Middle Ages the books were sufficiently numerous to be housed in a library building of some kind, for the prior reported during the 1518 visitation that the library (*bybliotheca*) was in need of repair.¹¹ In the 15th century the abbey contributed to the establishment of the house of studies for Augustinian canons at Oxford,¹² which became St. Mary's College, and for a time maintained a canon there. John Ludlow is the only learned canon to leave his mark on the records of the house. Having spent some years in the schools of Oxford, he was a scholar in St. Mary's College in 1444 and *prior studentium* in 1452 and 1453.¹³ After his return to Haughmond he was elected abbot in 1464. The abbey later became negligent in maintaining a canon in the schools: in 1511 a fine of 20s. for not having scholars at Oxford was imposed by the order's general chapter.¹⁴

There is more evidence for temporal administration than for spiritual life or learning during the last two centuries of the abbey's existence. Charters and other deeds were systematically copied into a new alphabetical register some time after 1483¹⁵ and this book includes the most recent leases. From the cartulary and the ministers' account of 1538-9¹⁶ it appears that the canons gradually leased out more and more of their demesnes but kept the seigniorial rights firmly in their own hands. Heriots in cash or stock were exacted whenever land leased for a long period passed to an heir or assign and the profits of the courts amounted to considerably more than the conventional 6s. 8d. of most assessments. Mills were a useful source of revenue: in 1538-9 the profits from 21 grain and 5 fulling mills amounted to £26 16s., or nearly 8 per cent. of the total revenue. The canons kept in hand some demesnes round the abbey with the dairy-house, and in a lease of the

² Cf. Knowles, *Religious Orders*, i. 281-3 for the practice in Benedictine monasteries.

³ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, ff. 37v., 101-101v. (undated ordinances).

⁴ Ibid. f. 135v. Hunting had been forbidden in the first set of ordinances; the canons were now warned that they must not keep horses for hunting on the pretext that they were for sale.

⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 112.

⁶ Possibly named after Abbot Nicholas of Longnor.

⁷ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 85v.-90. These documents have been carelessly copied and are hard to date; an ordinance of Richard Burnell, dated 1448, is said to confirm an ordinance of John Ludlow dated 1476. Possibly Richard Burnell made some provisions for the Lestrange chantry in 1448, and a later ordinance of Abbot Richard Pontesbury concerning the chantry for John Ludlow was conflated with it by the scribe. The ordinances for the chapel of St. Anne are dated 1480.

⁸ *The Poems of John Audelay* (ed. Whiting), 15, 227 n.

⁹ N. Ker, *Medieval Libraries* (2nd edn. 1964), 96. A 12th-century Graduale (Shrewsbury School MS. xxx) is possibly also a Haughmond book.

¹⁰ B.M. Add. MS. 37785.

¹¹ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1 (pt. 1), p. 34.

¹² Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 109. The abbey's contribution seems to have been £40. For St. Mary's College cf. Knowles, *Religious Orders*, ii. 27-28.

¹³ He was granted the degree of Doctor of Theology in 1452: Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 1173.

¹⁴ H. E. Salter, *Chapters of the Augustinian Canons* (C. & Y.S.), 187.

¹⁵ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. The arrangement of the material is careful and there are full cross-references, though the copying is careless in detail.

¹⁶ Except where otherwise stated this paragraph is based on S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3009 mm. 32-50.

grange of Homebarn, dated 1534, they reserved five bays in the barn, possibly for storing tithe grain. Although the rectories of Stanton upon Hine Heath, Shawbury, and Wroxeter were at farm in 1535,¹⁷ most of their tithes were kept in hand for the use of the community and visiting officials in 1538–9. The fuller particulars of spiritualities given in the ministers' account show that the rectories of Stokesay, Ruyton XI Towns, Hunstanton, Hanmer, Cheswardine, Trefeglwys, and Nevin were also farmed out. The temporalities were then grouped into the following bailiwicks: the monastic demesnes, with the granges of Sundorne and Homebarn; Boveria, including Betchcott, Cothercott, Picklescott, Stitt, and Wilderley; Linley in More; Beo-bridge, including Bridgnorth, Alveley, Droitwich (Worcs.), and Winderton (Warws.); Stokesay, including Clee St. Margaret and Richard's Castle; Merrington, including Fitz, Walford, Myddle, Ruyton XI Towns, and the grange of Caldicott or the 'Heath House' in Knockin; Leebotwood, including Cress Grange; Newton by Ellesmere, including Kenwick and Stockett; Hardwick, including Hopton, Grinshill, Hadnall, Astley, and Acton Reynald; the town of Shrewsbury, including Derfald Grange; Uffington, including Walcot, Withington, High Ercall, Upton Magna, Preston, Pimley, and Downton; Aston Abbots, including Twyford, West Felton, Coton, Weston, Wootton, Hisland, and Wilcott. The 'foreign' bailiwick comprised rents from the Abbot of Lilleshall as Haughmond's tenant at Norton in Wroxeter, Tern, and Longdon upon Tern, and from other tenants at Sugdon and Rodington, as well as Nagington Grange, land in Howle, and the manor of Peppering (Suss.). The abbot and canons continued to take a close interest in the property: the abbot held the courts of Boveria in person in 1529 and 1537¹⁸ and a monastic steward directly concerned with the estates is mentioned as late as 1524.¹⁹ The office of lay chief steward was held by 1532 by George, Earl of Shrewsbury.²⁰

Shortly before the Dissolution the abbey had internal troubles for which two incompetent abbots were partly to blame. In the later years of Abbot Richard Pontesbury revenues from Hardwick Grange were being misapplied and the upkeep of the buildings was neglected, so that repairs were urgently needed in infirmary, dormitory, chapter-house, and library. Discipline was defective: the novices had no one to instruct them in the gradual and the brethren visited Shrewsbury too freely. A woman of ill repute was named in the visitations of 1518 and 1521 and in the latter year there were complaints of boys in the dormitories.²¹ Conditions

deteriorated under Pontesbury's successor, Christopher Hunt, who was charged in 1522 with fornication, maladministration, and failure to fulfil his duties as abbot on the major feast days: he admitted to the fornication but said he had confessed and done penance.²² He was apparently sent to the abbey of Lilleshall for discipline, but was not deposed, for he was still abbot in 1524, when the prior reported that he had behaved *bene et religiose* since his return. Temporal administration, however, remained slipshod: there was a debt of £100, which was remarkable for Haughmond, property was being dissipated, and the abbot failed to render account.²³ Hunt had either resigned or had been deposed by 1529,²⁴ being replaced by Thomas Corveser, formerly abbot's chaplain and steward of the monastery. Thomas, who had been a relentless critic of abuses in the monastery during the earlier visitations, took an active part in estate administration and remained abbot until the Dissolution, when he surrendered the estates in good order.²⁵ No visitation records survive to show whether or not he succeeded also in restoring discipline.

The abbey was suppressed in September 1539, when the abbot and ten canons signed the deed of surrender.²⁶ The former received a pension of £40 and the canons from £5 6s. 8d. to £6 apiece.²⁷ The abbey was not unduly burdened with corrodies: Thomas Manwaring, gentleman, had held since 1513 the office of 'gentleman of the abbey', with food, drink, and a room as well as his salary of £4 10s.,²⁸ and there were two smaller annuities.²⁹ Roger Lancashire, janitor, was an indentured servant with a newly-built room by the gate and a livery of food as well as a small cash salary.³⁰ The site of the abbey was granted in 1540 to Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton (Staffs.),³¹ who sold it in 1542 to Sir Rowland Hill.³²

Haughmond's only dependency was Ranton Priory (Staffs.), founded by Robert fitz Noel before 1166.³³ The abbot claimed, and perhaps exercised, the right to carry out visitations and confirm the prior elect until 1247,³⁴ when both houses accepted the bishop's award under which Ranton priory was made entirely independent save for the payment of a pension of £5.³⁵ This continued to be paid until the Dissolution.³⁶

The abbey's substantial remains, on the western slope of Haughmond Hill, are in the care of the Ministry of Public Building and Works and the site has been extensively excavated.³⁷ The church, across the north end of the site, has been levelled to the ground but walls of some of the claustral buildings are still standing. The first small early-12th-century church, some foundations of which have

¹⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 192.

¹⁸ S.R.O. 665, box 33, Boveria ct. r. 1506–38. The abbot on both occasions was Thomas Corveser.

¹⁹ C 1/741/8; C 1/954/39–41. He was Thomas Corveser, later abbot.

²⁰ He held the court of Boveria of 14 Oct. 1532: S.R.O. 665, box 33; cf. *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 192.

²¹ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1 (pt. 1), pp. 34, 78.

²² *Ibid.* (pt. 2), pp. 10–11.

²³ *Ibid.* p. 38.

²⁴ He was granted a pension of £10 for life on 15 May 1536 and this continued to be paid after the Dissolution: E 315/293 f. 32v.

²⁵ See nn. 18–19 above. He personally rendered account to the king's commissioners for the home bailiwick and tithes kept in hand in 1537–8.

²⁶ E 322/8/95a.

²⁷ Eyton, vii. 303; E 315/293 ff. 79v–80.

²⁸ E 315/293 f. 34; E 315/94 ff. 186–186v.

²⁹ E 315/293 ff. 32v., 34.

³⁰ E 315/96 ff. 211–211v.

³¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 53.

³² *Ibid.* xvii, p. 639.

³³ *The Ranton Chantry*, ed. G. Wrottesley (*S.H.C.* iv(1)), 265–7; cf. *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 251–4.

³⁴ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 173.

³⁵ *Magnum Registrum Album* (*S.H.C.* 1924), 49–50.

³⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 192.

³⁷ The following description is based on W. H. St. John Hope and H. Brakspear, 'Haughmond Abbey, Shropshire', *Arch. Jnl.* lxxvi. 281–310; note by P. Faulkner, *ibid.* cxv. 169–70; unpubl. plan of excavations in the 1950s supplied by the Ministry of Public Building and Works. See also below, plates facing pp. 59, 78.

been revealed by excavation, was replaced by a much larger church in the middle of the 12th century when the main conventual buildings were begun on an impressive scale. The second church was an aisleless cruciform building with a total length of 200 feet. Because of the slope of the ground the high altar was nearly 12 feet above the level of the nave, and the square east end was cut into the rock of the hill. Two chapels extending eastwards from the south transept belonged to the second church, but of the contemporary north transept even the foundations have disappeared. Early in the 13th century a north aisle and a north porch were added to the nave and in the 15th century an aisle or large chapel, perhaps the chapel of St. Anne, was built north of the presbytery.

The main cloister lay south of the church and the buildings round it were completed by the end of the 12th century. The east range adjoined the south transept and comprised chapter-house, warming-house, and smaller rooms, with the canons' dorter above. Because of the rising ground and underlying rock to the east of the site, the conventual buildings tended not to spread in that direction giving a somewhat unusual lay-out. The dorter range extended southwards beyond the cloister to form the east side of an inner court with the rere-dorter set at an angle at the further end of the range. The west wall of the chapter-house contains a fine round-arched entrance, flanked by windows with similar arches, all three openings having enriched hood-moulds and attached shafts with carved capitals. The south range of the cloister contained the frater, of which the cellar and parts of the south and west walls remain. The west range was demolished in the 16th century and only the east wall is standing; in it, towards the cloister, are the two arched recesses of the lavatorium. The west cloister walk led to an impressive doorway in the south wall of the nave, almost the only fragment of the church to survive above ground. It has a carved and moulded semi-circular arch and two orders of attached shafts in the jambs.

In the 13th century the abbot's lodging was built to the south of the inner court; it was much altered when this part of the abbey was converted into a private house after the Dissolution. Also in the 13th century there was a substantial building of the 'end-hall house' type at the south-west corner of the same court. It was evidently demolished in the following century when a large hall, thought to have been the infirmary, was built over part of the site. The hall adjoins the abbot's lodging and completes the south side of the inner court. There are four 14th-century traceried windows in the south wall and, at the west gable-end, the remains of a six-

light window, flanked by turrets. A screens passage at the same end of the hall contained two doorways leading to service rooms of which little trace remains.

Early in the 14th century the new kitchens, part of the chimneys of which survive, were constructed between the frater and the infirmary. Minor modifications in this period included the building of a small well-house in the wood above the abbey and the modification of some small rooms in the range under the dorter to provide private chambers for the prior. Also in the 14th century the jambs of the chapter-house entrance and of the doorway into the church from the west cloister walk were embellished with carved figures of saints in ogee-headed niches. At about the same date a large traceried window was inserted in the west wall of the frater, replacing three round-headed openings. A late-15th-century alteration is the five-sided oriel window which projects from the south wall of the abbot's lodging. After the Dissolution many of the buildings, probably including the infirmary, abbot's lodging, frater, and dorter range, were converted into a private house. Substantial parts of these survived a fire in the mid 17th century, and show that the chapter-house had been given a moulded wooden ceiling brought from some other room in the house as well as a bay window in its east wall. Traces of the gate-house, some 400 feet north of the church, and of parts of the precinct wall, discovered by excavation, are not visible above ground.

PRIOR OF HAUGHMOND

Fulk, occurs c. 1130 × 38.³⁸

ABBOTS OF HAUGHMOND

R., occurs 1130 × 48.³⁹

Ingenulf (?), occurs 1155 × 8.⁴⁰

Alfred, occurs either 1163 × 6 or 1170⁴¹ and in 1172.⁴²

William, occurs 1172 × 82.⁴³

Richard, occurs 1177 × 82⁴⁴ and until 1194.⁴⁵

H., occurs 1204.⁴⁶

Ralph, occurs 1204 × 10,⁴⁷ 1206, and c. 1210.⁴⁸

Osbert, occurs in or after 1219⁴⁹ and 1216 × 22.⁵⁰

Nicholas, occurs c. 1218 × 21.⁵¹

William, occurs 1225 × 30⁵² and 1226 × 7.⁵³

Ralph, occurs c. 1227 × 36.⁵⁴

Hervey, occurs 1234 × 9⁵⁵ and c. 1236.⁵⁶

Engelard, elected 1241 but immediately resigned.⁵⁷

Gilbert, elected 1241,⁵⁸ occurs 1248,⁵⁹ perhaps died or resigned in 1253.⁶⁰

³⁸ Eyton, vii. 285-6; cf. above, p. 62 and n. 7.

³⁹ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 145. The name is abbreviated, and might be a very badly formed 'Roger'.

⁴⁰ Eyton, vii. 299; conceivably an error for the abbot of Buildwas.

⁴¹ Ibid. 290; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 108-9.

⁴² W. Holtzmann, *Papsturkunden in England*, i. 381.

⁴³ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 96v. *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] i. 175, gives Abbot Fulk 1172-3.

⁴⁴ *Cart. Chester* (Chetham Soc. N.S. lxxxii), 302.

⁴⁵ *Rot. Cur. Reg.* (Rec. Com.), i. 103.

⁴⁶ Cheney, *Letters of Innocent III*, 86. *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.]

i. 175, gives Abbot John 1203-4.

⁴⁷ Eyton, x. 336.

⁴⁸ Ibid. vii. 300; Hist. MSS. Com. 10th Rep. App. IV, 437-8.

⁴⁹ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 52.

⁵⁰ Eyton, x. 336.

⁵¹ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 161v.; Eyton, x. 349-50. The order of Osbert and Nicholas is not certain.

⁵² Eyton, vi. 111-12.

⁵³ Ibid. viii. 249 n.

⁵⁴ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 140v.; Eyton, viii. 209. A list of abbots produced in 1414 places him between William and Hervey: S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 97.

⁵⁵ Eyton, vii. 21.

⁵⁶ Ibid. x. 250.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, 248.

⁵⁸ Ibid. 256. Previously Prior of Stone (Staffs.).

⁵⁹ Eyton, v. 185.

⁶⁰ An inquiry into the king's rights during vacancy suggests that a vacancy had occurred early in the year 1253: *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 129.

Alexander, probably elected 1253,⁶¹ occurs 1253 × 63⁶² and 1256 × 7.⁶³
 John of Morton, date of abbacy uncertain but probably 1257 × 72.⁶⁴
 Alan, occurs between 1272⁶⁵ and 1277.⁶⁶
 Henry of Astley, elected 1280,⁶⁷ died 1284.⁶⁸
 Gilbert of Campden, elected 1284,⁶⁹ resigned 1304.⁷⁰
 Richard de Brock, elected 1305,⁷¹ died 1325.⁷²
 Nicholas of Longnor, elected 1325,⁷³ died 1346.⁷⁴
 Richard de Brugge, elected 1346,⁷⁵ died 1362.⁷⁶
 John of Smethcott, elected 1362, occurs 1377.⁷⁷
 Nicholas Berrington, occurs between 1377 and 1379 or 1380.⁷⁸
 Ralph, occurs from 1390⁷⁹ to 1416.⁸⁰
 Roger Westley, occurs 1419,⁸¹ died 1422.⁸²
 Richard Burnell, elected 1422,⁸³ resigned 1463.⁸⁴
 John Ludlow *alias* Qwyte, elected 1464,⁸⁵ resigned 1487.⁸⁶
 Richard Pontesbury, elected 1488,⁸⁷ occurs until 1521.⁸⁸
 Christopher Hunt,⁸⁹ occurs from 1522⁹⁰ until 1527.⁹¹
 Thomas Corveser, occurs from 1529,⁹² surrendered 1539.⁹³

Several impressions of the abbey's round common seal are attached to late-13th-century deeds.⁹⁴ This is approximately 2 in. in diameter and shows the seated figure of St. John the Evangelist writing, flanked by two standing figures holding keys, and with the eagle below. The legend is wanting but a 19th-century drawing of the seal,⁹⁵ somewhat fanciful in detail, represents it as

SIGILLUM COMMUNE CHRITULI [?] *rectius*
 CONVENTUALE] DE HAGEMON

An abbot's seal was sometimes attached to conventual deeds together with the common seal. An impression of the oval seal of Abbot Henry of Astley, measuring 1½ × 1 in., is attached to a deed of 1282;⁹⁶ it shows an abbot standing, holding a pastoral staff. Legend, lombardic:

SIGILLUM HENRICI ABBAT[IS] DE HAGMOND

An impression of the round seal of Abbot Gilbert of Campden,⁹⁷ 2 ins. in diameter, has a similar device

but a band of writing behind the abbot's figure reads GILBERTUS and on the field below are two fleurs de lis. Legend illegible.

10. THE ABBEY OF LILLESHELL

THE first stages of the foundation of a house of Arrouaisian canons at Lilleshall can be pieced together only approximately from the early charters. Undoubtedly the initiative came from the brothers Philip and Richard of Belmeis, both nephews of Richard of Belmeis (I), and a colony of canons, brought from the newly refounded abbey of Dorchester (Oxon.), was finally established at Lilleshall between 1145 and 1148. Because of the political instability of the country and the fact that much of the original endowment came from the former prebendal church of Shrewsbury St. Alkmund, approval was sought from the highest ecclesiastical and secular authorities. The whole process was slow but it does not follow that the new foundation was actively opposed.¹

The earliest charter, that of Philip of Belmeis,² is addressed to Roger, Bishop of Chester, and the whole church, and records Philip's grant to the canons of the order of Arrouaise, coming from St. Peter's Dorchester, of his land between Watling Street and 'Merdiche' to found a church. This land later became Lizard Grange. The gift included wood for building and for fuel; also the churches of Ashby De La Zouch and Blackfordby (Leics.), with some land and tithes in both villis. The wording suggests that the canons were actually at the time at Lizard and that Philip intended to found a monastery there. If so, he failed to convince either the mother house or the bishop of the suitability of the site; indeed the soil was poor and the revenue from Lizard Grange always remained low. The first canons at Dorchester had come from the abbey of St. Nicholas, Arrouaise, an Augustinian house that had adopted a strict discipline of Cistercian type and, under its great abbot Gervase (1121-47), was becoming the head of an expanding order.³ Canons were brought to Dorchester by Alexander, Bishop

⁷⁹ Eyton, vii. 302.

⁸⁰ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 182, 228v.

⁸¹ Ibid. ff. 4-4v.

⁸² Cal. Pat. 1416-22, 408.

⁸³ Ibid. 410.

⁸⁴ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, ff. 83v.-84, 140-141v.

⁸⁵ Ibid. ff. 83v.-84.

⁸⁶ Ibid. f. 93.

⁸⁷ Ibid. B/v 1/1 (pt. 1), pp. 34, 78.

⁸⁸ Previously refectorer of Haughmond: *ibid.* p. 78.

⁸⁹ C 1/553/54.

⁹⁰ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3009 m. 34.

⁹¹ L. & P. Hen. VIII, iv (3), p. 2700; S.R.O. 665, box 33, Boveria ct. r. 1506-38.

⁹² E 322/8/95a.

⁹³ S.P.L., Deeds 5404, 6258; S.R.O. 1037, grant, 1282.

⁹⁴ Dukes, *Antiq. Salop.* 160.

⁹⁵ S.R.O. 1037, grant, 1282.

⁹⁶ S.P.L., Deeds 6258.

¹ Eyton believed that Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Chester, feared the new house might threaten his own foundation of Buildwas, and that Philip of Belmeis's gift to Lilleshall meant a transfer of support from the order of Savigny. But lay lords very frequently made gifts to a number of different abbeys. Cf. Eyton, 'Lilleshall Abbey', *Arch. Jnl.* xii. 233.

² Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 262.

³ Cf. J. C. Dickinson, 'English regular canons and the continent', *Trans. R.H.S.* 5th ser. i. 79-81.

⁶¹ The temporalities of the abbey were restored by the Crown on 28 Jan. 1253: *Close R.* 1251-3, 310. The list of abbots, 1414, places Alexander immediately after Gilbert.

⁶² Eyton, ix. 285.

⁶³ Ibid. 275.

⁶⁴ In a plea of 1288-9 it was alleged that William of Stanton (d. by 1240-1) gave Stanton upon Hine Heath church to Abbot John of Morton (Eyton, ix. 303 n., 306), but the list of abbots, 1414, otherwise correct, places John between Alexander and Alan (S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 97). The allegation of 1289 might have confused an original grant by William of Stanton and a later confirmation by his heirs to Abbot John of Morton.

⁶⁵ S.R.O. 567/2A/2.

⁶⁶ Eyton, x. 148.

⁶⁷ Cal. Pat. 1272-81, 415. A canon of Haughmond.

⁶⁸ Ibid. 1281-92, 125.

⁶⁹ Ibid. 127. A canon of Haughmond.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 1301-7, 305. A corrody was provided and he was still alive in 1314: L.J.R.O., B/a 1/1, slip between ff. 65 and 66.

⁷¹ Cal. Pat. 1301-7, 309-10. Previously a canon of Kenilworth.

⁷² L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, f. 205.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid. f. 220.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ S.H.C. N.S. x (2), 195-6.

⁷⁷ Ibid.; E179/15/3.

⁷⁸ Eyton, vii. 302; S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 228.

of Lincoln, to replace a community of seculars about 1140. The bishop of Lincoln was drawn into negotiations about the founding of a new house in Shropshire because of his connexion with Dorchester and because the two Leicestershire churches offered by Philip of Belmeis were in his diocese. Alexander may, as Eytton conjectured, have secured the approval of Pope Eugenius III to the gift that Richard of Belmeis made shortly afterwards to the new Shropshire colony.⁴ It should, however, be noted that in 1145 Eugenius III confirmed the statutes of the Arrouaisian order⁵ and a few bulls of more local interest may have been procured through members of the order at the same time. Papal privileges and respect for diocesan authority are found together throughout the early history of the order, and papal approval was particularly desirable since Richard of Belmeis's grant involved the suppression of the secular canons serving Shrewsbury St. Alkmund, of which he was dean, and the transfer of their property to the new abbey.

St. Alkmund's was a royal foundation. The tradition preserved by the canons and written down in the early years of Henry II attributed its foundation to 'Ethelfleda queen of Mercia'.⁶ who is possibly to be identified with Alfred's daughter Ethelfleda, 'lady of the Mercians'.⁷ Before the Conquest the church held 21 burgesses and 12 canons' houses in Shrewsbury and the manors of Albrightlee, Atcham, 'Caurtune', Charlton, Dinthill, Hencott, Lilleshall, Longdon upon Tern, Preston Gubbals, Preston Montford, Uckington, and Wistanstow. The patronage had belonged to the Crown, for Wistanstow, given to Godric Wifesune by King Edward, was later given to Niel, the Conqueror's physician.⁸ With other royal rights in the county the patronage passed to Earl Roger; he gave many of St. Alkmund's estates to his clerk Godebold whose son Robert afterwards held them.⁹ Later Richard of Belmeis held the lion's share of the prebends by grant of Henry I¹⁰ and in 1128, after Richard's death, the king conferred them on his nephew, the younger Richard of Belmeis, who enjoyed the title of dean of St. Alkmund's. When, or shortly after, Philip made his gift, Richard transferred whatever right he had in his prebends of Lilleshall and Atcham, and the reversion of the remaining prebends when they fell vacant, to the Arrouaisian canons from Dorchester. Royal approval was necessary, and this came first early in 1145 from King Stephen.¹¹ At this time the canons were apparently living in Donnington Wood: when the Empress Maud gave her approval three years later they had finally settled on the site at Lilleshall where they were to remain.¹² Henry, her

son, added his consent as Duke of Normandy, and again when he became king.¹³ Since the gift involved the suppression of a church of secular canons and the order of Arrouaise was too closely in touch with papal reform and canon law not to seek ecclesiastical approval for such a change, the consent of both Pope Eugenius III and Archbishop Theobald was obtained.¹⁴ Their confirmations specifically refer to the gift of Richard of Belmeis and not to the whole endowment of the abbey; it is likely that their approval was sought to safeguard canon law rather than to overcome any imagined opposition of Bishop Roger Clinton. The process of foundation lasted altogether three or four years and the community made its permanent home at Lilleshall, probably under its first abbot William, by 1148.¹⁵ There is no hint in the charters that settlement in Shrewsbury, at St. Alkmund's itself, was ever contemplated. Lilleshall offered the advantages of a secluded site, with ample woods and ten hides of arable land that had been under cultivation since before the Conquest.

Lilleshall in its early years retained some ties with the order of Arrouaise. As a result of disturbances in the abbey Archbishop Theobald wrote to Abbot Fulbert and the chapter of Arrouaise complaining of jealousy and strife almost to the point of open war among the brethren and blaming Abbot William for the troubles.¹⁶ His letter was written between 1151 and 1161; whether or not it produced any effect William remained abbot until his death.¹⁷ Abbots of Lilleshall probably attended some early chapters of the order: a papal bull of 1186, addressed to the abbot of Arrouaise and other abbots of his order concerning discipline, was preserved among the muniments of Lilleshall to be copied into the general register of the abbey in the 13th century.¹⁸ The register itself may have been put together in obedience to the statutes of the general chapter of 1233, which ordered that all goods and revenues were to be registered,¹⁹ and the earliest entries in the Lilleshall volume, written not long after this date, include a rental of the regular annual revenues due to the abbey as well as the usual title-deeds to the property. Though there is no proof that Lilleshall recognized the jurisdiction of the mother-abbey after the end of the 12th century,²⁰ in some characteristics, notably the economic self-sufficiency of the community, it retained the stamp of its Arrouaisian origins.

The abbey appears to have ranked from the beginning as a royal foundation. Archbishop Theobald intervened in an early dispute at Henry II's instigation and referred to it as 'the king's church'.²¹ No doubt this was justified by the fact that the pre-

⁴ *Arch. Jnl.* xii. 233.

⁵ M. Gosse, *Histoire de l'abbaye et de l'ancienne congrégation des chanoines réguliers d'Arrouaise* (Lille, 1786), 60.

⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 262, 750.

⁷ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 262.

⁸ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 290, 310, 314-15; 346, 348.

⁹ *Ibid.* 314-15; *T.S.A.S.* lvi. 252-3.

¹⁰ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 262.

¹¹ *Reg. Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, iii. 173.

¹² *Ibid.* 173-4; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 263.

¹³ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 263.

¹⁴ Since the abbey site lies between Lilleshall village and Donnington, in an area then thickly wooded, it is possible that the apparent migrations of the community may simply reflect inconsistencies of nomenclature in a region of

uncertain boundaries. Donnington Wood lay within the prebendal estate of Lilleshall.

¹⁵ *The Letters of John of Salisbury*, ed. Miller, Butler, and Brooke (1955), i. 166-7.

¹⁶ *Trans. R.H.S.* 5th ser. i. 83.

¹⁷ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 90.

¹⁸ Gosse, *Arrouaise*, 165-6.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 150. Too little is known about attendance at the chapters of the English Augustinian canons to draw positive conclusions about the possible absence of attendance by Lilleshall. In the documents published by H. E. Salter in *Chapters of the Augustinian Canons* (C. & Y.S.) Lilleshall occurs once only (p. 279) and then merely in a list of black-canon houses with a note that it was Arrouaisian.

²¹ *The Letters of John of Salisbury*, i. 166.

bends of St. Alkmund's, itself a royal foundation, formed the principal part of the endowment of Lilleshall. Philip of Belmeis was at times called *fundator* in the records of the house²² and, after his interest has passed through his daughter to the family of la Zouche,²³ an occasional inquest might state that their heirs held the advowson of the abbey;²⁴ but abbots-elect were always presented to the king for his approval and his enjoyment of the rights of patron in the house was never questioned. The king's interest helped to offset, partially at least, the whittling away of the former prebends of St. Alkmund's during the eighty and more years when they had been treated very much as secular property. During a protracted series of lawsuits the abbots established almost all their claims to lordship and in some cases recovered direct enjoyment of the estates. About 1177 the tenant of Charlton, near Shawbury, acknowledged that he had held it by favour of Abbot William for that abbot's life only; in return Abbot Walter leased three of the virgates to him for life at a nominal rent, retaining the fourth virgate in demesne.²⁵ The abbey later had a grange there.²⁶ The manor of Albrightlee was rescued at greater expense. When Thomas Burnell, who held it of the abbot, was on the point of death in 1195 the abbot agreed to lease the manor to Thomas's brother William for life only. But William's son, also named William, seized the abbey on his father's death and was ejected forthwith by Abbot Alan of Lilleshall. Two further lawsuits were necessary to silence the Burnell claims before the abbot bought the family out with ten marks in 1273.²⁷ Towards the end of the 12th century Robert de Boullers, lord of Montgomery, quitclaimed to the abbey the vill of Preston Montford, acknowledging it as the fee of St. Alkmund and confessing that he and his ancestors had unjustly held it.²⁸ A series of final concords in the Lilleshall register records the surrender to Lilleshall and St. Alkmund's of various messuages and tenements in Shrewsbury, Atcham, Donnington, and Muxton, most of which were regranted as life-tenures.²⁹ The 400 marks paid in 1282 to Thomas of Withington, husband of Isabel Burnell, for a quitclaim of the manor of Longdon upon Tern may have been necessary to extinguish some ancient claim.³⁰ Wistanstow, though acknowledged to be an ancient possession of St. Alkmund's, had been too long in lay hands for effective recovery. After a suit against the lord of Clun and his vassal Philip of Stapleton nominal lordship was

restored to the abbey in 1188, with a pension of 40s. from the church.³¹ The Stapleton family later held the manor of 'Armegrove' in Wistanstow of the abbey for a rent of 10s. but they held by knight service land that had originally been a prebendal estate of St. Alkmund's.³²

The period of expansion and consolidation of the abbey's property lasted rather more than a century. New acquisitions seem to have been haphazard gifts from a large number of donors of middling rank; often they came from lay people who wished to be buried in the abbey, or at least to obtain the benefit of its prayers. Robert de Boullers, who had restored Preston Montford and given the advowson of Poulton (Wilts.), was buried there; his widow, Hilary Trusbut, who was a considerable heiress in her own right, gave five carucates in Arkendale (Yorks.) and her share of Braunston (Northants.).³³ This last gift was to support a canon to sing mass daily for her soul and the souls of her husband and other kindred, and in another remarkable charter she expressed her wish to be buried at Lilleshall with her husband wherever she might die.³⁴ John Lestrangle, who gave the churches of Holme (Norf.) and Shington (Leics.),³⁵ desired that his wife Amice should be buried at Lilleshall.³⁶ Gifts of land in Freasley (Warws.) by Robert de Kayly³⁷ and in Grindlow (Derb.) by Matthew of Stoke³⁸ were also connected with family burials, and so too were more modest gifts: the mill of Bletchley in Moreton Say from Nicholas of Bletchley,³⁹ and property in Bridgnorth from Sybil of Linley.⁴⁰ Both Robert de Wodecote, who gave land in Shackerley in Donnington,⁴¹ and his widow Millicent, who gave a virgate in Orslow (Staffs.)⁴² were buried in the abbey. Some properties were bought⁴³ and others may have been given when a son became a canon, though in only one charter, where Hugh Malvoisin gave demesne tithes in Berwick,⁴⁴ is this expressly stated. The purpose of other gifts or purchases can only be conjectured. At an early date the abbey acquired 30 acres of demesne land in Wroxeter from William FitzAlan,⁴⁵ salt-pans in Nantwich from Robert Bardolf, six bovates in Crabwall (Ches.) from Roger de Meingaryn,⁴⁶ and the whole vill of Burlington in Sheriffholes from Helewise, daughter of Reyner of Burlington;⁴⁷ a little later came William Wishart's grant of Cold Hatton,⁴⁸ and in 1272-7 Hugh of Boningale's grant of the whole of Boningale in exchange for the fraternity of the house, a life-lease of Longdon upon Tern and the right to a

²² Cf. *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 198; but this term is sometimes loosely used; cf. C. T. Clay, *Early Yorkshire Charters*, x, pp. xvi-xvii.

²³ Eyton, ii. 208-9.

²⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 259.

²⁵ Eyton, viii. 251.

²⁶ The treasurer's account of 1437-8 (L.J.R.O., B/c 5) records a rent of £3 12s. 8d. from Charlton Grange.

²⁷ Eyton, viii. 247-8.

²⁸ Ibid. vii. 195.

²⁹ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, pp. 81-85.

³⁰ Eyton, viii. 236.

³¹ Ibid. xi. 355-8.

³² B.M. Add. MS. 50121, pp. 98-99; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiv, p. 280. 'Armegrove' is stated in the ministers' account of 1540 to be in Wistanstow; S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3009 m. 29.

³³ Clay, *Early Yorks. Charters*, x, pp. xix, 45-48.

³⁴ 'ego divini amoris intuitu et sancte religionis honestate abbatiam gloriose virginis de Lilleshall... ea amoris integritate dilexi quod in eadem ecclesia ubicunque decessero sepulturam elegi': *ibid.* 46-47.

³⁵ *V.C.H. Leics.* v. 295; *Rot. Hug. de Welles* (Lincoln Rec. Soc.), i. 266.

³⁶ Eyton, x. 267.

³⁷ *V.C.H. Warws.* iv. 191-2.

³⁸ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, pp. 56-57, 59.

³⁹ Ibid. p. 62; Eyton, ix. 263.

⁴⁰ Eyton, i. 360.

⁴¹ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 64.

⁴² *V.C.H. Staffs.* iv. 96.

⁴³ Sibyl of Linley received 20 marks for land in Brockton; B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 53.

⁴⁴ 'et filium meum ad serviendum Deo': *ibid.* p. 66.

⁴⁵ Ibid. p. 51.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 59, 292-5.

⁴⁷ Her anniversary was celebrated in the monastery; B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 93.

⁴⁸ Dated 1260-5 in Eyton, ix. 220-1. It is included in the alleged charter of John confirmed by Henry III (*Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 59) but this charter certainly contains interpolation of later gifts; cf. Clay, *Early Yorks. Charters*, x. 45-46.

room and maintenance in the abbey, with his family, in time of war.⁴⁹ The canons also received scattered gifts of small properties in Tern in Atcham, Loppington, Eaton Constantine, Tibberton, Howle in Chetwynd, and Tong.⁵⁰ Their town property in Shrewsbury grew round the nucleus of St. Alkmund's lands by gift and sale from the burgesses and they steadily accumulated messuages in Bridgnorth, Newport, Welshpool,⁵¹ and Stafford.⁵² The last significant acquisition outside the county in the 13th century was a house near the Tower of London of the gift of Geoffrey of Shangton, rector of Badminton (Glos.).⁵³ This was a scattered estate, made up of many fragments, and it is small wonder that the lists in confirmations of kings and popes never exactly tally.

These confirmations were numerous and included grants of the privileges normal for Arrouaisians. Alexander III exempted from payment of tithe the *novalia* which the canons cultivated with their own hands or at their own expense, promising them freedom of election of their abbot according to their rule,⁵⁴ and Honorius III confirmed this. A bull of Innocent IV granted that in any of their churches where two or more canons were resident one of them might be presented to the diocesan to exercise the parochial cure;⁵⁵ a privilege in line with that enjoyed by St. Nicholas, Arrouaise.⁵⁶ Although they enjoyed no remarkable franchises, their exemptions from secular services and dues were comprehensive⁵⁷ and between 1241 and 1248 the abbot successfully defended the exemption of the dogs on his estates within the royal forest from expedition because his lands had been royal demesne.⁵⁸ In 1269 he was granted a three-day fair in Atcham at the feast of St. Giles (1 Sept.),⁵⁹ and in 1276 a second three-day fair there on the feast of St. Augustine (26 May).⁶⁰ Atcham was an important crossing point on the River Severn: the abbot kept two ferry boats there until, between 1200 and 1222, he had a bridge constructed and charged toll on carts coming to and from Shrewsbury.⁶¹ By the mid 13th century there was also a fulling mill at Atcham.⁶²

On the Lilleshall estates, as elsewhere, many minor adjustments of boundaries and exchanges of lands and rights took place. These included an agreement with Buildwas Abbey whereby Lilleshall received two mills and various lands in Tern at perpetual fee-farm for six marks annually⁶³ and an agreement with the canons of Haughmond about the watercourse from their mill at Pimley.⁶⁴ Alan la Zouche exchanged four virgates of former villein land in Blackfordby for a piece of land called 'Swarte-

clyve', and two more virgates there for the mill that his grandmother Adelize had given the canons in Tong.⁶⁵ William Pantulf gave an acre of land on Watling Street to make a meadow for their grange at Burlington in return for the right to run a mill-leet through their lands.⁶⁶ Many agreements defined pasture rights, such as that by which Walter de Dunstanville allowed the abbot's men at Burlington pasture rights in Lizard Wood in return for similar rights in Lilleshall Wood.⁶⁷ Occasionally the canons abandoned altogether a small possession that was proving unprofitable: they sold for £10 a messuage and 13 acres in Hucklow near Grindlow (Derb.) because it was 'more burdensome than profitable'.⁶⁸ Royal grants no less than private charters show that they were active in expanding their cultivated lands by assarting,⁶⁹ but, apart from such minor reorganization, they retained their property much as it had come to them. It was an unwieldy estate and the expenses of administration may have been responsible for the chronic indebtedness of the house throughout the Middle Ages. Even when the granges were leased rent collection was a task for many bailiffs. The abbot wisely refused to accept responsibility for a poorly endowed priory when Fulk Fitz Warin offered his new foundation at Alberbury, c. 1226.⁷⁰

Whatever the method of exploitation on the granges may have been, the word grange implies some form of direct demesne cultivation. The canons had distant granges at Grindlow and Blackfordby and a ring of granges nearer home at Albrightlee, Preston Gubbals, Charlton, Longdon upon Tern, Atcham, Uckington, Burlington, and Lizard. There were four granges within the territory of Lilleshall itself: Cheswell, Watling Street, Wealdmoor, and the home grange. Although in the 12th and 13th centuries many Arrouaisian houses accepted lay brothers and sometimes lay sisters too,⁷¹ there is no direct reference to lay brothers in any charters or privileges granted to Lilleshall. Most of the land given to the canons was under cultivation when they received it: Lilleshall itself contained ten hides at the time of Domesday Book and, if these correspond to the ten carucates of the four granges in 1330, all four clearings must already have been under the plough at the time of the Conquest.⁷² If there were lay brothers at Lilleshall they were most likely employed within the abbey precinct on tasks that were later given to indentured servants.⁷³ The scanty evidence suggests the exploitation of demesnes through reeves or bailiffs; the record of rents due to the abbey in the 13th century, copied

⁴⁹ Eyton, iii. 19-20; S.R.O. 1910/472.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 59, 292-5.

⁵¹ Staffs. R.O., D 593/A/1/16/1-15.

⁵² B.M. Add. MS. 50121, pp. 94, 128.

⁵³ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 294. As Lilleshall already held the advowson of Badminton of the gift of Hugh Pantulf, Geoffrey may have acted as agent for the abbey. The house was so near the Tower that earth from the king's ditch of the Tower was thrown upon the abbot's land: *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, 261.

⁵⁴ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 87.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* p. 90. Undated, but if the bulls in the register are arranged chronologically this must be Innocent IV, not Innocent III as Eyton thought: Eyton, viii. 219.

⁵⁶ Gosse, *Arrouaise*, 37.

⁵⁷ Eyton, viii. 220-1.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 221.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 125.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 199.

⁶¹ Eyton, viii. 242; *Rolls of the Justices in Eyre*, 1221-2 (Seld. Soc. lix), 562-3.

⁶² Eyton, viii. 243.

⁶³ S.R.O. 972, box 220, deed, 1251.

⁶⁴ Eyton, viii. 249.

⁶⁵ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 77; Eyton, ii. 210.

⁶⁶ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 65.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* p. 78.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* p. 121.

⁶⁹ In 1250, for example, they were pardoned for assarting 23 acres without permission in their woods of Lilleshall and Haughmond: *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, 61. In 1280 they were licensed to assart a 30-acre strip along Watling Street in their wood in Lilleshall: *ibid.* 1272-81, 364-5.

⁷⁰ See p. 47.

⁷¹ Gosse, *Arrouaise*, 49-55; *Records of Harrold Priory*, ed. G. H. Fowler (Beds. Hist. Rec. Soc. xvii), 10-11.

⁷² *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 314; B.M. Add. MS. 6165, p. 69.

⁷³ See p. 76.

in the register, notes that money due from the reeves of Lilleshall, Uckington, Albrightlee, and Preston Gubbals was not included.⁷⁴ Possibly individual canons at times supervised the cultivation of particular granges, especially where these were associated with a chapel. Certainly canons frequently resided at Blackfordby, which, with its mother church of Ashby De La Zouch, was part of the earliest endowment. The vicarage of Ashby was in their gift and one institution of a vicar by Bishop Hugh de Welles states as part of the provision made for him that he and his clerk were to eat at the canons' table.⁷⁵ There was a chapel at Blackfordby where mass was said three days a week; when the provision for the vicarage of Ashby was increased after an appeal to Canterbury about 1278 the archbishop's court advised that the canon at Blackfordby be recalled and a chaplain appointed and paid to perform the work.⁷⁶ For any canon to live alone in a grange was irregular but, though the abbot and convent agreed to the arrangement, custom did not change; the bishop of Lichfield complained some fifty years later that canons were frequently alone at Blackfordby to the peril of their souls.⁷⁷ These canons, who presumably looked after the property, sometimes extended their supervision to the lands of their friends and patrons of the family of la Zouche. When Abbot Ralph of Shrewsbury gave evidence in a case of proof of age in 1288 he stated that he had known the heir when he himself was keeper of a grange of Roger la Zouche at Ashby a few years before.⁷⁸ If any canons of Lilleshall remained at Blackfordby after the bishop's visitation they have left no record of their presence, but a solitary canon with a shepherd was put in charge of the grange at Grindlow in 1358.⁷⁹ Occasionally a canon served one of the churches appropriated to the abbey; Roger Norreys, elected abbot in 1369, had at one time been vicar of North Molton (Devon).⁸⁰

In common with many other abbeys Lilleshall experienced a financial crisis early in the 14th century. In a set of undated injunctions Bishop Roger Northburgh (1322–58) found that the abbey was heavily burdened with debt⁸¹ and forbade the abbot to borrow at usury. He also complained that the abbot had sold too many corrodies and did not consult the convent sufficiently on the business of the house, frequently selling wood and manumitting serfs on his own authority. William de Ingwarby, the lay steward, was wasting the property of the house; the porter and conventual brewer were good for nothing and should be removed. Neither the abbot nor any of the obedientiaries rendered account. A later set of injunctions showed little improvement:⁸² the house was still much in debt,

the abbot had sold corrodies without consulting his brethren, and the woods were being wasted recklessly. The abbot was not to give away more than two oak trees a year as timber; in particular he was warned that he should not allow trees fit for timber to be burned for charcoal. It seems that the keepers of the woods were claiming the right to trees for the sake of the branches, although the timber could have been used to repair some of the dilapidated monastic buildings. A new brewer was just as incompetent as his predecessor and the *hostillarius* was neglecting the alms to the poor at the gate. The abbot himself was then too old and infirm to discharge his duties properly and was to do nothing without the assent of the prior, steward, treasurer, and cellarer. Since Abbot Henry of Stoke resigned in 1350 through age and infirmity⁸³ the injunctions can be dated before this.⁸⁴

The causes for this prolonged financial embarrassment lay partly in the haphazard temporal administration revealed by the injunctions. There was no central audit and no proper control of the various monastic officials. Corrodies were given and sold frequently: royal servants could not be refused⁸⁵ and, since the abbey was of royal foundation, maintenance had also to be found by each new abbot for a king's clerk until he could be beneficed.⁸⁶ Servants of the abbey sometimes received corrodies: in 1347, for example, Abbot Henry granted John of Garmston the office of thresher at the home grange or elsewhere in Shropshire, on this occasion with the consent of the chapter. In return for his work John was to have a chamber in the abbey precinct after the death of Thomas of Garmston, or other quarters built there at his own expense with daily food, ale, and such wages as other free bailiffs of the abbey received; he was to continue to reside and to receive the corrody when he became too old or infirm to discharge his duties, the wages alone being no longer paid.⁸⁷ A number of similar indentures suggest that the abbey accepted lifelong responsibility for its servants, who may perhaps have replaced former lay brethren; this humane custom was clearly at times a strain on its resources. The corrody provided for a retired abbot was much more burdensome. When John of Chetwynd resigned in 1330, the convent, out of consideration for his long service as abbot, granted him the following: the small hall where he was living with all its chambers and a chapel, fuel for heating, wax for six candles in the winter months, a corrody equivalent to that of two canons, a serving-man and two grooms with their maintenance, the services of a canon to recite the offices with him in his chapel, and a palfrey and baggage-horse with their fodder. In addition he was granted, for his clothing, the revenues of the

⁷⁴ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, pp. 93–6.

⁷⁵ *Rot. Hug. de Welles* (Lincoln Rec. Soc.), ii. 299.

⁷⁶ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 124.

⁷⁷ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, f. 35. ⁷⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, p. 451.

⁷⁹ Staffs. R.O., D 593/A/1/1/3.

⁸⁰ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 1.

⁸¹ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, ff. 35–35v. (another copy ff. 70–70v.). They occur just before the injunctions to Wombridge dated September 1324; if the arrangement is chronological they were issued to Abbot John of Chetwynd.

⁸² *Ibid.* ff. 108–108v.

⁸³ *Ibid.* f. 115v. Henry's predecessor John of Chetwynd had also resigned, but his subsequent actions do not suggest that he was infirm at the time.

⁸⁴ Since the bishop ordered the removal of John Straun-

gesford, who witnessed a charter of Abbot Henry in 1347 (S.R.O. 972, box 219), the injunctions are presumably later than this.

⁸⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1296–1302, 406; *ibid.* 1307–13, 139. When John of Brill was sent to receive a corrody in 1327 in place of John Cok deceased (*ibid.* 1327–30, 117) the abbot resisted the appointment on the grounds that the abbey had received Cok by grace when he fell ill in Shropshire, and not of right: S.C. 8/12069. The king did not press this case; instead he sent a different corrodinary, Robert Bullfinch, to replace Cok: *Cal. Close*, 1327–30, 588. The Close Rolls record many gifts of royal corrodies in Lilleshall after that date.

⁸⁶ e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1307–13, 57; 1396–9, 406.

⁸⁷ S.R.O. 972, box 219, deed, 1347.

manors of Blackfordby and Freasley and of two churches and was promised reasonable hospitality for his guests and kinsfolk.⁸⁸ This lavish provision was either too much for the convent or too little to satisfy a masterful abbot⁸⁹ for, in spite of its solemn confirmation a year later,⁹⁰ John of Chetwynd quarrelled with his successor, attacked the monastery by force, and carried off its goods.⁹¹ The king had to intervene, placing keepers in the abbey to administer its goods and avert ruin. When Henry of Stoke was forced by age and illness to retire in 1350, the corrody provided for him was ample but less extravagant;⁹² it made allowance for a smaller household and provided for clothing £5 in cash instead of manorial estates rated even in the *Taxatio* of 1291 at nearly £16.

During the abbacies of John of Chetwynd and Henry of Stoke external pressures undoubtedly weighed heavily on an economy that was fundamentally unsound. If the surviving assessments for the taxation of 1291⁹³ represent the actual assessment of the abbey for papal taxation it escaped lightly, for the great glebe lands of the huge Saxon parish of St. Alkmund and almost all the prebendal estates were not assessed as temporalities and do not seem to be adequately represented in the spiritualities. Secular taxes weighed more heavily and on at least one occasion, in 1330, the abbot had to appeal against an attempt to tax the lands of St. Alkmund in Shrewsbury borough as both spiritualities and temporalities.⁹⁴ Abbots of Lilleshall were repeatedly appointed collectors of papal taxes, an onerous and expensive office,⁹⁵ and, in addition to the public duties that fell on all substantial landowners, they were summoned to a number of parliaments between 1265 and 1333.⁹⁶ More fortuitous catastrophes played their part: the abbot and convent were hard hit by cattle disease, which had killed many of their plough-beasts and forced them to reduce the area of demesne under cultivation by 1336;⁹⁷ the first attack of the great pestilence in 1348 carried off workers on the demesne and rent-paying tenants alike.⁹⁸

Henry of Stoke attempted in his early years as abbot to restore the finances of the house. He secured the assistance of William of Sharesnull, then a young justice of the common pleas anxious to

establish himself as a country gentleman in Staffordshire and Shropshire, already sufficiently powerful to be a valuable advocate in high places.⁹⁹ William first appears as a friend of the abbey in the proceedings leading to the appropriation of North Molton church, the advowson of which it had already obtained from Alan la Zouche.¹ Bishop Grandison's letter of 1337, justifying the appropriation on the grounds of the abbey's burden of hospitality to travellers,² speaks of the potent pleading of Sir William Sharesnull *ex speciali ad idem monasterium devocione*. Sharesnull was also directly concerned in transferring Farnborough church (Warws.) to the convent in 1340;³ if he was also connected with the appropriation of Badminton church in 1340 his hand does not appear so clearly.⁴ The abbey rewarded his services by the lease of Boningale,⁵ the last substantial property they had acquired in the 13th century, in which they subsequently retained only a nominal rent of a penny a year. In the long run this was a profitable rearrangement of property: Boningale had been assessed at £6 1s. 7d. in 1330,⁶ whereas in 1535 the churches of North Molton and Farnborough showed a profit of nearly £23.⁷ At the time, however, various interests had to be bought out;⁸ the abbot's faculties began to fail and pestilence struck the house. In 1351 the king, being informed that the abbey 'is so burdened with debt by misrule that the goods thereof are not sufficient to pay its creditors', committed it to the custody of Sharesnull and William Banaster of Yorton, who were charged to restore the house to solvency.⁹ The continued interest of William de Sharesnull, by then at the peak of his career, is noteworthy. Comparison of extents made by the king's officers on the Shropshire estates during the vacancies of 1330 and 1353 show indeed a spectacular fall in the values of lands.¹⁰ Lilleshall with its four granges declined in value from £58 18s. 8d. to £34 18s. 10d.; the total drop from £107 2s. ½d. to £52 10s. 4d. for all the properties is, however, deceptive, because the later survey omitted Boningale and, inexplicably, Lizard Grange and Preston Montford.

The later 14th century may have been a time of increasing stability, reflected in the life and hospitality of the house. A few of the rare glimpses of the internal spiritual and intellectual life of the canons

⁸⁸ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, ff. 24-24v.

⁸⁹ Cf. *S.H.C.* x (1), 20 for a case in 1315 in which the abbot appears to have been keeping up an armed retinue. He may have been a kinsman of Sir John de Chetwynd, who was both lord and tenant of Lilleshall Abbey for half the vill of Howle: Eyton, viii. 92.

⁹⁰ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, f. 31.

⁹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, 163.

⁹² L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, f. 115v.

⁹³ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 257, 261, 262, 267, 309; cf. Eyton, viii. 222.

⁹⁴ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, pp. 141-2.

⁹⁵ Cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, 451. Numerous documents relating to the abbot's duties as collector survive: the 1291 assessment of the temporalities of other houses in Shropshire was copied into the abbey's general register (B.M. Add. MS. 50121, pp. 128ff.) and bundles of acquittances for payment of tenths surviving from Abbot Henry of Stoke's time are among the Lilleshall muniments (S.R.O. 972, box 225).

⁹⁶ Cf. *Parl. Writs.* (Rec. Com.), *passim*. How often they attended is not known; in March 1331 Abbot Henry of Stoke appointed John de Hoby, clerk, as his proctor in Parliament: B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 136.

⁹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, 248.

⁹⁸ The survey taken during the vacancy of 1353 illu-

strates decline of cultivation and falling rents on the Shropshire manors: B.M. Add. MS. 6165, pp. 77-8.

⁹⁹ Cf. B. H. Putnam, *The Place in Legal History of Sir William de Sharesnull* (1950), 5.

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 30. Licence to appropriate was granted at the same time in return for £38 (B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 129) but appropriation was delayed.

² *Reg. Grandisson*, ed. Hingeston-Randolph, ii. 842-4: 'peticio continebat quod idem Monasterium, propter distanciam circumquaque villarum, adeo graviter oneratur quod ea que pro cotidiano victu Conventus parata existunt oportebit quampluries hospitibus monasterium ipsum subito advenientibus ministrari.'

³ *V.C.H. Warws.* v. 87; *Warws. Feet of Fines* (Dugdale Soc.), ii. 179. It was appropriated five years later.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, 521.

⁵ B. H. Putnam, *op. cit.* 5, 237 n; Staffs. R.O., D 593/A/1/7/3.

⁶ B.M. Add. MS. 6165, p. 69.

⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 197.

⁸ The former rector of North Molton, William de Crauthorne, was in 1339 granted a life pension of £40, to be reduced to £20 only if he obtained a benefice: S.R.O. 972, box 219.

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, 177.

¹⁰ B.M. Add. MS. 6165, pp. 69-70, 77-8.

come from this period. A highly developed liturgy is to be expected in any house of Arrouaisian origins:¹¹ the prayer roll after the death of Abbot Roger Norreys (d. 1375)¹² suggests that the abbey had not fallen from the earlier high standards that must have attracted lay men and women to seek association in its prayers from the time of its foundation. Lay persons, including occasionally the highest in the land, continued to be admitted to the fraternity of the abbey. When John of Gaunt fell ill with fever after the Shrewsbury parliament in January 1398 he spent two days at Lilleshall Abbey *cum familia copiosa nimis*; before leaving, he and his wife Catherine were received into the fraternity of the house, as was his squire, William Chetwynd. The duke showed his appreciation with a gift of twenty pounds of gold. Others received into fraternity in the same year were the duke's squire Roger Massey, the king's squire Richard Chelmick, John Charlton, Lord Powys, William Thornhill, lord of Eaton Constantine, and his wife Florence, and Alan Peshale, lord of Shifnal, whose wife had already been received when she was married to Baldwin Freville.¹³

There are few hints of intellectual interests. The register of the abbey is a haphazard compilation begun in the 13th century, with additions up to the 16th.¹⁴ One of the earliest hands inserted a single column of sketchy chronological information and a few facts relating to the Norman Conquest, perhaps intended as a first step in a chronicle.¹⁵ If so, the project was still-born; the blank spaces were filled up in the 14th century with specimens of letters used in monastic business and miscellaneous legal information of a practical kind, including a glossary of technical terms commonly occurring in charters and lawsuits. But the one surviving volume believed to come from the library is a copy of the chronicle attributed to Peter of Ickham, with additions from 1272 to 1327, probably written near Hereford. A few notes were added, presumably by a canon of Lilleshall, giving the accessions of Edward III and Richard II and recording a visit of Richard II to Lilleshall in 1398.¹⁶ He came on his way to the Shrewsbury parliament accompanied by his young French wife, five dukes, four earls, three bishops, and a French chamberlain; they arrived after dinner on 24 January, spent the feast of the conversion of St. Paul in the abbey, and went on to Shrewsbury on 26 January. The survival of this book shows that the canons sometimes read, even if they did not write, the history of the kings their patrons; history had, too, a practical significance for them, for marginal notes draw attention to earlier royal demands for clerical taxes and to records of unusual weather and the price of grain.¹⁷ There is little evidence of university study; one canon, William of Longdon, was licensed to study at Oxford or Cambridge for ten years in 1400,¹⁸ although the abbey was not under the jurisdiction of the Augustinian general chapters

and was under no obligation to maintain a canon at the university.¹⁹ One canon, John Mirk, translated the *Pars Oculi* into English verse in the early 15th century.²⁰

By the second quarter of the 15th century a fairly sound organization of the abbey's finances is suggested by the survival of two treasurer's rolls for 1428-9 and 1436-7.²¹ At this time the treasurer certainly did not handle all the revenue of the monastery. Certain gifts had been assigned to particular purposes by their original donors: Burlington had been given for the wardrobe of the canons,²² two-thirds of the revenues of Braunston (Northants.) were assigned to the wardrobe and the rest to the provision of lights for the church, and Arkendale (Yorks.) was for the maintenance of the abbey kitchen.²³ From time to time ordinances had been made to divide revenues according to changing needs: in 1278 some of the tithes of Ashby De La Zouch were assigned to the pittance to help him to support all guests other than abbots and conventual priors, who were to be entertained by the abbot. The pittance was to pay 30 marks annually to the chamberlain for the monks' clothing. The abbot was allowed to dispose as he wished of a fishery at Atcham and the house called Ireland in Dogpole, Shrewsbury, but if these were farmed out all revenues from them were to be paid to the treasurer.²⁴ It is, however, plain from the two rolls that in the early 15th century the bulk of Lilleshall's cash revenues passed through the treasurer's hands.²⁵ He received nothing from Braunston or Arkendale or from the rectory of Ashby De La Zouch, but the farm for Burlington (£5 6s. 8d.) came to him. Two mid-15th-century bailiffs' accounts for Atcham show that the bailiffs were responsible for paying cash revenues to the treasurer and delivering corn to the granger at Lilleshall.²⁶ Demesne cultivation by means of wage labour was still being carried on at the home grange of Lilleshall and also at Atcham, though some nearer granges had been let. At Uckington, where the arable had been leased, a shepherd was employed. On the two granges where the demesne was cultivated the tithe corn was collected and threshed with the demesne corn; elsewhere tithes were leased sometimes, but not invariably, to the farmer of the demesne, who might also be the abbot's bailiff and rent-collector. Corn was grown chiefly for consumption, but stock-farming was rather more important: the value of stock sold amounted to £46 2s. 2d. in 1428-9 and £38 12s. 8d. in 1436-7 and, as the abbey bought horses and cattle, chiefly young stock, to the value of £37 16s. 7d. and £27 16s. 7d. respectively, its interest seems to have been in rearing and fattening rather than in breeding. Wool-sales were uneven, amounting to just over £20 in the first roll and under £10 in the second. The salt-pans in Nantwich were let and salt was purchased there for the use of the convent. Rents totalling over £150 were the most important item

¹¹ Cf. *Records of Harrold Priory*, ed. G. H. Fowler, 7.

¹² B.M. Harl. MS. 2179, f. 145; Bodl. MS. Rolls Salop. 2.

¹³ Corpus Christi. Coll. Camb. MS. 339 (ii), f. 47v.

¹⁴ B.M. Add. MS. 50121.

¹⁵ Ibid. p. 134.

¹⁶ Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. MS. 339 (ii), ff. 47-47v.

¹⁷ Ibid. ff. 36v., 37, 37v., 39v., 45.

¹⁸ *Cal. Papal Regs.* v. 324. James Cockerell (abbot 1518-19) was a Doctor of Theology, but he may not previously have been a canon of Lilleshall: Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 266.

¹⁹ See p. 71.

²⁰ B.M. Cott. MS. Claud. A. ii, ff. 127 sqq.

²¹ L.J.R.O., B/c 5. The last membrane of the earlier roll is missing.

²² B.M. Add. MS. 50121, pp. 62-3.

²³ Clay, *Early Yorks. Charters*, x. 45, 48.

²⁴ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 124. The entry is crossed out; the ordinance may have been later superseded.

²⁵ Unless otherwise stated, figures are given from the treasurer's account of 1436-7, which is complete.

²⁶ Staffs. R.O., D 593/F/1/21 (1442-3), F/1/22 (1452-3).

of revenue; these included small but significant town rents of £4 os. 5d. from Shrewsbury, £1 19s. 3d. from Newport, £2 os. 8d. from Bridgnorth, £4 from Welshpool, and £1 1s. 6d. from the tenement in London.

The treasurer paid the expenses of the abbot when he was travelling but not otherwise; presumably the cellarer and pittance were answerable for those of the canons. The treasurer made only small purchases: fish, figs, and raisins for the fasts of Advent and Lent, various spices, cider, and a small quantity of wine. Possibly these purchases were for the household and visiting officials; the cloth that he bought was certainly for their liveries. He paid the fees of steward and bailiffs and the wages of the numerous household. Over twenty household servants were paid, including two porters, a butler, a chamberlain, two cooks, a baker, a bell-ringer, a cobbler, and a washerwoman. The community continued to provide for many of its own needs. There was a tannery within the abbey precinct²⁷ and in 1447 a carpenter was taken into the convent's service; with his apprentices he was to carry out all necessary repairs in the abbey and outside, receiving a stipend and robe of the same quality as that of the butler and chamberlain while he worked and in his old age a room in the abbey with a corrody equal to that of the porter.²⁸ This high degree of self-sufficiency recalls the type of community existing in Arrouaisian houses on the continent in the 13th century.²⁹

John Wenlock, who was treasurer in 1428–9, became abbot in 1432³⁰ and continued to concern himself with the finances of the house. In 1442, on the grounds of poverty, he obtained a crown grant of view of frankpledge and felons' goods³¹ and four years later obtained exemption from the burdensome office of collector of clerical subsidies except in the archdeaconry of Salop.³² His successors found small ways of increasing the revenues. Some of the late-15th-century leases suggest either that earlier farms had been disadvantageous to the abbey, or that the convent was trying to take advantage of rising prices. Lizard Grange (including the mill) had been farmed for £1 17s. 4d. in 1436–7;³³ in 1485 it was leased for 70 years at an annual rent of £2 5s. 4d.³⁴ The hospital of St. John in Bridgnorth, granted

to the canons in 1471,³⁵ presumably brought some profit even when the obligations incumbent on the hospital had been discharged.³⁶ The tale of debt, however, continued to the end, with a fresh crisis in the early 16th century. The visitation of Bishop Blythe in 1518 found debts of about 1,000 marks, set against an estimated revenue of only 600 marks.³⁷ In 1521 the debts still stood at £400³⁸ and four years later at £370.³⁹ A letter from Blythe in 1523 to Robert Watson, the last abbot, put the responsibility for the debt on his predecessors and advised him to reduce the excessive number of petty servants and be content with a modest household, so that the debts could be paid and long overdue repairs carried out.⁴⁰ Watson accounted to the chapter from the time he became abbot⁴¹ and by the Dissolution he had apparently reduced the debts greatly.⁴² There then appears to have been no treasurer; in 1521 the community comprised, besides the abbot, a prior, sub-prior, refectorer, cellarer, sacrist, infirmarer, abbot's chaplain, one other canon,⁴³ and two novices. In these, as in earlier visitations, finance was the principal weakness of the house, with the consequent dilapidations and, as many complaints from canons relate, bad food. It was alleged also that too many lay persons were living on the house. Apart from this some of the charges common in visitations were made against individual canons: Christopher Ledes, prior in 1518, was said by the abbot to obey in appearance only *qui potius semi-religiosus est censendus quam vere religiosus*. He was subsequently removed from the office of prior to be warden of St. John's hospital.⁴⁴ One or two canons were accused of seeing women of bad repute, and once the prior complained that there was no schoolmaster.⁴⁵ Some of these failings were corrected by Watson: at the Dissolution a schoolmaster was found there, with four gentlemen's sons who may have been under his instruction, and the debts had apparently been reduced to £26 6s. 8d., which included £9 10s. clothing money owed to the canons⁴⁶ and £1 13s. 4d. owed to brother Thomas Dawson (probably the sacrist) for wax.⁴⁷

The state of Lilleshall at the suppression is better documented than that of most Shropshire houses, for in addition to the Valor of 1535⁴⁸ and the first ministers' account⁴⁹ the inventories taken under the

²⁷ The tanner's duties and perquisites were laid down in a 30-year lease of the tannery in 1410: the abbey's hides were sold to him at a fixed price and he had a right to the bark of trees felled on the Lilleshall demesne: S.R.O. 972, box 219.

²⁸ Ibid. indenture, 1447.

²⁹ Cf. Gosse, *Arrouaise*, 64–65. According to the 13th-century statutes of Arrouaise the cellarer might have under him butchers, brewers, gardeners, cooks, tailors, shoemakers, tanners, and other servants and craftsmen. The sacristan was responsible for making the candles and baking the bread for the hosts. Self-sufficiency was the keynote of the statutes on temporal administration. Lilleshall may have copied Dorchester, whose statutes were spoken of as a pattern for English Arrouaisians in 1518: *V.C.H. Oxon.* ii. 85.

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1429–36, 206.

³¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1427–1516, 37.

³² *Cal. Pat.* 1441–6, 399.

³³ B.M. Add. MS. 6165, p. 69.

³⁴ S.R.O. 972, box 219, lease, 1485.

³⁵ See p. 99.

³⁶ Revenues from Bridgnorth and Alveley, worth only £2 os. 8d. in the treasurer's accounts, were assessed at £23 in 1535 (*Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 197), when expenses allowed for St. John's hospital amounted to £13 6s. 8d.

This leaves a margin of £6 to £7, even allowing for some increase in the rents of other properties.

³⁷ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1 (pt. 1), p. 28. The estimate of revenue was probably too high; the figure given in 1521 was 540 marks.

³⁸ Ibid. p. 61.

³⁹ Ibid. (pt. 2), p. 40.

⁴⁰ S.R.O. 972, box 219.

⁴¹ He claimed in the visitation of 1521 that he had accounted thus throughout his administration.

⁴² See below.

⁴³ He had been a novice in 1518, when there were 9 canons with the abbot. There were 11 in 1524 and 10 at the Dissolution.

⁴⁴ See p. 99.

⁴⁵ The evidence points to a grammar school within the monastic precinct. The treasurer's account of 1436–7 refers to an allowance of 3s. 6d. 'de redditu scholastico'. Dorchester, the mother-house of Lilleshall, normally kept a schoolmaster: *V.C.H. Oxon.* ii. 89.

⁴⁶ M. E. C. Walcott, 'Inventories and valuations of religious houses at the time of the Dissolution', *Archaeologia*, xliii. 210.

⁴⁷ E 315/172 p. 31.

⁴⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 197–8.

⁴⁹ S.C. 6/Hen VIII/3009 mm. 14–30.

direction of the royal commissioners, Legh and Cavendish, have survived.⁵⁰ In 1535 the gross general income was put at £324 os. 10d., of which £232 16s. 6d. came from temporalities, but expenses were heavy: £45 2s. 7½d. for ecclesiastical pensions, payments to vicars, and discharge of other spiritual obligations, £3 17s. 10d. for procurations, £7 3s. 4d. for alms, and £28 8s. 8d. for fees to estate officials. The list of officials, namely the chief steward (George, Earl of Shrewsbury), an auditor, a receiver-general, stewards of Bridgnorth, Atcham, Lilleshall,⁵¹ Arkendale, Braunston, Shrewsbury, and Ashby De La Zouch, and eight bailiffs, illustrates the structural weakness of the estate and the problems of administration. The net revenue was only £232 16s. 6d., which placed Lilleshall slightly lower than Haughmond, though its gross revenue was thirty pounds more. The abbey still held eight appropriated rectories: Lilleshall, Atcham, and St. Alkmund's in Shropshire, and Ashby De La Zouch, Badminton, Farnborough, Holme, and North Molton elsewhere. The demesne of Atcham had by now been abandoned and the tithes were leased.

The survey of October 1538 covered the demesne estate at Lilleshall, which was not included in 1535. Livestock was valued at £33 19s. 4d. Grain was less important; only 54 quarters remained a month or two after harvest and were valued at £11 18s. Of this only one quarter was wheat; there were 13 quarters of rye, 20 of barley, 10 of oats, and 10 of mixed corn. The 157 acres of demesne arable at Lilleshall were worth only £3 12s. 4d., or 5½d. an acre; their low value probably explains why Atcham, a wheat-growing manor, had been kept in demesne so long. The pasture too was rough: 331½ acres, valued at 9d. an acre, were below the national average, but to compensate this 35½ acres of meadow, valued at £3 4s., were exceptionally rich.⁵²

Many of the furnishings of the monastery itself had been sold before the inventory was taken but the description serves as a commentary on the buildings.⁵³ The altars in the church were listed: these were, in addition to the high altar, one in the new chapel of St. Michael, three in the chapel of St. Anne, one in the Lady Chapel (with 'a little pair of organs'), and two in the body of the church. By the last was meant either the chapel between the choir screen and the rood-screen or the western end of the nave, which was used by the lay residents and guests. These persons may have occupied the small rooms in the west range of the cloister, whose purpose is not known. In addition to the normal conventual buildings the inventory refers to a hall, a parlour, a buttery, and to a number of chambers: the inner chamber (2 beds), the long chamber (2 beds), the

chamber at the hall door (1 bed), the new lodging (3 beds), the knights' lodging (2 beds), the second and third chambers in the knights' lodging (each 2 beds), and the chamber within the hall door (2 beds). These may have lodged corrodians, or the higher ranks of conventual servants, who were still numerous even if the household had been cut down as an economy. Rewards given to servants of the monastery at the surrender amounted to £28 15s. 4d., Many members of the community were, however, lodged outside the conventual buildings, within the monastic precincts: the inventory notes that all the houses built on the site of the monastery remained.

The abbey surrendered to the king on 16 October 1538⁵⁴ and William Cavendish received possession of the site and demesnes on 18 October.⁵⁵ There were then ten canons besides the abbot. Abbot Watson was granted a pension of £50 besides the London house with an acre of land adjoining; the others received pensions of between £5 and £6 and gifts of between 40s. and 55s. each on their departure. The first ministers' account shows that the abbey still retained all the properties of its early endowment apart from Boningale. The gross revenue, including the former demesnes of Lilleshall, was then about £340,⁵⁶ a figure very close to the estimated annual value in 1535. A year after the surrender the site was granted to James Leveson,⁵⁷ whose family took up residence there. The building suffered severely during the Civil War. In 1643 it was fortified by Sir Richard Leveson and garrisoned with 160 men. The parliamentary forces laid siege and battered down the towers, lady chapel, and north transept before the garrison capitulated.⁵⁸ Thereafter the church remained ruinous.

The abbey site was placed in the guardianship of the Ministry of Public Building and Works in 1950.⁵⁹ The main walls of the church are still standing although in the 1960s they had been extensively shored up with timber to protect them against mining subsidence. The church, over 200 feet long and originally vaulted in stone, was a cruciform building with a square east end, north and south transepts with eastern chapels, an aisleless nave, and probably a west tower. Most of the north transept has been destroyed. The eastern half of the church, where building work began, dates from the later 12th century and suffered few subsequent alterations except for the insertion of a large 14th-century east window. In the south wall, just west of the crossing, is a fine processional doorway which led into the church from the east cloister walk. It has a semicircular arch of three orders below which a segmental arch supports a crescent-shaped tympanum, a feature of several other doorways at

⁵⁰ *Archaeologia*, xliii. 207–11.

⁵¹ The steward of Lilleshall in 1538 was Thomas Eyton; the deed granting the office of steward of Lilleshall, with the hamlets of Longdon and Cold Hatton, for 40s. a year to Thomas Eyton and his natural son Robert, or to one of them, was sealed with the conventual seal and signed by the abbot and 10 canons on 16 Sept. 1538; S.R.O. 972, box 219.

⁵² Cf. A. Savine, *English Monasteries on the Eve of the Dissolution* (1909), 172.

⁵³ *Archaeologia*, xliii. 207.

⁵⁴ Eyton, viii. 224; E 322/10/128.

⁵⁵ *Archaeologia*, xliii. 210; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), p. 348.

⁵⁶ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3009 mm. 14–30. The printed summary in Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 265, is incomplete and in places inaccurate.

⁵⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), p. 302.

⁵⁸ *T.S.A.S.* i. 168–9.

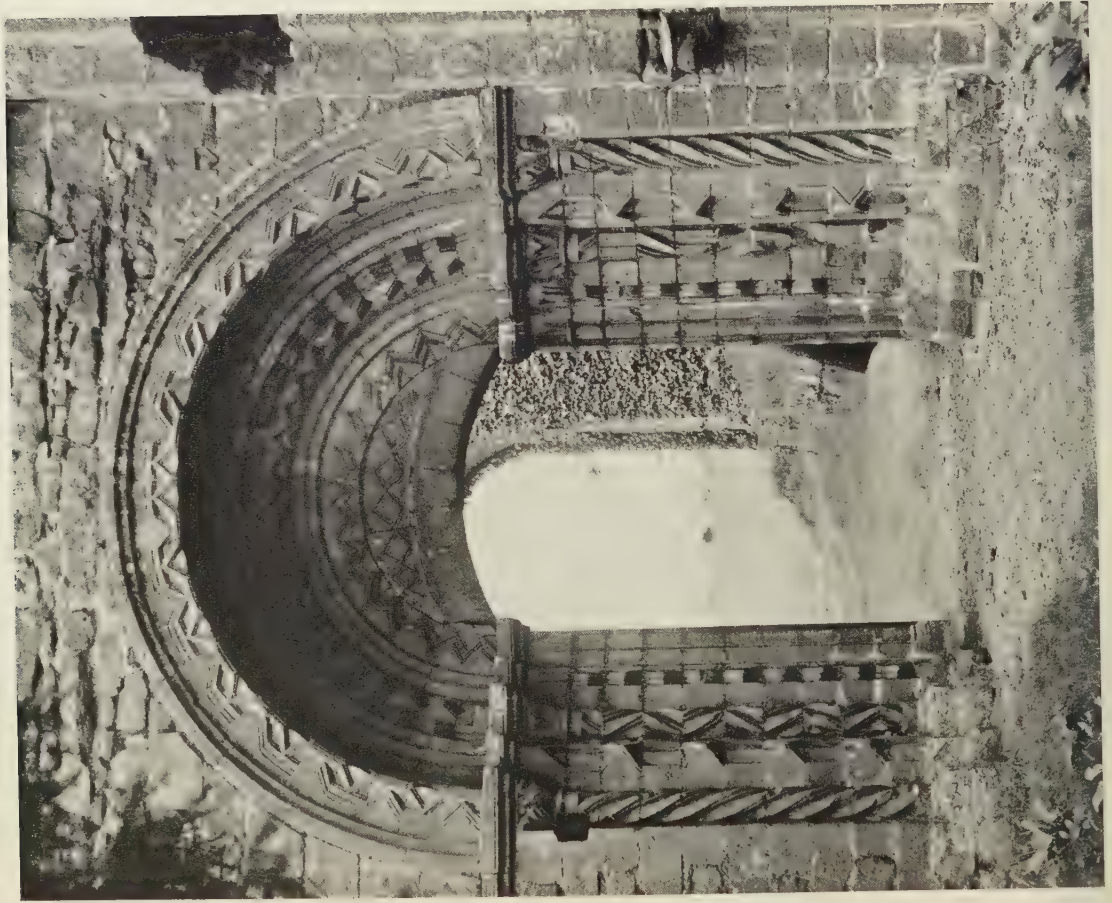
⁵⁹ Description of abbey remains based on S.R.O. 972, maps 240 (plans recording excavation by C. C. Walker in 1891) and W.S.L. 350/40/2, Lilleshall, pp. 10–26 (an early-19th-century record by William Hardwicke of Bridgnorth). Hardwicke's account describes the remains then standing and draws on local memory for the later 18th century; there are many discrepancies between it and the somewhat unscientific excavation of 1891. Until new excavations are undertaken a full reconstruction of the medieval buildings, correctly dated, is impossible. S. E. Rigold, *Lilleshall Abbey* (H.M.S.O. 1969), gives an interim account; see also *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxv. 223–4; plate on facing page; plate facing p. 79.



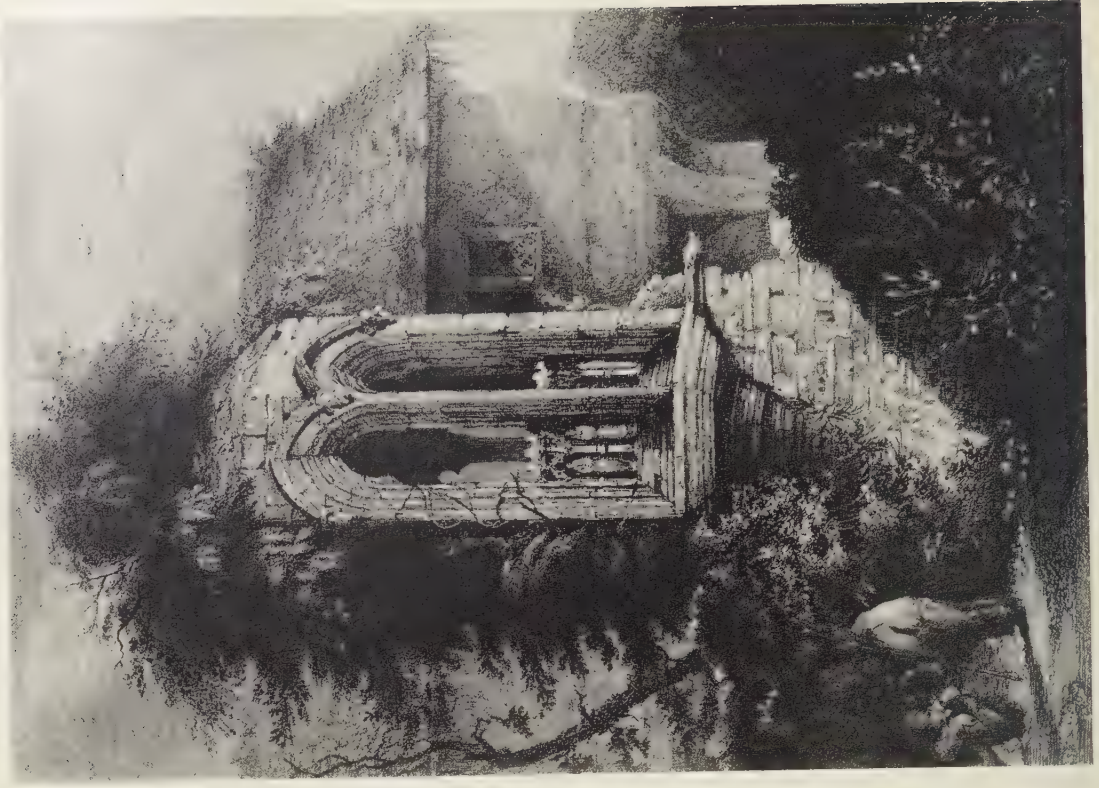
HAUGHMOND ABBEY: 12TH-CENTURY CHAPTER-HOUSE ENTRANCE



LILLESBALL ABBEY: AERIAL VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST, 1950



Lilleshall Abbey: late-12th-century processional doorway giving access from the cloister to the church



Shrewsbury Abbey: early-14th-century pulpit of the frater

Lilleshall. The flanking shafts, the jambs between them, and the orders of the arch are all richly carved with zig-zag and other late-12th-century ornament. The nave was completed early in the 13th century. The west front has a wide central doorway, its details of that period but its semicircular arch reflecting the older work further east. The doorway is flanked by two massive projections, probably the bases of the west buttresses of the former tower. The northern base, which is the more complete, carries trefoil-headed arcading at the sill level of the vanished west window. North-east of the church are the foundations of a detached lady chapel and other foundations suggest that an eastward extension of the church was begun but not completed. There are also indications of a projected aisle on the north side of the nave. The footings of two screens across the church, the rood screen and the pulpitum, survive, together with the foundations of two nave altars flanking the more westerly screen.

The buildings on the east and south sides of the cloister, which lay south of the church, were completed in stone in the late 12th century. There are considerable remains of the east range which consisted of a sacristy adjoining the transept, a vaulted slype, and the chapter-house. The southern end of the range, with the dorter on its upper floor, originally extended beyond the cloister. The south range contained the frater, later divided so that its eastern half became a warming-house; east of this a vaulted passage led southwards from the cloister into a second court. The west end of the range was altered, like the frater, in the 14th century and gave access to a kitchen and service rooms which were shared by the west range. Little remains of the buildings in the west range; they probably dated from the 14th century when they replaced earlier timber structures. Several of the rooms listed in the 1538 inventory may have been located here. The range contained an outer parlour next to the church, the abbot's or guest hall on the first floor, and the abbot's lodging in a projecting wing near the south end. The first-floor hall may have been a rebuilding of an earlier one, mentioned *c.* 1272,⁶⁰ in the same position. In the early 19th century it was recorded that the hall measured 66 feet by 28 feet; it had a number of small rooms below and a staircase leading

to an upper story. Many floor-tiles, some with armorial bearings, were being carried away at that time. Foundations of buildings have been uncovered in the outer court to the south of the cloister but, pending scientific excavation, their function remains unknown. The position of the infirmary has not yet been established and the guest accommodation of the abbey was clearly on a scale that could house, albeit with some difficulty, the huge retinue of John of Gaunt. Traces of the precinct wall have been discovered, but the exact location of the great gate is not known.

ABBOTS OF LILLESALL

William, occurs 1148 × 51 (most likely 1148)⁶¹ and 1173.⁶²

Walter, occurs *c.* 1177,⁶³ died 1203.⁶⁴

Ralph, occurs 1203⁶⁵ and 1216.⁶⁶

Alan, occurs *c.* 1220,⁶⁷ resigned 1226.⁶⁸

William de Dorleg, elected 1226,⁶⁹ died 1235.⁷⁰

Simon de Forringhay, elected 1235,⁷¹ resigned 1240.⁷²

Richard of Shrewsbury, elected 1240,⁷³ occurs 1252.⁷⁴

Robert of Ercall, elected 1253,⁷⁵ occurs 1265.⁷⁶

William of Hales, elected 1270,⁷⁷ occurs 1275.⁷⁸

Luke of Shrewsbury, elected 1275,⁷⁹ died 1284.⁸⁰

Ralph of Shrewsbury, elected 1284,⁸¹ resigned 1291.⁸²

William of Bridgnorth, elected 1291,⁸³ resigned 1308.⁸⁴

John of Chetwynd, elected 1308,⁸⁵ resigned 1330.⁸⁶

Henry of Stoke, elected 1330,⁸⁷ resigned 1350.⁸⁸

Robert of Ashby, elected 1350,⁸⁹ died 1353.⁹⁰

William of Peplow, elected 1353,⁹¹ died 1369.⁹²

Roger Norreys, elected 1369,⁹³ died 1375.⁹⁴

William de Penynton or Peynton, elected 1375,⁹⁵ died 1398.⁹⁶

William de Lye, elected 1398,⁹⁷ resigned 1432.⁹⁸

John Wenlock, elected 1432,⁹⁹ died 1464.¹

Robert FitzJohn, elected 1464,² resigned 1499.³

Geoffrey Beyton, elected 1499,⁴ occurs 1516.⁵

James Cockerell, elected 1518,⁶ resigned 1519.⁷

Robert Watson, occurs 1521,⁸ surrendered 1538.⁹

⁶⁰ The chamber granted to Henry of Boningale, *c.* 1272, was said to be under the great hall: S.R.O. 1910/472.

⁶¹ *Reg. Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, iii. 173.

⁶² Hist. MSS. Com. 14th Rep. App. VIII, 168. His obit was on 5 November: Gosse, *Arrouaise*, 384.

⁶³ Eyton, viii. 251.

⁶⁴ Ibid. vii. 197.

⁶⁵ Ibid. viii. 241.

⁶⁶ Ibid. x. 139.

⁶⁷ Ibid. viii. 248.

⁶⁸ *Pat. R.* 1225-32, 26.

⁶⁹ Ibid. 29. Previously prior of Lilleshall.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, 114.

⁷¹ Ibid. 115. Previously prior of Lilleshall.

⁷² *Cal. Pat.* 239.

⁷³ Ibid. 240.

⁷⁴ Eyton, viii. 225.

⁷⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, 198.

⁷⁶ Eyton, viii. 225.

⁷⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, 495. Previously prior of Lilleshall.

⁷⁸ Eyton, viii. 226.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1272-81, 103.

⁸⁰ Ibid. 1281-92, 121.

⁸¹ Ibid. 123.

⁸² Ibid. 427. He was still alive in October 1297, when he complained that his due sustenance was not being provided: *Reg. Winchelsea* (C. & Y.S.), 196-7.

⁸³ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, 428.

⁸⁴ Ibid. 1307-13, 44.

⁸⁵ Ibid. 45.

⁸⁶ Ibid. 1327-30, 538.

⁸⁷ Ibid. 545.

⁸⁸ Ibid. 1348-50, 544.

⁸⁹ Ibid. 555. Previously prior of Lilleshall.

⁹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, 429.

⁹¹ Ibid. 437.

⁹² Ibid. 1367-70, 276.

⁹³ Ibid. 286.

⁹⁴ Ibid. 1374-7, 91.

⁹⁵ Ibid. 92; B.M. Harl. MS. 2179, ff. 145-146v.

⁹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 318.

⁹⁷ Ibid. 332.

⁹⁸ Ibid. 1429-36, 192.

⁹⁹ Ibid. 206. Previously prior and treasurer of Lilleshall.

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, 334.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid. 1494-1509, 167.

⁴ Ibid. 169.

⁵ S.R.O. 972, box 219, deed, 1516.

⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, ii, no. 2717.

⁷ C 1/406/28. On 1 July 1519 he was confirmed as prior of Guisborough: Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 266.

⁸ L.J.R.O. B/v 1/1 (pt. 1), p. 61.

⁹ *Archaeologia*, xliii. 210.

The common seal in use in the 13th century was a pointed oval, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in., showing the Virgin and Child enthroned, the Virgin holding in her right hand a sceptre fleur-de-lizé. In the field on the right the word AVE; on the left a crescent. Legend, lombardic:

SIGILLUM ECCLESIE BEATE MARIE DE LILLESULL¹⁰

The impression of another seal is attached to a grant by the abbot and convent of 1367.¹¹ The deed states that the abbot has affixed the seal that he uses and the common seal of the house, but only one has survived, which from its character is probably the common seal. It is oval, measuring $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in., and shows the Virgin standing, the Child on her left arm, between two female figures; below, the kneeling figure of a canon. Legend illegible.

Impressions of two abbots' seals survive. The oval seal of Abbot Alan (c. 1220–26),¹² measuring $2 \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in., shows the standing figure of a canon with pastoral staff. Legend, lombardic:

SIG [ILLUM] . . . [L]ILLESULL[L]

An oval seal, in use in the early 14th century,¹³ measures $1\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. and shows a standing figure, probably of a canon, with pastoral staff. Legend, lombardic, ends:

. . . DE LILLESULL

11. THE PRIORY OF RATLINGHOPE

BETWEEN 1199 and 1209 Walter Corbet, an Augustinian canon presumably professed in the abbey of Wigmore, acquired the manor of Ratlinghope either from the coheirs of Robert Corbet or from the king and gave it to Wigmore.¹ Llywelyn, prince of North Wales, a kinsman of Walter Corbet, wrote to his border chieftains instructing them not to molest the land, which had been acquired for a pious purpose.² A tiny dependent cell of Wigmore was established here. The region was extra-parochial and the cell has left few records. The canons extended cultivation by making a purpresture on the Long Mynd in the mid 13th century.³ In 1291 the total value of the property was said to be £3 12s.⁴ and in 1535, when the property was assessed as part of the rents and farms of the abbey of Wigmore, the valuation was £4.⁵ The records do not indicate whether there were still canons of Wigmore in Ratlinghope at that date. The manor was granted in 1545 to the London mercer Robert Long.⁶ Nothing remains of the buildings, though Cranage recorded a tradition of foundations existing north of the parish church.⁷

PRIOR OF RATLINGHOPE

Roger, occurs before 1256.⁸

The prior was probably the proctor of his abbot, with no seal of his own.

¹⁰ B.M. Seals, lxxi. 19.

¹¹ Staffs. R.O., D 593/A/1/9/7.

¹² Ibid. A/1/2/5.

¹³ Ibid. A/1/4/8–9.

¹ Eyton, vi. 159–60.

² Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 496–7.

³ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 63, 77.

⁴ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 165.

⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 496; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 203.

⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), pp. 228–9.

⁷ Cranage, v. 424; x. 1005.

⁸ Eyton, vi. 162.

12. THE PRIORY OF WOMBRIDGE

THE founders of the Augustinian priory of St. Leonard at Wombridge were Shropshire barons of middling rank, and the modest scale of their possessions determined the size and endowment of their family monastery. William of Hadley, who died in 1136 or soon after, was a vassal of William Fitz-Alan with a small estate;¹ his wife Seburga was more powerfully connected, since she was a natural daughter of Hamo Peverel, and the lands that she and her sons, Alan of Hadley and William of Ercall, gave to Wombridge lay in places in which she had acquired an interest from her father. The earliest grant to the canons of a small clearing in Hadley Wood and a half virgate in High Hatton, record of which is preserved in a confirmation of William Fitz-Alan,² was in the names of William and Seburga and their son Alan and dates from before c. 1136. William's foundation was, therefore, a little later than the earliest charters of Haughmond Abbey. The site chosen, a remote clearing in woodland outside the territory of any parish, was strikingly similar. William of Hadley may have imitated his lord: a 13th-century lawsuit in which the canons of Bricett and the canons of Haughmond were at issue over the subjection of Wombridge priory³ suggests that there may have been personal connexions of some kind when the first communities of Augustinian canons were settled in Shropshire, though Wombridge successfully established its independence. Another grant of land in Cherrington, north of the Weald Moors, where Seburga had a small feoffment, probably belongs to the foundation period, since a papal bull of 1187 attributes it to William and Alan of Hadley jointly.⁴ Land in High Ercall was given by Seburga's second son, William of Ercall, after 1187: it became the nucleus of the canons' grange of Shirlowe.⁵ The land for their fourth grange was at Wichley in Uppington; to all appearances this was granted c. 1189 by Roger Mussun after the Peverel claim had been completely extinguished and the manor regranted by Henry II on a serjeanty tenure. When Roger Mussun gave the canons all his waste and woodland in Wichley,⁶ as well as the chapel of Uppington,⁷ he assumed responsibility for the alms and obligations of the family whose former lands he had received from the king. His widow gave land in Harrington in Sutton Maddock;⁸ this also was a former Peverel manor, regranted by Henry II,⁹ and here too Wombridge was heir to the goodwill of the new recipients. In 1186–7 Madoc son of Gervase Goch surrendered to the canons any right he might have had in the church, but a charter of Henry II making an independent grant of the church to Wombridge refers to an earlier agreement made with the canons;¹⁰ the donors may have been honouring a promise made during a time of conflicting legal rights.

¹ For his family connexions see Eyton, vii. 352–6.

² B.M. Eg. MS. 3712, f. 78; an inspeximus of 1319 is printed in Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 388; *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. xi. 334–5.

³ Eyton, vii. 366. Cf. *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 252; *Archaeologia*, lvi. 223–8.

⁴ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. xii. 205–7; Eyton, viii. 195. The land is described in some confirmations as a hide and in others as a virgate.

⁵ Eyton, ix. 79.

⁷ Ibid. viii. 154–5, 191.

⁹ Ibid. 131–2.

⁶ Ibid. viii. 155.

⁸ Ibid. ii. 133.

¹⁰ Ibid. 112, 137.

Apart from the Hadley family and their heirs and dispossessors the chief benefactors of the priory were the lords of neighbouring manors. Some of these men were benefactors of numerous monasteries, including Wombridge casually as a local house. John and Hamo Lestrangle, who gave pasture rights and rights to assart in the wood of Wombridge, and Fulk Lestrangle, who exchanged a small-holding in Broctkon,¹¹ were of this kind; their interest did not extend beyond the next generation. By contrast the Dunstanville family, lords of Shifnal, became lasting friends of the house. Although the grant by Alan de Dunstanville of a half virgate in Priors Lee¹² has the air of a merely formal gift, his son Walter (I), in addition to granting the canons woodland and two mills in Shifnal, was closely associated in their prayers and left his body for burial in the priory if he should die in England.¹³ Walter de Dunstanville (II) continued the family tradition and other gifts were made by kinsmen and vassals. Thomas Basset, who gave Wombridge some land and salt-pans in Nantwich (Ches.) between 1194 and 1206, was nephew of Walter de Dunstanville (I)¹⁴ and Dunstanville influence may have helped to secure stone from the quarries of Grindle in Ryton in the early 13th century.¹⁵ Other benefactors, lords of small fees, had no obvious connexion with the Dunstanville family. They included Alexander of Loppington, who gave Loppington church c. 1190,¹⁶ and John of Cambrai, lord of Leegomery, who gave land in Wappenshall between 1187 and 1197.¹⁷

Royal charters from c. 1181, papal bulls from 1187,¹⁸ and numerous small deeds preserved in the priory's 15th-century cartulary¹⁹ show how the canons tenaciously built up their property from small beginnings, by assarting round their granges, by securing grants of rents and tenures wherever they had a foothold, and by purchasing where necessary to round off their property. Henry II confirmed their rights in assarted land at Wombridge c. 1181,²⁰ and assarting also took place at Uppington, where cultivation was slowly breaking into the woods on the lower slopes of the Wrekin.²¹ Here the canons, as well as extending the area of cultivation in their grange of Wichley, acquired other property. More than 200 deeds in the cartulary testify to the determination with which, throughout the 13th century, they gained possession of the rents and lordship of acre after acre from the nine daughters and heirs of Roger Mussun and their husbands, until the lion's share of this large and growing vill was in their hands.²² To a lesser extent small properties were collected around their granges of Cherrington and Shirlowe.²³ They extended their interest in Sutton Maddock and

Brockton partly at least by purchase: for instance Griffin of Sutton's grant of land and wood in Sutton, with the right to assart, was secured by the gift of a dappled destrier and a black palfrey.²⁴ The minute enumeration of dozens of small grants in the many charters they presented to Edward II for confirmation in 1319²⁵ is typical of the patient stewardship and tenacity of the house.

Building was in progress during the 13th century: the church was damaged by fire shortly before 1232 and the king granted four oaks for the work of rebuilding.²⁶ The grants of stone from quarries at Grindle²⁷ about this time and at Ketley c. 1260²⁸ show that building continued for several decades. A new Lady Chapel had recently been completed in 1328, when an indulgence of 40 days was granted to all visiting it.²⁹

The internal organization of the priory has left few traces. Pope Urban III's bull of 1187 granted the privileges usual for Augustinian canons, including the exemption of their *novalia* from taxation, the right of free burial in their church, and the free election of their prior.³⁰ They successfully kept to a minimum the rights of their patrons during vacancies. The advowson of the priory passed to Cecily, daughter and heir of Alan of Hadley, and her husband Roger Corbet and through her to the Corbets of Tasley.³¹ The patron's rights were defined in an agreement of 1248, which allowed him to take possession of the priory during vacancies and to receive the nomination of the prior-elect, but denied him custody of the priory's lands and empowered the canons to proceed to an election without waiting for his licence.³² The account of one election in 1373 shows that the canons were capable of acting speedily in a vacancy: on 6 October, the day after the burial of the last prior, they met and appointed a day for election and on 14 October they unanimously elected his successor.³³

Numbers were too small for any complicated obediency system: from the early 14th century onwards there were rarely more than four canons with the prior. In his injunctions of 1315 or 1316 Bishop Langton ordered the appointment of a chamberlain to provide clothing for the canons from a common fund.³⁴ Northburgh's injunctions of 1324 refer to a cellarer,³⁵ in 1518 there was a subprior, a sacristan, and a cellarer,³⁶ and in 1521 the bishop's commissary complained that the only officer was the sacristan.³⁷ Clothing money probably returned later; certainly in the early 16th century the canons were receiving salaries, for one complaint in the visitation of 1524 was that the prior was remiss in paying them.³⁸ The cartulary contains no information about the organization of liturgical duties, tenancies listed in the ministers' account of 1535-6: S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 mm. 16, 20.

¹¹ *Inspeximus* of 1319: Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 388, 390. Cf. *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. ix. 102-3.

¹² Eyton, ii. 273.

¹³ *Ibid.* 278-80.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 284n; B.M. Eg. MS. 3712, f. 47.

¹⁵ Cf. Eyton, ii. 91-92.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* x. 224.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* vii. 341.

¹⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 388; cf. *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 404-6; Eyton, vii. 364-6.

¹⁹ B.M. Eg. MS. 3712.

²⁰ *Ibid.* f. 78; cf. *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 404-6.

²¹ In a long lawsuit of 1292 one of the arguments put forward against the claims of Wroxeter church to tithe from Uppington was that part of the land was newly cultivated by the canons and so exempt: Eyton, viii. 193.

²² Eyton, viii. 154-68.

²³ The full extent of their properties can be seen from the

²⁴ Eyton, ii. 114-15.

²⁵ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 388-90; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 404-6.

²⁶ *Close R.* 1231-4, 66.

²⁷ Eyton, ii. 91.

²⁸ *Ibid.* vii. 345.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 370; *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. xii. 218-19.

³⁰ Eyton, vii. 364-5; *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. xii. 205-7.

³¹ Eyton, vii. 355.

³² *Ibid.* 367.

³³ B.M. Harl. MS. 2179, f. 148.

³⁴ Eyton, vii. 368.

³⁵ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, ff. 36v., 99v.

³⁶ *Ibid.* B/v 1/1, pt. 1, p. 29.

³⁷ *Ibid.* p. 77.

³⁸ *Ibid.* pt. 2, p. 39.

though there are hints in some charters: when in 1284 the canons undertook to establish regular masses for Hugh of Halston, his family, and his overlords in return for Haughton mill in Shifnal, the prior undertook to receive a canon, presented by the donor, to say masses and take his share in the general duties of the house as one of the *ebdomadarii*.³⁹ All the major estates of the canons were within a dozen miles of Wombridge and they did not need to live on any of the granges, unless appointed to serve one of the appropriated churches. Uppington was a donative chapel, arbitrarily carved out of the territory of Wroxeter, and there is no information about the manner in which it was served. Vicarages ordained at Loppington and Sutton Maddock were occasionally served by canons. Brother Thomas de Eton was Vicar of Sutton Maddock in 1351 and Brother John Dynmowe Vicar of Loppington in 1374. Brother Richard of Madeley was presented to Loppington in 1377 but resigned immediately.⁴⁰ The dates suggest that the canons may have taken over parochial duties for a time because of the mortality of clergy during the period of the most severe outbreaks of pestilence. Wombridge itself acquired parochial rights over the monastic community and settlers round about, but there is no evidence about any aspect of parochial administration here except the collection of tithe.⁴¹ As for learning, the house was too small to be expected to maintain a student at the university. In a certificate sent to the bishop after the 1373 election two of the canons were said to be unable to write, though whether from ignorance or incapacity is not stated.⁴² Only one volume from the library, a 13th-century commentary on the Psalms, has survived.⁴³

In several visitations bishops complained of a preoccupation with secular business. Brother Thomas of Broughton was forbidden to undertake secular business, c. 1315–16, but he was still holding the courts of Roger Corbet in 1324,⁴⁴ and in the same visitation the cellarer was criticised for eating apart in the *cellarium* with guests of the house. At least these preoccupations successfully kept the house out of debt.⁴⁵ In 1519 Thomas Forster, one of the ablest of the priors, was even able to lend £40 for four years to the abbot of Lilleshall.⁴⁶ Resources were well and carefully used. In 1535 the total gross revenue was said to be £72 15s. 8d., of which temporalities accounted for £62 9s. The only fees then recorded were £1 to William Charlton, chief steward, and 10s. to Richard Salter, steward of the courts,⁴⁷ but the fees paid were in fact higher. In 1536 William Charlton actually received £2 a year

and Salter's successor as auditor and clerk of the courts £1. In addition three local bailiffs were paid 6s. 8d. apiece and £1 6s. 8d. was paid to the bailiff and rent collector in Oakengates.⁴⁸ The first ministers' account, 1535–6, put the gross income of the priory at £89 3s. 8d.; apart from its more accurate statement of fees this account also included receipts of £10 11s. 4d. from the Wombridge demesnes, omitted in the earlier assessment.⁴⁹ By this date all the demesnes were let, except those at Wombridge, where an interesting feature of the economy was the use made of mineral resources. Coal dug in two pits on the Wombridge demesnes brought in £5 a year. There was also a small iron work at Oakengates, described in 1535 as *molendinum ferrarium* worth 13s. 4d. and in 1536 as a 'smithy', let with a messuage for £1 6s. 8d. The total profits of coal and iron may seem small but they amounted to some 7 per cent. of the income of the house, exactly equalling that from mills. Finance was undoubtedly sound: the house met its obligations, and the series of visitations from 1518 to 1524 revealed reasonably good order and good discipline.⁵⁰

Wombridge priory was dissolved with the smaller monasteries in 1536, and the prior, William Prowde, received a pension of £11.⁵¹ Movable goods were sold for £140 9s. 3½d. and lead and bells for £30 5s.⁵² The demesnes of the priory, with the coal mines and certain tithes, were leased to William Abbot for 20 years⁵³ and shortly afterwards the reversion was granted to James Leveson.⁵⁴ In the early 19th century remains of the conventual buildings, consisting of a pointed doorway and fragments of ashlar walls built of stone from a local quarry, were visible in the former manor-house south-east of the parish church. No remains existed above ground in 1969, though there were extensive foundations below the turf in the churchyard. These were uncovered during excavations in the 1930s, when there were also traces of the priory in the outbuildings of Wombridge Farm.⁵⁵ The farm was demolished in the early 1960s to make way for a housing estate.

PRIORS OF WOMBRIDGE

R[oger], occurs 1187,⁵⁶ probably 1204 × 6,⁵⁷ 1207,⁵⁸ and between 1204 and 1210.⁵⁹

Henry, occurs in or before 1225 and in 1236.⁶⁰

Baldwin, occurs 1245, 1248,⁶¹ and 1241 × 54.⁶²

Walter, occurs 1270.⁶³

Philip, occurs from 1284 until 1321.⁶⁴

⁵⁴ Ibid. xiv (2), p. 302.

⁵⁵ W.S.L. 350/40/2; T.S.A.S. xlvii, p. viii; J. E. G. Cartlidge, *The Vale and Gates of Usc-con*, 53–54. The church was rebuilt 1869–70.

⁵⁶ Eyton, vii, 371.

⁵⁷ The recipient of a letter from 'G.', Bishop of Coventry (either Gerard Pucelle or Geoffrey Muschamp): T.S.A.S. [1st ser.] ix, 317–18. Cf. Eyton, viii, 191; above, p. 58.

⁵⁸ *Cur. Reg. R.* v, 80.

⁵⁹ *Letters of Innocent III*, ed. Cheney, 86; Eyton, x, 336.

⁶⁰ Eyton, ii, 133; iv, 107.

⁶¹ Ibid. vii, 371.

⁶² Ibid. iii, 15.

⁶³ Ibid. vii, 371. He resigned; an undated petition to Robert Burnell shows that two years after his resignation he was not receiving the pension promised to him: S.C. 1/24/199.

⁶⁴ Eyton, ii, 322.

³⁹ Eyton, ii, 322–3; B.M. Eg. MS. 3712, f. 41v.

⁴⁰ Eyton, ii, 137–42 (Sutton Maddock); ibid. x, 224, 230–1; S.H.C. N.S. x(2), 208 (Loppington).

⁴¹ Cf. S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 m. 21.

⁴² B.M. Harl. MS. 2179, f. 148.

⁴³ Shrews. School, MS. xxxiii.

⁴⁴ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, ff. 36v., 99v.

⁴⁵ If the sale of an occasional corrody (cf. Eyton, vii, 369) or the appropriation of a church was justified on the grounds of need, this was largely common form.

⁴⁶ S.R.O. 972, box 221.

⁴⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 194.

⁴⁸ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 mm. 16–21.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1, pt. 1, pp. 29, 77; ibid. pt. 2, p. 39.

⁵¹ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xiii (1), p. 577.

⁵² E 315/278.

⁵³ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xiii (1), p. 587.

Richard de Meston, elected 1321,⁶⁵ occurs 1346.⁶⁶

John of Lawley, elected 1349,⁶⁷ died 1373.⁶⁸

John of Watford, elected 1373,⁶⁹ occurs 1377.⁷⁰

John, occurs 1425.⁷¹

John Careswall, resigned 1441.⁷²

William Rushton, elected 1441,⁷³ occurs 1446.⁷⁴

John Eyton, occurs 1460.⁷⁵

Thomas Forster, occurs 1510,⁷⁶ died 1520.⁷⁷

William Wytheford (or Williford), occurs 1521,⁷⁸ died 1534.⁷⁹

William Prowde, elected 1534,⁸⁰ surrendered 1536.⁸¹

An impression of the pointed oval conventual seal

in use in the early 13th century,⁸² measuring $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in., shows the standing figure of St. Leonard, holding a pastoral staff in his right hand and a book in his left. Legend, lombardic:

SIGILLUM SANCTI LEONARDI DE WOMBRUG

The impression of a later oval common seal is attached to a lease of 1513.⁸³ Measuring $2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. it shows the Virgin standing, the Child on her left arm, under a canopy; below, the figure of a canon. Legend, black letter:

SIGILLUM PRIORIS ET CON[VENTUS DE] WOMBRUGGE

An impression of an oval priors's seal is attached to a mid-13th-century deed.⁸⁴ It measures $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ in. and shows a fleur de lis. Legend, lombardic:

[SIG]ILLUM BALDWINI PRIORIS DE W . . .

HOUSE OF AUGUSTINIAN CANONESSES

13. THE PRIORY OF ST. LEONARD, BREWOOD

NOTHING is known of the foundation of St. Leonard's priory, Brewood, commonly called 'White Ladies', but a community of Augustinian canoneses was certainly fully established there before the end of Henry II's reign. Surviving ruins of the church are characteristic of the late 12th century;¹ and a charter granted to Haughmond Abbey by Emma, daughter of Reynold of Pulverbatch, not later than 1186, mentions a previous grant of a virgate in Beobridge to the white nuns of Brewood.² The site of the priory in the forest of Brewood was extra-parochial and extra-manorial and gives no clue to the identity of the founder. It was not in the royal patronage,³ though King John showed some interest in the priory: he granted the nuns a weir in the River Severn near Bridgnorth⁴ and in 1212 he exempted six bovates of land which they already held in Calverton (Notts.) from all secular obligations.⁵ Some local property may have come from the family of la Zouche; certainly Elizabeth la Zouche became a nun there a little before 1314.⁶ Either the Lacy family, who held the manor of Montford with Forton, or the FitzAlans, who later acquired it by marriage,⁷ may have taken a share in the establishment of the priory, for the nuns received the church of Montford and some demesne tithes there before 1216.⁸ No lay lord, however, ever claimed a patron's rights

during the vacancies: only the bishop's licence to elect was sought and he may have had the patronage.⁹ Most of the nuns' property came to them as small gifts from local families of modest wealth: half a virgate, a mill or a fishery, pasture rights, or scattered rents.¹⁰ Some of the properties were the dowries of nuns; thus Bartholomew Terret gave a virgate in Lawley with his sister Gundred,¹¹ while Sir Richard of Harley and Burga his wife, who gave half a virgate and the advowson of the church of Bold in 1309,¹² were probably the parents of Alice of Harley, who became prioress in 1332.¹³ Apart from the demesne of Calverton and the church of Tibshelf (Derb.)¹⁴ most of the properties lay scattered to the south and west of Brewood, extending as far as High Ercall and the lower slopes of Brown Clee Hill. By 1535-6 revenue was derived from small properties in Beckbury, Berrington, Chatwall (in Cardington), Donington, High Ercall, Humphreston (in Donington), Ingardine (in Stottesdon), Highley, Rudge, Haughton (probably in Shifnal), Sutton Maddock, and Tong¹⁵ and from the appropriated rectories of Montford¹⁶ and Tibshelf.¹⁷ The church of Bold, which had been appropriated in 1310,¹⁸ was united with Aston Botterell in 1481 and the nuns thereafter received only a small pension from it.¹⁹ The demesnes at Brewood and Calverton were enlarged by assarting and grant or purchase in the 13th and early 14th centuries.²⁰

The house normally supported about five nuns with the prioress. Here, as in a small number of

¹ O. J. Weaver and R. Gilyard-Beer, *Boscobel House and White Ladies Priory* (H.M.S.O. 1965), 49-50.

² Eyton, iii. 81-82.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid. i. 361.

⁵ *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 187.

⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 255; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, ff. 19, 21v., 26.

⁷ Eyton, x. 127-9.

⁸ *Letters of Innocent III*, ed. Cheney, 179.

⁹ Cf. Eyton, ii. 188.

¹⁰ Cf. *ibid.* ix. 85-86.

¹¹ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 56.

¹² *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, 179; *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 454.

¹³ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, ff. 210-210v.

¹⁴ J. C. Cox, *The Churches of Derbyshire*, i. 383-5.

¹⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 193-4; S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 mm. 22-4.

¹⁶ Eyton, x. 127.

¹⁷ *Magnum Registrum Album* (S.H.C. 1924), 159.

¹⁸ *Reg. R. Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 454, 458.

¹⁹ *Reg. T. Myllyng* (C. & Y.S.), 63-66. The pension was 10s. in 1481 and 6s. 8d. in 1535.

²⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 171, 256; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 364.

⁶⁵ L.J.R.O., B/a, 1/1, f. 81. He was elected by the convent; the bishop found the election technically irregular but the candidate suitable in every way and appointed him.

⁶⁶ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, f. 225v.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ B.M. Harl. MS. 2179, f. 148.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Eyton, vii. 372.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² L.J.R.O., B/a 1/9, f. 106. Possibly the same as the preceding.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Eyton, vii. 372.

⁷⁵ T.S.A.S. [1st ser.] ix. 377; cf. S.H.C. N.S. ii. 168.

⁷⁶ L. & P. Hen. VIII, i, no. 438 (4), m. 14.

⁷⁷ Eyton, vii. 372. He was also Warden of Tong College (see below, p. 133) and Vicar of Shifnal, where he was buried.

⁷⁸ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1, pt. 1, p. 77. Previously subprior.

⁷⁹ Ibid. B/a 1/14 (2), f. 31v.

⁸⁰ Ibid. He had been a novice in 1524: *ibid.* B/v 1/1, pt. 2, p. 39.

⁸¹ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 m. 16.

⁸² S.P.L., Deeds 10734.

⁸³ Staffs. R.O., D 593/A/2/28/15.

⁸⁴ S.R.O. 52/93.

other Augustinian communities, a white habit was worn, which led Leland and many subsequent writers to describe it as Cistercian.²¹ It was under the routine supervision of the bishops of Lichfield, who confirmed elections, licensed nuns of proved devotion to transfer to a stricter order,²² arranged for the return of apostate nuns,²³ and regularly visited the priory. Records of visitations in the episcopal registers illustrate the normal problems of a small, poor house, but there were no grave charges. In 1338 Bishop Northburgh reprimanded the prioress for financial mismanagement and forbade her to admit more nuns than the revenues could support, requiring her to be less extravagant in dress and to give up hunting and keeping hounds.²⁴ In 1498 Bishop Arundel assigned a pension to a prioress on her retirement. She was to receive the profits of Tibshelf rectory but if she remained at Brewood she was to pay for her food,²⁵ a reasonable stipulation since her pension represented over 20 per cent. of the income of the house. In 1521²⁶ the convent was free of debt but the prioress did not know how to render account and two nuns complained that their salaries were in arrears.²⁷ Three years later the dormitory was in bad repair.²⁸ Possibly the property continued to run down for at the Dissolution it was reported to be 'in great decay'.²⁹ In 1535 revenues amounted to only £31 1s. 4d. and expenses, including £5 for the nuns' chaplain, totalled £13 10s. 8d.³⁰ The accounts of 1536 agree almost exactly with the 1535 figures;³¹ there can have been little margin for repairs in a time of rising prices, when most of the property was let out on long leases at fixed rents.³²

The priory was suppressed with the smaller houses in 1536 and the prioress received a pension of £5.³³ After an unsuccessful attempt by Lord Stafford to purchase the property,³⁴ it was leased to William Skeffington of Wolverhampton in 1538.³⁵ In 1540 the reversion was sold to William Whorwood³⁶ and the estate later passed to the Giffard family.³⁷

The greater part of the stone of the church was on the site in 1587 and substantial ruins still remain.³⁸ The late-12th-century building, which appears to have had few subsequent alterations, was a simple cruciform church with a nave of five bays, a chancel of three bays, and north and south transepts without chapels. Most of the north wall is standing, rising to eaves level in the chancel. A fine round-headed arch with scalloped and foliage-carved capitals, leading to the north transept, is still intact. There is a plain

round-headed window to each bay of nave and chancel. Parts of the west wall, the south wall of the nave, and the south wall of the south transept also survive. At the west end of the nave are doorways with attached shafts in both north and south walls; the former has an unusual lobed roll-moulding applied to the arch. In the later Middle Ages a sacristy was added north of the chancel: a corresponding building on the south, probably a chapel, was built about the same time. The church continued until 1844 to be used as a Roman Catholic burial ground and a 19th-century graveyard wall stands on the foundations of the east wall of chapel and chancel.

Nothing remains of the conventual buildings, which stood to the north of the church, though there is evidence that the lean-to roof of the cloister ran alongside the north wall of the nave. A large timber-framed house which was built at White Ladies in the later 16th century and has since disappeared was said to contain 18 bays in 1587.³⁹ Charles II, who had spent a day in hiding at White Ladies immediately after his defeat at the battle of Worcester, commissioned a painting c. 1670 showing the house in some detail.⁴⁰ It may have incorporated part of the prioress's lodging if, as has been suggested, it stood west of the former cloister, a favoured position for such a lodging.⁴¹ The conventual buildings themselves, like the later house, were probably timber-framed, for excavation has failed to reveal any foundations.

PRIORESSES OF ST. LEONARD'S, BREWOOD

Aldith, occurs c. 1225.⁴²

Cecily, occurs 1225 × 33.⁴³

Agnes, occurs 1254⁴⁴ and 1256.⁴⁵

Sarah, occurs 1292.⁴⁶

Joan, occurs, 1315.⁴⁷

Joan of Hugford, occurs 1331,⁴⁸ resigned 1332.⁴⁹

Alice of Harley, elected 1332, died 1349.⁵⁰

Beatrice de Dene, elected 1349.⁵¹

Margaret Corbet, occurs 1377 and 1381.⁵²

Joan Fillilode, occurs 1409.⁵³

Isabel Creghton, died 1463.⁵⁴

Joan Shirley, elected 1463,⁵⁵ occurs 1484.⁵⁶

Elizabeth Horde, elected 1485,⁵⁷ occurs 1490-1.⁵⁸

Alice Wood, elected 1491,⁵⁹ resigned 1498.⁶⁰

Margaret Cowper, elected 1498.⁶¹

Margaret Sandford, occurs from 1510⁶² to 1536.⁶³

No seal known.

⁴⁰ Weaver and Gilyard-Beer, *Boscobel and White Ladies*, pl. on pp. 10-11.

⁴¹ Ibid. 51. The prioress appears to have had a separate lodging from the early 14th century. The bishop complained in 1338 that she was sleeping in a chamber some distance from the dormitory and not eating in the refectory: L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, f. 55.

⁴² N.L.W. Shrews. Cart. no. 376b. ⁴³ Ibid. no. 376c.

⁴⁴ Eyton, iv. 137.

⁴⁵ Ibid. ix. 85.

⁴⁶ Ibid. iii. 208.

⁴⁷ Throckmorton mun., box 56, lease, 1331.

⁴⁸ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/3, f. 26. Perhaps the same as the preceding.

⁴⁹ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, f. 210-210v. ⁵⁰ Ibid.; ibid. f. 224.

⁵¹ Ibid. f. 224. ⁵² E 179/15/3 and 8a.

⁵³ Reg. R. Mascall (C. & Y.S.), 174.

⁵⁴ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, f. 83.

⁵⁵ Ibid. ff. 83-83v.

⁵⁶ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xv, p. 287.

⁵⁷ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, ff. 92v-93.

⁵⁸ S.H.C. N.S. ii. 170.

⁵⁹ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/13, f. 122v.

⁶⁰ Ibid. ff. 224v-225.

⁶¹ Ibid. f. 225.

⁶² S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 m. 23.

⁶³ Ibid.; L. & P. Hen. VIII, xv, p. 287.

²¹ Dugdale, *Mon.* v. 730-1. ²² L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, f. 93.

²³ Ibid. B/a 1/3, ff. 19, 21v., 26.

²⁴ Ibid. f. 55. ²⁵ Ibid. B/a 1/13, ff. 225-6.

²⁶ Ibid. B/v 1/1, pt. 1, p. 84.

²⁷ Cf. the practice of paying individual salaries at Haughmond and Wombridge; see pp. 67, 81.

²⁸ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1, pt. 2, p. 41.

²⁹ L. & P. Hen. VIII, x, p. 314.

³⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 193-4.

³¹ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 mm. 22-24; the total is £36 7s. 4d., including the site of the monastery. The small home-farm contained 75 a. arable, 186½ a. pasture, and 22½ a. meadow: A. Savine, *English Monasteries on the Eve of the Dissolution*, 172.

³² S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3006 mm. 22-24; L. & P. Hen. VIII, xv, p. 287.

³³ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xiii (1), p. 576.

³⁴ Ibid. x, p. 314; xii (1), pp. 285-6.

³⁵ Ibid. xiii (1), p. 584. ³⁶ Ibid. xv, p. 287.

³⁷ Throckmorton mun., Coughton Court, box 56, leases.

³⁸ Ibid. inventory, 1587. For descriptions of remains see Weaver and Gilyard-Beer, *Boscobel and White Ladies*.

³⁹ Throckmorton mun., box 56, inventory, 1587.

HOUSE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

14. THE PRECEPTORY OF LYDLEY

THE Templars, who had acquired estates in Shropshire by 1158,¹ owed their original endowments to William FitzAlan (I) and Herbert de Castello. Some time between 1155 and his death in 1160 the former granted them the townships of Cardington and Enchmarsh, half of Chatwall, a pension of 3 marks from Cardington church, and 5s. from Cardington mill.² At about the same time Herbert de Castello granted them a carucate at Lydley and two virgates in the adjoining township of Botville, a portion of his wife's inheritance.³ Since the order chose to establish its preceptory at Lydley the latter may have been the earlier of the two grants. A few outlying properties were added in the next 25 years. Two messuages in Shrewsbury were given by William FitzAlan and a virgate at Cound by his brother Walter. Brian and Roger of Brampton granted a virgate at Kinlet, and a half messuage in Bridgnorth had come into the possession of the preceptory by 1185.⁴

The hamlet of Lydley, which seems to have shrunk to a single farm in the earlier 17th century and is now represented by a derelict range of cottages known as the Day House, stood alongside a stream, near but not on Watling Street.⁵ Although the Templars built a mill in the hamlet shortly before 1185⁶ and seem also to have had fishponds there⁷ the preceptory buildings apparently stood on the site of Penkridge Hall,⁸ an isolated farmstead half a mile south-east of the hamlet which in the 12th century was situated at the junction of the forest of Botwood and the open commons of the Lawley. Their initial endowments had provided the Templars with a compact estate on the northern and southern slopes of the Lawley and Caer Caradoc hills and, like Haughmond Abbey in neighbouring Leebotwood,⁹ they were quick to realize its economic potential.

Throughout its history the preceptory maintained a large demesne. In 1185 this comprised nearly the whole of Lydley township and other lands, presumably assarts, in Botville.¹⁰ Since their tenants were excused from all services, apart from the obligation to surrender a third of their goods at death, it is evident than in 1185, as later, the demesne was being worked by a large staff of permanent farm servants. Excluding the sums received from Cardington church and mill and rents of 12s. 4d. from the four outlying properties, the 60 tenants on the Lydley estate in 1185 paid rents

totalling £7 11s. ½d. for 17¼ virgates and 173½ acres. The latter were assarts, held on life-tenancies for rents of 2d. an acre, which were waived during the first three years after clearance. The standard holding was the half virgate but a third of the tenants held assarted lands in addition and a further third held assarts only. Although income from assarts represented only a quarter of the total rents, their extent, the favourable terms on which they were held, and the high proportion of recent settlers are a clear indication of the Templars' lively interest in forest clearances.

Soon after 1185 the Templars were able to appropriate Cardington church¹¹ and in the early 13th century they extended the Lydley estate further into the upland country south of Caer Caradoc and the Lawley. In 1232 they obtained a carucate at Holt Preen.¹² A half hide at Stoneacton was acquired about 1240,¹³ while Comley had been added to the estate by 1255¹⁴ and Willstone by 1274.¹⁵ The order was rather less successful in its efforts to expand into the wooded lowlands to the north of the hills. The boundary with Longnor was probably defined in 1222, when a portion of Botwood was surrendered to the lord of that manor in return for exclusive rights of common in the remainder.¹⁶ The respective common rights of Lydley and Leebotwood tenants in Botwood were regulated in 1273, when the Templars were given the right to fish in the Cound Brook.¹⁷ Their claims to assarts in the south-western portion of Botwood, which lay in Church Stretton manor, were still a subject of dispute in 1292.¹⁸ Less resistance was encountered to the east where, taking advantage of the lax administration of Langley manor in the earlier 13th century,¹⁹ they had taken possession of the woods of 'Tywleshey' and Harlith, north and south of Causeway Wood.²⁰ Their rights here were, however, challenged in 1273²¹ and a similar attempt to usurp woodland in the part of Chatwall township outside the Lydley estate was foiled in 1276.²² The Templars were granted free warren on their demesne at Lydley in 1302²³ and were employing a forester there in 1308.²⁴

Apart from an outlying property at Turford in Richard's Castle, which apparently belonged to the Templars in 1227 but had passed by 1255 to the Hospitallers of Dinmore,²⁵ Lydley's remaining acquisitions after 1185 were in Corvedale. Most of them were held in demesne and this development can be seen as an attempt to complement the upland economy of the home estate at Lydley with land more suited to cereals. The earliest of these was

¹ *Pipe R.* 1156-8 (Rec. Com.), 170; Eyton, vi. 238.

² Eyton, v. 122-3.

³ *Ibid.* vi. 238-41; *Rot. Cur. Reg.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 205.

⁴ *Records of the Templars in England*, ed. B. A. Lees (1935), 39-40; Eyton, iv. 242-5; vi. 70; vii. 223-5.

⁵ S.R.O. 567, Cardington deeds and estate papers *passim*. The topographical evidence for the hamlet-site is reserved for treatment in a later volume.

⁶ *Pipe R.* 1185 (P.R.S. xxxiv), 129.

⁷ Such seems a likely interpretation of the elaborate earthworks south-west of the Day House.

⁸ See p. 86.

⁹ Cf. *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 102.

¹⁰ This paragraph is based on *Records of the Templars in England*, ed. Lees, 37-41. The Templars of Lydley had incurred a fine for offences in the royal forest by 1167: *Pipe R.* 1167 (P.R.S. xi), 61. A grant by Henry II of 40 a. assarts in Botwood was later confirmed by Richard I,

John, and Henry III: C 47/12/4 no. 19; *Records of the Templars in England*, ed. Lees, 143; *Pipe R.* 1190 (P.R.S. N.S. i), 127; *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 2; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 5.

¹¹ *Reg. R. de Swinfield* (C. & Y.S.), 396. For dating see *Charters and Records of Hereford Cathedral*, ed. Capes, 14, 26, 33, 35.

¹² *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 394; Eyton, vi. 225.

¹³ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 72; Eyton, iv. 91-92.

¹⁴ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 63.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 100; Eyton, v. 124.

¹⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vii. 380; Eyton, vi. 53-54.

¹⁷ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 133v-134.

¹⁸ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 678, 684.

¹⁹ *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 144.

²⁰ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, pp. 290-1.

²¹ *Ibid.* v. 125.

²² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 33.

²³ *E 358/18 m. 4.*

²⁴ Eyton, v. 233.

Lawton mill in Diddlebury, acquired before 1192,²⁶ but their principal Corvedale property was some six miles up the valley at Stanton Long. Four virgates were granted by Robert *Walensis*, c. 1225,²⁷ and a tract of moorland was acquired, c. 1255, from Thomas de Stanton,²⁸ who conveyed the remainder of his estate here to the Templars soon afterwards.²⁹ In 1266 they made an unsuccessful claim to the advowson of Stanton Long.³⁰ Of greater potential value was the adjoining manor of Castle Holdgate, with its barony, which was leased to the Templars of Lydley from c. 1263 until shortly before 1284.³¹ Like earlier and later lords of this manor they seem to have held it in demesne; Templar corn from Castle Holdgate was seized c. 1274 by Sir John Giffard of Corfham while it was being carried to Ludlow.³² It is clear from the reports of the hundred jurors in 1274 and from the lawsuits in which the Templars were involved about this time that they were exercising with some vigour their suzerainty over the numerous manors within the barony, most of which lay in Corvedale.³³ Lydley's interest in Corvedale may explain the appearance of the Ludlow merchant Roger de Hayton as one of their tenants in avowry in 1255.³⁴

The preceptor and two serving brethren witnessed a deed in 1273.³⁵ It seems likely that this was the normal number of brethren in permanent residence at Lydley, apart from aged members of the order to whom corrodies had been assigned. Two corrodies, who had been granted board at the serving brothers' table, 5s. a year, and a robe in 1304 and 1307 respectively,³⁶ were found at Lydley when the preceptory was committed to the sheriff's custody in January 1308,³⁷ following the suppression of the order. The Templar Henry of Halton, who was described as Warden of Lydley and had assumed the duties of the preceptor, was still living there at Michaelmas 1308.³⁸ It is possible that his former superior was Stephen of Stalbridge, Templar of Lydley, who was arrested in 1311 at Salisbury, not far from the Dorset village from which he took his name, and subsequently sent to do penance at Merton Priory.³⁹

The Crown took over an estate which, though more modest than it had been in the third quarter of the 13th century, was still flourishing.⁴⁰ Rents, with income from commuted labour services, tertiary payments, and profits of courts, produced £30 13s. 10d., of which only about £4 was derived

from the shrunken Corvedale estate and other outlying properties. Cardington church, which was not accounted for in 1308, had been valued at £13 6s. 8d. in 1291,⁴¹ so that Lydley's gross annual income from rents and tithes was about £44.

Income from its demesnes, however, was clearly of greater relative importance in the preceptory's economy, particularly at Lydley itself, where there were 16 farm servants. Half of the latter were ploughmen and the livestock included 26 oxen, while 80 qr. wheat and 124 qr. oats were harvested in 1308 and 44 qr. maslin had been found at Lydley in January of that year.⁴² Although no cows were found at this time 13 were sold later in the year. Two shepherds tended the substantial sheep flock to be expected on such a site; 280 sheep and 96 lambs were found in January 1308 and that year's shearing produced 254 fleeces. A dovecot had just been built and stone was being sold from a quarry. The demesnes at Holt Preen and Stanton Long, said to include 100 a. and 140 a. of arable respectively in 1338,⁴³ appear to have been more exclusively devoted to corn growing. Six of the nine farm servants on the two manors were ploughmen and, apart from six heifers at Holt Preen, the livestock were all plough-beasts. Wheat and oats were the sole crops grown.

By 1314 the Templar estate in Lydley and most of that elsewhere in Cardington parish had come into the hands of Edmund, Earl of Arundel,⁴⁴ who had some claim upon it as heir of one of the founders⁴⁵ and whose title was confirmed by the Hospitallers in 1324.⁴⁶ Cardington church, with Holt Preen and Stanton Long, passed to the Hospitallers of Dinmore.⁴⁷ Shortly after 1324 Arundel set the demesne of Lydley, with the preceptory buildings, on a stock-and-land lease to a syndicate of four persons⁴⁸ and, under the name of Lydley Hays, it was always leased as a single farm until the 17th century.⁴⁹ The existing house on the site of the preceptory, called Penkridge Hall by 1770,⁵⁰ was apparently built by its tenant Rowland Whitbrooke in the 1590s⁵¹ and does not contain any remains of earlier structures.

PRECEPTORS OF LYDLEY

John de Houton, occurs 1261.⁵²

Richard Lovel, occurs 1273.⁵³

Stephen, occurs 1292.⁵⁴

Henry of Halton, occurs as *custos* 1308.⁵⁵

paragraphs are based on E 358/18 m. 4.

⁴¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 167.

⁴² 47 qr. 5 b. wheat and 125 qr. 5 b. oats had been found at Lydley in January 1308.

⁴³ L. B. Larking, *The Knights Hospitallers in England* (Camd. Soc. lxxv), 199.

⁴⁴ S.P.L., Deeds 7531 (reeve's acct. 1314-15).

⁴⁵ Eyton, v. 124-5.

⁴⁶ S.R.O. 567, box 9, deed 1324; cf. Larking, *Knights Hospitallers in Eng.*, 213.

⁴⁷ Larking, *Knights Hospitallers in Eng.*, 199.

⁴⁸ S.R.O. 567, box 10, lease, n.d. (c. 1324-6).

⁴⁹ Ibid. leases 1528, 1592, 1624; box 11, lease 1565; box 29, leases 1621, 1628.

⁵⁰ Ibid. box 29, lease 1770.

⁵¹ Ibid. box 10, lease 1592; box 29, lease 1621.

⁵² *Close R.* 1259-61, 388.

⁵³ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 134.

⁵⁴ S.R.O. 1514/254. Perhaps Stephen of Stalbridge: see above, n. 39.

⁵⁵ E 358/18 m. 4.

²⁶ *Bk. of Fees*, 1284; Eyton, v. 104.

²⁷ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 72.

²⁸ Ibid. 72, 77.

²⁹ Ibid. 101; cf. Eyton, iv. 35.

³⁰ *Charters and Records of Hereford Cathedral*, ed. Capes, 126-7, 170; Eyton, iv. 40.

³¹ Eyton, iv. 67-69; vi. 242.

³² *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 101.

³³ Ibid. 88, 91, 100, 101, 107, 108; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, p. 59; Eyton, ii. 178; iv. 17, 35; v. 65; vi. 242; ix. 8; x. 204, 301n; xii. 2.

³⁴ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 81.

³⁵ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 134.

³⁶ H. Cole, *Documents Illustrative of English History* (1844), 150-1; E 142/19/39-42; *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, 388.

³⁷ E 358/18 m. 4.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, 316-17, 509; 1313-18, 22. He may be the same man as the 'Stephen' who occurs as preceptor in 1292: S.R.O. 1514/254.

⁴⁰ Except where otherwise stated the following two

15. THE PRECEPTORY OF HALSTON

THIS preceptory¹ was founded between 1165 and 1187, when Roger de Powys, lord of Whittington, granted the Hospitallers a portion of his demesne.² By the second decade of the 13th century it was sufficiently well established to be considered by the bishop of St. Asaph a suitable guardian for his hospital at Oswestry³ and by 1240 it had acquired some interest, if only temporary, in the churches of Oswestry and St. Martin's.⁴ Kinnerley church had been appropriated to Halston by 1248, when the knights owned the tithes of Osbaston in Kinnerley.⁵ The great tithes of Whittington demesne were also granted to Halston at an early period, apparently in return for the provision of a chaplain at Whittington castle.⁶

By 1294 the preceptory of Dolgynwal (Yspytty Ifan, Denbighs.) had been united with Halston,⁷ which was subsequently the administrative centre for all Hospitaller estates in north Wales.⁸ Dolgynwal, which had been founded c. 1190,⁹ had acquired Ellesmere church, its most substantial property, from Llywelyn the Great in 1225.¹⁰ Its estates also included the chapel of Penmachno (Caern.) and presumably Gwanas grange (Merion.), since this also lay in Gwynedd. Of the three remaining properties in north Wales later administered from Halston the church of Tregynon (Mont.) already in part belonged to Halston by 1254,¹¹ while Carno manor and Llanwddyn grange (Mont.) may always have been dependencies of this preceptory rather than that of Dolgynwal.¹² The unification clearly followed the Edwardian conquest and may have taken place in 1288, when the prior of the order was visiting royal castles in north Wales.¹³ During the later Middle Ages Halston also possessed a small estate, later known as the manor of St. John's, in Ellesmere and its townships of Haughton, Colemere, and Crosemere. This was said in 1371 to have belonged to the order for over a century¹⁴ and may originally have been the Ellesmere church estate.

Although domestic buildings at Dolgynwal were apparently still in use in 1338,¹⁵ when periodic visits were being made by the preceptor of Halston, it no longer housed any brethren. Its small demesne, only capable of growing oats, was, however, still in hand.

Apart from the preceptor there were then at Halston a serjeant-at-arms, a corrodiary, and two chaplains. There were also eight household or farm servants, a steward, and two 'frary' clerks. A 200-acre demesne was kept in hand and the household consumed 70 qr. wheat, 30 qr. rye, and 160 qr. malt annually. Of a total gross income of £152 2s. 6d. nearly half (£72 13s. 4d.) was derived from tithes and £42 15s. 10d. from rents. Ellesmere, which produced about £50 in rents and tithes, was and remained the most profitable part of the estate. The preceptory also drew a substantial income from two sources not available in the same form to other religious houses: in 1338 £26 13s. 4d. was received from *confraria* or voluntary contributions and £7 was paid by *expedores*.¹⁶

Surviving estate records of the manor of St. John in Ellesmere of the late 14th and early 15th centuries¹⁷ suggest that the knights were managing this nearby property with some care. In 1366 the 27 tenants held a little more than 6½ virgates. Although the total rents of some £4 a year remained unchanged until the Dissolution¹⁸ entry fines were sometimes heavy, life leases were the usual form of tenure, and *amobyr* dues were scrupulously exacted. In 1415 a new preceptor required the tenants to erect crosses on their houses and wear crosses on their caps, as was common on Hospitaller estates, and in 1429 an unsuccessful attempt was made to claim the third part of the goods of deceased tenants.

The demesne at Dolgynwal was set on a three-year lease in 1377¹⁹ and, to judge by the absence of ploughmen among the farm servants at Halston, the demesne arable there was no longer being farmed directly by 1428.²⁰ In spite of unsettled conditions in Wales²¹ the gross annual income had, however, risen to nearly £208 by this date. Rents and tithes produced £151 and the income from *confraria*, oblations on St. John's Day and other dues was put at £53.²² Although the preceptor was occasionally resident in the early 15th century²³ the only permanent staff at Halston in 1428 seem to have been two chaplains and ten servants, including a miller, a warrener, a stabler, and a dairymaid.²⁴ These consumed the corn and hay tithes of Halston and of four townships in Ellesmere and Kinnerley.

Little evidence survives to illustrate the relations

¹ The assistance of Professor C. L. Tipton of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who supplied material from the Archives of the Knights Hospitallers at the Royal Malta Library, is gratefully acknowledged.

² Eyton, xi. 41-42; *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 16. The bounds given in the grant coincide with those of the later township of Halston. The topographical evidence is reserved for discussion in a later volume.

³ See p. 105.

⁴ S.P.L., Deeds 106.

⁵ Eyton, xi. 28, 372; cf. W. E. Lunt, *Valuation of Norwich*, 471.

⁶ L. B. Larking, *The Knights Hospitallers in England* (Camd. Soc. lxx), 38; Req. 2/66/88.

⁷ *Cal. Chan. Wts.* i. 45.

⁸ See W. Rees, *A History of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in Wales and on the Welsh Border* (Cardiff, 1947), map on p. 70.

⁹ *Ibid.* 63.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 576.

¹¹ Lunt, *Valuation of Norwich*, 468.

¹² Rees, *Order of St. John in Wales*, 66-67.

¹³ *Cal. Chan. R. Var.* 319-20.

¹⁴ S.R.O. 212, box 11C, St. John's ct. r. 1371.

¹⁵ This paragraph is based on Larking, *Knights Hospitallers in Eng.* 38-40.

¹⁶ The distinction between the two payments is obscure but, while *confraria* were levied by the order generally, *expedores* are found only on its Welsh estates. The word is thought to be the Latin form of the Welsh *ysbytywŷr* = Hospitallers (Rees, *Order of St. John in Wales*, 24). In 1284 the Hospitallers obtained a confirmation of the right they had enjoyed under the Welsh princes to the *amobyr* of their *expedores* and to a third of their goods at death: *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, p. 383; *Cal. Chan. R. Var.* 287-8.

¹⁷ This paragraph is based on S.R.O. 212, boxes 10A, 10C, 11C, St. John's ct. r. 1349-1448; *ibid.* boxes 10C, 73, reeve's accts. 1354-5, 1362-3; *ibid.* box 1, survey, 1366. Cf. *ibid.* box 1, Ellesmere hund. ct. r. 1348.

¹⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iv. 455.

¹⁹ T.S.A.S. xlvii. 83.

²⁰ S.P.L., Deeds 4028 (Halston steward's acct. 1427-8).

²¹ The tenant at Carno was a ringleader of Welsh rebels: *ibid.*

²² *Ibid.* In the mid 15th century Halston was reckoned one of the more wealthy preceptories in the English province (B. M. Add. MS. 17319, ff. 37-37v.) and an annual 'responson' of some £64 was usually due from the preceptor to the order, 1520-35: ex inf. Professor C. L. Tipton.

²³ S.P.L., Deeds 132.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 4028.

of Halston with neighbouring magnates. Gifts totalling £10 a year to royal officials and other lords to secure their goodwill were recorded in 1338.²⁵ The earl of March paid a visit in 1355²⁶ and fodder was bought in 1428 for the horses of Richard, Lord Strange, the lord of Ellesmere and Knockin,²⁷ with whom the Hospitallers seem to have been on somewhat uneasy terms. In 1430 they had to counter his claim to the assize of bread from their Ellesmere tenants²⁸ and in 1432 his servants were alleged to have burnt down the Halston tithe barns at Maesbrook.²⁹

It is unlikely that any preceptor resided at Halston in and after the later 15th century.³⁰ In 1535, when the whole estate was valued at £160 14s., a little more than in 1338, the domestic buildings were probably leased with the demesne, and manor courts were no longer being held here or at Ellesmere. Dolgynwal was leased, with the *confraria* of Caernarvonshire and Anglesey, to Robert ap Rees and all other *confraria* were leased to Rhys ap Owen who was styled 'frary clerk'.³¹

Richard Mytton, who in April 1539 was granted a five-year lease of the whole estate except Kinnerley rectory and Dolgynwal, was required to live at Halston, to provide hospitality, and to find a priest for the chapel.³² In 1543 the Halston demesne was granted by the Crown to John Sewster³³ and it was excluded from a new lease made to Mytton in 1545.³⁴ Sewster, however, sold Halston in 1544 to Alan Horde, who exchanged it with Mytton for lands in Warwickshire in 1551.³⁵ The manor of St. John in Ellesmere was granted to Thomas Onslow in 1545³⁶ and at the same time Carno and Tregynon were acquired by Rhys ap Morris.³⁷ Ellesmere rectory, Dolgynwal, Penmachno, Gwanas, and Llanwddyn were granted in 1560 to George Lee, who also obtained portions of the tithes of Kinnerley and Whittington.³⁸ Kinnerley rectory, the last portion of the estate to be disposed of, was granted later in the same year to Robert Davy and Henry Dunne.³⁹ Although a preceptor of Halston was appointed when the order was revived in England in 1558⁴⁰

there is no indication that this had any practical effect.

Apart from the fine timber-framed chapel, which probably dates from the earlier 15th century, there are no structural remains of the preceptory above ground. It is said to have stood to the west of the chapel⁴¹ and was presumably demolished c. 1690, when the present house was built on a more elevated site to the north. There are, however, a number of clearly artificial irregularities in the surface of the field in which the chapel stands, notably two rectangular ditched enclosures to the south.

PRECEPTORS OF HALSTON⁴²

Thomas, occurs 1239 and 1248.⁴³

Odo de Neneth, occurs 1294 and 1300.⁴⁴

Richard de Bachesworth, occurs 1330.⁴⁵

Philip de Luda, occurs 1338.⁴⁶

Walter of Kinnerley, occurs 1350 and 1362.⁴⁷

Robert of Normanton, occurs as *custos* 1367 and 1377.⁴⁸

Walter Grendon, appointed 1382, resigned 1415.⁴⁹

John Kilquyt, appointed 1415,⁵⁰ occurs 1417.⁵¹

John Etton, resigned 1420.⁵²

Walter Burley, appointed 1420,⁵³ died 1442.⁵⁴

William Bathcote, appointed 1442,⁵⁵ occurs until 1454.⁵⁶

Thomas West, appointed July 1454 but died soon afterwards.⁵⁷

John Langstrother, appointed Sept. 1454,⁵⁸ resigned 1470.⁵⁹

Augustus Middlemore, appointed 1470,⁶⁰ died 1471.⁶¹

John Kendall, appointed 1471,⁶² resigned 1482.⁶³

Stephen Lynde, appointed 1483.⁶⁴

Robert Dalison, occurs 1492–1501.⁶⁵

Roger Boydel, appointed 1506,⁶⁶ resigned 1523.⁶⁷

Giles Russell, appointed by July 1523.⁶⁸

Nicholas Roberts, appointed Aug. 1523.⁶⁹

George Aylmer, appointed Nov. 1523,⁷⁰ found to be insane and presumably removed from office, 1535.⁷¹

Richard Shelley, appointed 1558.⁷²

⁴⁷ S.R.O. 212, box 10A, St. John's ct. r. 1350; *ibid.* box 11C, St. John's ct. r. 1362; B.M. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 169v.

⁴⁸ S.R.O. 212, box 11C, St. John's ct. r. 1367; *T.S.A.S.* xlvii. 83.

⁴⁹ Archives of the Knights Hospitallers, Royal Malta Libr., Valetta, Cod. 321, f. 137v; *ibid.* 338, f. 128.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 338, f. 124v.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 340, f. 117.

⁵² *Ibid.* 345, f. 131v.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ N.L.W., MS. 9092, p. 15.

⁵⁵ Malta Cod. 355, f. 179.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 364, f. 117v.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 365, f. 116.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 365, f. 117v.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 379, ff. 140–141v.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* f. 144v.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* f. 148.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ *Ibid.* 388, ff. 134–134v.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* f. 135.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 391, ff. 100–100v.; *ibid.* 393, f. 109v. Presumably still preceptor of Halston at his death in 1504: *ex inf.* Professor C. L. Tipton.

⁶⁶ Malta Cod. 397, f. 138.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 410, ff. 180–180v.

⁶⁸ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (2), p. 1584; cf. *The Book of Deliberations of the Venerable Tongue of England, 1523–67*, ed. Sir H. P. Scicluna (Malta, 1949), 5.

⁶⁹ Malta Cod. 410, f. 180.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* f. 181.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 86, f. 2.

⁷² *Cal. Pat.* 1557–8, 313.

²⁵ Larking, *Knights Hospitallers in Eng.* 39–40.

²⁶ S.R.O. 212, box 11C, reeve's acct. 1354–5.

²⁷ S.P.L., Deeds 4028.

²⁸ S.R.O. 212, box 10A, St. John's ct. r. 1430.

²⁹ S.P.L., Deeds 139.

³⁰ Roger Boydel (preceptor 1506–23) may have lived at Halston. This was implied by a deponent in a tithe suit of 1570 but other deponents stated that the preceptory had been occupied by a succession of farmers: Req. 2/66/88.

³¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com), iv. 455–6.

³² S.P.L., Deeds 4002; S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/7262 m. 12d.

³³ E 318/20/983; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (2), p. 186; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, iii. 97–98.

³⁴ S.P.L., Deeds 4003; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), p. 683.

³⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), p. 506; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, iii. 98; S.P.L., Deeds 6177.

³⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), p. 229.

³⁷ *Ibid.* p. 232.

³⁸ E 318/45/2406; *Cal. Pat.* 1558–60, 273–4.

³⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1558–60, 276.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 1557–8, 313.

⁴¹ S.P.L., Deeds 6177. The domestic building may have adjoined the west end of the nave, where there is a 19th-century tower; cf. S. E. Rigold, 'Two Camerae of the Military Orders', *Arch. Jnl.* cxxii, 120.

⁴² Alan, c. 1195, and Ednyfed, n.d., appear in the list of preceptors in Rees, *Order of St. John in Wales*, 104, but no source is given.

⁴³ S.P.L., Deeds 106; Eyton, x. 372.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Chan. Wts.* i. 45; *Cal. Pat.* 1292–1301, 549.

⁴⁵ Eyton, x. 375.

⁴⁶ Larking, *Knights Hospitallers in Eng.* 40

HOUSES OF FRANCISCAN FRIARS

16. THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS OF BRIDGNORTH

OF the two Shropshire houses in the Franciscan custody of Worcester, Bridgnorth was almost certainly the first to be founded. In July 1244 Henry III provided 40s. from the issues of the bishopric of Lichfield for the fabric of their church¹ and three years later he allowed them to enclose a road to enlarge their site.² Building continued for a number of years: in 1257 the king provided six oaks from Shirlett Forest for the church,³ and, at about this date, their building operations led them to encroach on the River Severn. It was alleged in 1272 that they had taken stones and rubbish from the bank of the Severn and had thrown them into the river, 'whereby they have realized to themselves a piece of ground 150 feet long and 50 feet wide, and this they have enclosed'.⁴ The church itself had been consecrated before 1272, when a prisoner took sanctuary there,⁵ and timber granted by the king in 1282 was possibly for the conventual buildings.⁶

The convent stood outside the town walls on the west bank of the Severn between the river and Friar Street.⁷ There was probably no specific founder;⁸ the king's contribution was modest and the names of other contributors are not known. The first warden was Philip of London, who was the fifth novice to be admitted by Agnellus and a notable preacher.⁹ In 1290 Bishop Swinfield gave the friars 5s. to provide one pittance, which may indicate 15 friars in the house at that date.¹⁰ It seems to have been a relatively small house and bearers of obituary rolls called there more rarely than at the other Shropshire friaries.¹¹ Nevertheless the church was on a sufficient scale to have two bells, the larger of which weighed over 2 cwt.,¹² and some prominent families were associated with it. Nicholas of Pitchford and his wife received the benefit of fraternity in 1337,¹³ the Higford family were important benefactors,¹⁴ and Robert, Lord Hilton, entered the order there, probably at the end of his life, and was buried before the altar of St. Mary in the south part of the church.¹⁵

The house was never wealthy; at the Dissolution the brethren received only a few shillings in alms and depended for their livelihood on a service they held in the chapel of St. Syth on a bridge in the town.¹⁶ True to their rule they abstained from acquiring property and, apart from their own site with its orchard, valued at 15s. 6d., they received only 3s. in rents from two small crofts.¹⁷ They surrendered to the king in August 1538.¹⁸ The Bishop of Dover

described the house as the poorest he had seen, not worth 10s. a year and with the houses all falling down. Yet, in spite of the poverty in the houses of grey friars he had visited, he found many of them unwilling to change their habits and added, 'They be so close each to other that no man can come within them to know their hearts.'¹⁹ The inventory of goods at Bridgnorth bears out the comments in the bishop's letter: though most objects were old and worn all the essentials for the active celebration of divine service were there, including books and a pair of organs; elsewhere in the friary were the barest necessities for cooking and taking meals and no bedding at all remained.²⁰ There was poverty but not disorder, even though the buildings were dilapidated and the water conduit had broken down.

The property was first leased to Nicholas Holt²¹ and in 1544 was granted to John Beamont.²² In the 1720s it still retained 'some plain marks of its ancient magnificence'; some subterranean structures vaulted in stone, referred to at this time, appear to have been part of the domestic buildings.²³ The refectory, converted into an alehouse, was still standing in 1856, with its oak-panelled ceiling, stone fireplace, and stone pulpit in good preservation,²⁴ but within ten years it had been demolished to make way for a carpet factory. A reconstruction made by Clark-Maxwell indicates that the refectory stood to the north of the site and the church and graveyard to the south.²⁵

WARDENS

Philip of London, occurs c. 1244.²⁶

William Lawghton, occurs 1487 × 1525.²⁷

Dukes mentioned an impression of the warden's seal, attached to a deed of 1337.²⁸ Legend:

SIGILLUM GARDIANI FRATRUM BRUGIE

17. THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS OF SHREWSBURY

FRANCISCANS are heard of in Shrewsbury in 1245, a year after the beginnings of the community in Bridgnorth. They settled, as many friars did, on the cheaper land just outside the town walls, saving expense by incorporating the existing walls into their precinct boundary;¹ the site provided for them was on the bank of the Severn west of the English Bridge. In October 1245 Henry III ordered the sheriff and the Shrewsbury bailiffs to assign a place to the friars

probably Robert de Hilton (I), d. 1309 × 11: *Complete Peerage*, vii. 19.

¹⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), p. 14; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. ix. 118-25. ¹⁷ *S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/7444 m. 27*.

¹⁸ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), p. 14. ¹⁹ *Ibid.* 16-17.

²⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. v. 378-9.

²¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 557.

²² *Ibid.* xix (1), p. 128; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 59.

²³ Cox, *Magna Britannia*, 693-4.

²⁴ G. Bellett, *Antiquities of Bridgnorth* (1856), 88.

²⁵ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 63.

²⁶ Eccleston, *Tractatus*, ed. Little, 15.

²⁷ Staffs. R.O., D. 593/0/2/16 (dateable by refs. to Blounts of Kinlet).

²⁸ Dukes, *Antiq. Salop.* App., p. xli. He also erroneously attributed to the Bridgnorth Franciscans the seal of the Dominicans of Bruges.

¹ Martin, *Franciscan Architecture*, 8, 247.

¹ *Cal. Lib.* 1240-5, 253.

² *Close R.* 1242-7, 517.

³ *Ibid.* 1256-9, 94.

⁴ Eyton, i. 352.

⁵ *Ibid.* 350-2.

⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, 157.

⁷ For plans see W. G. Clark-Maxwell, 'The Grey Friars of Bridgnorth', *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 49-66.

⁸ Cf. Eyton, i. 351.

⁹ Thomas de Eccleston, *Tractatus de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam*, ed. A. G. Little (Manchester, 1951), 15.

¹⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 51; *Household Roll of Ric. de Swinfield* (Camd. Soc. lix), 151-2.

¹¹ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 56.

¹² A. R. Martin, *Franciscan Architecture in England* (Manchester, 1937), 21, 210.

¹³ Dukes, *Antiq. Salop.* App., p. xli; cf. *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 52-3.

¹⁴ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 53-54.

¹⁵ *Monumenta Franciscana* (Rolls Ser.), i. 541. This was

minor, suitable for building a church and establishing their house.² Early in November he provided 50 loads of lime for their work³ and in July 1246 he allowed them to have the town wall by their house heightened and a gate made to give them easy access to the town.⁴ For the next five years royal gifts in materials and money followed for the purchase of their land.⁵ In 1267 they received permission to enlarge their gate in the town wall so that carts could pass through it.⁶

Eccleston has described the early days of the house. The king gave the site, the burgess Richard Pride built a church, and one Laurence Cox provided other offices. But the gifts were too lavish and the provincial minister, William of Nottingham, 'out of zeal for poverty', ordered the donor to replace the stone walls of the dormitory with mud walls, which he did 'with wonderful devotion and sweetness and very great expense'.⁷ Their first warden, Martin of Barton, who had previously been warden of York, used to relate with glee how they had lived simply, drinking dregs of beer mixed with water.⁸ The order's rejection of property was respected in the earliest grants; the king gave the land for the use of the friars, presumably retaining the ownership himself,⁹ and a grant of £25 to 'acquit' a place for their own use was made through their proctor, the *interposita persona* allowed by their statutes.¹⁰ Later some of the stricter statutes were relaxed; larger churches were necessary in northern countries where out-of-doors preaching was frequently impracticable; numbers increased, guests were accommodated, and more ample building in stone was permitted.¹¹ The grey friars of Shrewsbury followed the general trend and building was in progress in the late 14th century. Through the good offices of John de Charlton (III), lord of Powys, they obtained the use of a stone quarry near their house in 1371.¹² There is, however, no positive evidence to support the tradition that the fine Jesse window commemorating John de Charlton (I), now in St. Mary's church, was originally in the grey friars' church.¹³ The fact that John de Charlton (I) and his wife Hawise were buried in their church¹⁴ proves nothing: if it was as spacious as many Franciscan churches of comparable importance it could have accommodated such a window, but elaborate painted-glass windows were discouraged by the statutes of the order.¹⁵ Surviving stone and timber-framed buildings show that there was further substantial rebuilding of the principal offices in the early 16th century.¹⁶

At the Dissolution the site comprised only three

or four acres of arable land, including a walnut orchard, and the friars had no rents.¹⁷ The land was liable to flooding and during severe floods in August 1420 water rose in the church to a height of eight feet and more.¹⁸ There is no evidence that the original site was enlarged at any time, except by modest purprestures on both sides of the Severn, the exact nature and purpose of which is not clear.¹⁹ The friars were charged with obstructing the water-course at the Wyle in 1382²⁰ and at Coleham c. 1389.²¹ In 1440 there was a more explicit charge that they had made a purpresture in the waters of the river at the Wyle and annexed new land to their site, deflecting the stream so that it damaged the town wall and the bridge.²² Three years later they were driving stakes into the river on the Coleham side to enlarge their land.²³ These activities may have been connected with the drainage of their site or with their fisheries. Even though they supplemented the produce of their garden and orchard with fish caught in the river, as repeated prosecutions for erecting fish-weirs show,²⁴ they must have lived chiefly on alms and gifts of the faithful,²⁵ which included bequests to support masses for the dead and for funeral expenses. Thus the London grocer Robert Gryme (d. 1476), directing that he should be buried beside his father in the church of the friars minor, provided £2 for his burial, 20d. to every priest, and 12d. to every novice.²⁶ Their services as preachers and confessors might be unpaid, but they attracted gifts, like the gallon of wine given to Dr. Smith in 1520 after he had preached in St. Chad's.²⁷ Their work as confessors also brought them into contact with the highest in the land, though not always to their profit. When Queen Joan, widow of Henry IV, was arrested in 1419 on charges of witchcraft and sorcery, her confessor, John Randolph of the friars minor of Shrewsbury, who had some of her valuables in safe keeping,²⁸ was implicated with her and sent to the Tower.²⁹ Normally they were on good terms with the townspeople and, apart from bequests from individuals, the burgesses at times contributed collectively to the needs of the house. In 1520 the corporation granted 10 marks towards the repair of the granary.³⁰ William Duffield, warden at about this time, who had found the house in a dilapidated condition and was responsible for much of the rebuilding, petitioned again in 1529 for the allocation of some of the burgess fees towards necessary repairs; the corporation granted 40s. and the commonalty 33s. 4d.³¹

Numbers in most Franciscan houses fluctuated

² *Close R.* 1242-7, 367.

³ *Cal. Lib.* 1245-51, 4.

⁴ *Close R.* 1242-7, 445.

⁵ *Ibid.* 392; *ibid.* 1247-51, 435; *Cal. Lib.* 1245-51, 82, 131, 231.

⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, 113.

⁷ Eccleston, *Tractatus*, ed. Little, 23.

⁸ *Ibid.* 7; A. G. Little, *Studies in Early Franciscan History* (Manchester, 1917), 5.

⁹ *Ibid.* 7.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 33-34.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 69-70, 75; Martin, *Franciscan Architecture*, 10-12, 16.

¹² Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 461-2.

¹³ Cf. *ibid.* ii. 460-1. The glass was moved in 1790 from Old St. Chad's, but had originally come from another church.

¹⁴ *Complete Peerage*, iii. 160. Roger, Earl of March, was buried in the friars' church in 1330: *ibid.* viii. 441.

¹⁵ Little, *Studies in Early Franciscan History*, 67.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 4-6; A. T. Gaydon, 'St. Julian's Friars', *Shrop-*

shire News Letter, Dec. 1967, 20-24.

¹⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii(2), pp. 32-33; S.C.6/Hen. VIII/7444 m. 29; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xii. 82-83.

¹⁸ Bodl. MS. Rawl. D 1225, f. 89v.

¹⁹ Cf. similar purprestures by the grey friars of Bridgnorth and the black friars of Shrewsbury. See pp. 88, 92.

²⁰ *Shrews. boro. rec.* 784 (ct. r. 1382).

²¹ *Ibid.* 798 (ct. r. c. 1389).

²² *Ibid.* 851 (ct. r. 1440).

²³ *Ibid.* 857 (ct. r. 1443).

²⁴ *Ibid.* 837 (ct. r. 1431-2).

²⁵ Cf. *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xii. 79.

²⁶ *Ibid.*; Martin, *Franciscan Architecture*, 248.

²⁷ *Shrews. boro. rec.* 450 (bailiffs' acct. 1520-1).

²⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1416-22, 271.

²⁹ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xii. 80.

³⁰ *Hist. MSS. Com. 15th Rep. App. X*, 32.

³¹ *Shrews. boro. rec.* 2617 (petition, n.d.); *ibid.* 75 (assembly bk. 1526-32); cf. Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 463.

from year to year because of the mobility of the friars within their province and there is no evidence for the size of the Shrewsbury convent. Names in ordination lists show that some friars were recruited locally,³² and some remained for long periods in the same house. In 1463 the general of the order granted to Richard FitzJohn, a friar who had lived laudably and piously for many years in the convent of Shrewsbury and was broken with age and very weak in sight, the right to occupy for life a chamber with a cell, fireplace, and garden in the convent.³³ Although in principle wardens were appointed annually, re-election for several consecutive years was possible. Some were men of learning and repute. William Duffield was licensed to preach in the diocese of Hereford in 1525 and an indulgence of 40 days was granted to all who came to hear him.³⁴ In 1533 he was appointed suffragan to the Bishop of St. Asaph.³⁵

The last phase of the house shows it in good order. When the Bishop of Dover came to Shrewsbury in August 1538, he found the friars with few chattels, no rents, and no jewels but a cross of white plate and a little chalice; nevertheless they had 'a proper house' and there was a table of alabaster on the high altar and a fair old lectern of timber.³⁶ In his report he noted that the friars had many favourers in the neighbourhood.³⁷ The grey friars, nevertheless, surrendered by common consent and their house was put into the hands of the borough bailiffs.³⁸ After being leased to William Penson in 1541³⁹ it was granted in 1544 to Richard Andrews,⁴⁰ who sold it almost immediately to the Shrewsbury draper Roger Pope.⁴¹

Some remains of an early-16th-century building, which may have been the frater on the south side

of the cloister,⁴² survive on the river bank near Greyfriars Bridge. The building has long been divided into tenements and was apparently re-roofed to provide attic bedrooms. It was originally single-storied on the north side but to the south, where the ground falls away to the river, it stands on a basement. Substantial parts of both north and south walls, constructed of local red sandstone, remain. Medieval features include a buttress, a doorway, and several window openings; the most complete window has a depressed arch and is of three lights with cusped interlacing tracery. A carved beam, said to survive above the ground floor of one of the cottages,⁴³ had been covered up by 1969. A timber-framed building of the early 16th century, which formed a western continuation of the stone range, was demolished in 1967-9. It incorporated a long, unheated, first-floor room which may have been a dormitory.⁴⁴ The rooms mentioned in the 1538 inventory were upper and lower vestry, kitchen, hall, chamber (probably either the warden's chamber or the dormitory), and frater;⁴⁵ but these inventories rarely enumerate all rooms. Part of the precinct walls could still be traced in the adjoining meadow in 1825.⁴⁶

WARDENS

Martin of Barton, occurs c. 1245.⁴⁷

Thomas Godbert, occurs 1342.⁴⁸

Thomas Francis, occurs 1516.⁴⁹

John Harris, occurs 1519.⁵⁰

William Duffield, occurs between 1525 and 1529.⁵¹

No seal known.

HOUSE OF DOMINICAN FRIARS

18. THE DOMINICAN FRIARS OF SHREWSBURY

A LITTLE before 1232, probably in obedience to an order of the provincial chapter held in 1230 at Oxford, a community of Dominican Friars settled in Shrewsbury.¹ Their earliest known benefactor was the king: he visited Shrewsbury in May 1232 and the friars secured shortly afterwards a grant of 30 oak trees and the stone which lay in the Severn under the bailey of Shrewsbury castle to build their church.² They were the first friars to reach Shropshire and were certainly welcomed with gifts by local benefactors, though traditions about their 'founders' current in the 16th century are confused and un-

reliable. Camden's statement that one of the Charltons was their founder and that Richard, burgess of Shrewsbury, built their church³ may arise from confusion with certain benefactors of the Franciscans.⁴ There is more substance to Leland's assertion that it was of 'Lady Genevil's foundation';⁵ Maud, granddaughter and coheir of Walter de Lacy, may have been a benefactress about 1250 before her marriage to Geoffrey de Geneville, and her descendants in the 14th and 15th centuries certainly made gifts to the house.⁶ But there was probably no formal founder.

Royal gifts and favours continued, particularly during the thirty years when the friars were completing their essential buildings and then enlarging

³² *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xii. 78.

³³ *Cal. Papal Regs.* xii. 183-4.

³⁴ *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 175.

³⁵ J. R. Moorman, *The Grey Friars in Cambridge*, 172-3.

³⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. v. 385-6.

³⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), p. 67.

³⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 32-33.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* xviii (1), p. 529.

⁴² Martin, *Franciscan Architecture*, p. 249, plate 27a;

Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 464, plate facing p. 460.

⁴³ *Ex. inf. the tenant.*

⁴⁴ *Shropshire News Letter*, Dec. 1967, pp. 20-24.

⁴⁵ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. v. 385-6.

⁴⁶ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 464; cf. below, plate facing p. 113.

⁴⁷ Eccleston, *Tractatus*, ed. Little, 7.

⁴⁸ *Shrews. boro. rec.* 778 (ct. r. 1342).

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 1793 (ct. bk. 1512-28).

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ *Hist. MSS. Com. 15th Rep. App. X*, 33; *Shrews. boro. rec.* 2617 (petition, n.d.).

¹ C. F. R. Palmer, 'The Friar-Preachers, or Blackfriars of Shrewsbury', *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 73-82, reprinted in *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] ix. 251-66.

² *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 73; *Close R.* 1231-4, 67. The date 1222, given in Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 444, is due to a misreading of '6 Henry III' for '16 Henry III'.

³ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 73.

⁴ See p. 90.

⁵ Leland, *Itin.*, ed. Toulmin Smith, ii. 82.

⁶ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 73, 77-78; Owen and Blakeway *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 445.

their site and extending their precinct wall. The house stood outside the town walls on the bank of the Severn, between St. Mary's Water Lane and the English Bridge.⁷ In 1241-2 the friars received permission to join their precinct wall to the town wall⁸ and during the rebuilding of the town walls Henry III ordered the bailiffs and sheriff to give the friars two hundred cartloads of the surplus stone⁹ and a hundred loads of lime from the lime kilns under the Wrekin.¹⁰ He also provided 10 marks in 1244 for the church fabric.¹¹ The town too gave money for the buildings: £3 13s. was paid in September and October 1259.¹² The ground sloped sharply down from the town to the convent and when the friars complained in 1258 that a lane running under their church from the north caused flooding in times of heavy rain they were permitted to have it stopped up.¹³ Shortly afterwards they extended their site towards the English Bridge¹⁴ and secured royal permission to approve their property in the waters of the river itself. They appear to have built some kind of embankment to protect their site on the riverside and this brought them into conflict with the monks of Shrewsbury Abbey, who destroyed a stank which the friars had made in the river. A compromise agreement between the parties in 1265 seems to have been completely superseded in 1269 when, at the instance of Prince Edward, the king confirmed all the friars' claims to land which they had been able to acquire on the Severn.¹⁵ Relations with their other ecclesiastical neighbours, the dean and canons of St. Mary's, appear to have been better. In 1263 the latter granted them a garden outside the town walls to round off their site, for which Andrew, lord of Willey, agreed to pay St. Mary's an annual rent of 6s. 8d.¹⁶ After this date only minor enlargements took place. In 1346 the friars acquired and enclosed with a wall a small plot of ground by their churchyard.¹⁷ Some of their land lay within the town walls and in 1380 they were allowed to have a postern in the wall for their private use to join the two parts of their property.¹⁸ They appear to have had difficulty in procuring a satisfactory water supply from within the town and finally sought one across the river. In 1365 royal permission was given for them to acquire a small plot of land in a field by Monk-moor wood, where there was a well called 'Flegwell', and to build a well-house and conduit.¹⁹ At the Dissolution the site itself, including an orchard (4 a.), the churchyard (one rood) and half a rood west of the church, was valued at 20s.; they had in addition a little town property, rented for 14s. 4d.²⁰

The house was of some importance and the pro-

vincial chapter of the order met there in 1299 and 1345.²¹ As in all Dominican houses, the priors were elected annually, though re-election was not uncommon.²² Only a few of their names are known; one at least, John Richard, was a preacher of note, who preached before Richard II in 1383, 1393, and 1396²³ and was prior in 1399.²⁴ All the evidence suggests that the house maintained good discipline and enjoyed the favour of wealthy and powerful patrons to the last. The descendants of Maud de Geneville included Joan, Countess of March, whose daughter Catherine, Countess of Warwick, bequeathed £20 to the Dominicans of Shrewsbury in 1369.²⁵ Among royal visitors was Henry, Prince of Wales, who heard mass in the church on several occasions when he stayed in Shrewsbury during the Percy rebellion.²⁶ Edward, Earl of March, kept Christmas in the friary in 1460, just before he seized the throne, and the borough bailiffs provided a pipe of ale 'for the honour of the town'.²⁷ Edward may have had a special regard for the house, for in 1473 he sent Queen Elizabeth to the friars' guest-house for the birth of their second son.²⁸ Inevitably there was some minor friction with the town. In 1431-2 the friars were accused of keeping ferrets and setting snares for rabbits within the liberties of the town and of enclosing a parcel of common land at the end of St. Mary's church.²⁹ They were seriously inconvenienced by the garbage thrown out by the townspeople and carried into their church by pigs; they appealed to the Prince of Wales c. 1480, and secured a letter from him demanding a remedy.³⁰ From time to time the corporation made grants to the friars: in 1531 the borough chamberlain was ordered to pursue the debts of the town and grant the friars preachers 40s. of such debts as could be recovered.³¹ If the Dominicans received less from the corporation than the other two houses of friars at this time it was probably because their house was more prosperous and their need less. The first convent of friars to be established in Shropshire, it was also the last to go, for it was the only one of them able to resist the royal commissioners by refusing to surrender in August 1538. The Bishop of Dover, writing to Cromwell on 13 August, stressed that he had no commission to suppress any house and dared suppress none but those that gave their houses into the king's hands for poverty: he had left the black friars of Shrewsbury standing because he could find no cause for them to give up. He had therefore given certain injunctions, examined their accounts and left them to keep good order.³² On 23 August he reported that great suit would be made to Cromwell for the

⁷ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 73-74.

⁸ *Close R.* 1237-42, 402. When the height of the town wall was raised to 8 feet in 1279 the height of the friars' gate was also raised: *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, 544.

⁹ *Close R.* 1237-42, 403.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*; *Cal. Lib.* 1245-51, 4. An earlier gift of 30 quarters of lime failed to materialize: *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 74.

¹¹ *Cal. Lib.* 1240-5, 253.

¹² Shrews. boro. rec. 305 (bailiffs' acct. 1259-60); *Hist. MSS. Com. 15th Rep. App. X*, 26.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1247-58, 642; 1266-72, 321.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 1258-66, 261.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 1266-72, 321. The agreement between the monks and friars (N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 399) is printed, but misinterpreted, in Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 447 n. There is a full account in *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 75-76.

¹⁶ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 75; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 53-54.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1345-8, 129.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 1377-81, 463.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 1364-7, 159.

²⁰ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/7444 m. 29.

²¹ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 77; G. R. Galbraith, *Constitution of the Dominican Order* (Manchester, 1925), 264.

²² See p. 93.

²³ Shrews. boro. rec. 806 (ct. r. 1399).

²⁴ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 77-78.

²⁵ Shrews. boro. rec. 899 (bailiffs' acct. 1460-1).

²⁶ *Ibid.* 78. ²⁷ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 79. The tradition (*ibid.*) that their third son was born there is wrong: Cora L. Schofield, *Life and Reign of Edw. the Fourth*, ii. 210 n. 5.

²⁸ Shrews. boro. rec. 837 (ct. r. 1431-2).

²⁹ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 79-80.

³⁰ Shrews. boro. rec. 75 (assembly bk. 1521-30).

³¹ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 80-81; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), pp. 32-33.

continuance of the house and on 27 August he was openly urging suppression.³³ He had his wish before Michaelmas; in October the superfluous buildings were pulled down and the materials sold for £23 14s. 2d. The debts of the community for victuals and other articles amounted to only 64s.³⁴ The site was leased to William Penson in 1541³⁵ and granted to Richard Andrews in 1543.³⁶ The church was evidently a large one with a substantial steeple, for one of the two bells weighed 6 cwt. and the other 1 cwt.³⁷ In 1610 Speed described the site as bare, except for a single dwelling-house between the town wall and the river, and this too disappeared in time. In 1823, when the site of the convent was levelled to build a new wharf, the foundations of three chambers were exposed: all were 31 feet long, one being 20 feet and another 18 feet wide. Masonry remains found at this time included many fragments of mullions, said to be of a very handsome late Gothic style, and many

small, elegant, octagonal pillars.³⁸ There are no traces of the house above ground.

PRIORS

Gregory of Shrewsbury, occurs 1325.³⁹
 John Richard, occurs 1399.⁴⁰
 William Peplow, occurs 1407–8.⁴¹
 William Eyre, occurs 1451–2.⁴²
 Edmund Bewno, occurs 1473.⁴³
 Robert Ellesmere, occurs 1484.⁴⁴
 Richard Roc, occurs 1495.⁴⁵
 Roger, occurs 1508–10.⁴⁶
 Roger Fenemere, occurs 1513, 1514, 1519, 1524, 1527.⁴⁷
 John Eynesworth, occurs 1534, 1537.⁴⁸

No seal known.

HOUSE OF CARMELITE FRIARS

19. THE CARMELITE FRIARS OF LUDLOW

THE Carmelites were the last of the four chief orders of friars to reach Shropshire. They were established at Ludlow in 1350 by Sir Laurence of Ludlow,¹ grandson of the great wool merchant of Edward I's reign² and lord of Stokesay Castle, who then obtained licence to grant a messuage in Ludlow to the Carmelite order to build a habitation for the friars there.³ Building began at once: ordinations of Carmelite friars from Ludlow begin in December 1352⁴ and in 1358 the prior and three brethren of the house were licensed to hear confessions in the diocese of Hereford.⁵ When Laurence died in November 1353 the building of the church was sufficiently far advanced for his body to be buried in the sanctuary,⁶ though later evidence suggests that the church was still far from complete. The site was enlarged at this time: in 1355 the prior and brethren were pardoned for having acquired seven further messuages or burgages adjoining their holding without licence and pulling down houses to clear the site for occupation.⁷ After the funeral of Laurence of Ludlow an agreement was reached with the Rector of Ludlow that any bodies buried by the Carmelites should first be brought to the parish church and the

offerings given to the rector;⁸ apart from this dispute relations with the secular clergy seem to have been good.

The convent stood at the northern end of the suburb outside Corvegate on a site later occupied by the cemetery of St. Leonard's church. It probably adjoined the medieval chapel of St. Leonard, maintained by the Hospitallers of Dinmore;⁹ Laurence of Ludlow had held this site from them¹⁰ and the Carmelites continued to pay a rent of 5s. to the preceptory of Dinmore until the Dissolution.¹¹ Building apparently progressed slowly after the founder's death. A will of 1381, whereby William Pope of Ludlow left 20s. for the building of the 'new church of the Carmelite brethren in Ludlow'¹² implies that it was still incomplete. In 1399 James Burley left £4 towards the building of a new chapel in the Carmelite church, to which the bones of members of his family buried there might be transferred.¹³ Early in the 15th century the church was either greatly enlarged or completely rebuilt; a papal indulgence of 1420 granted remission of penance to those who should visit and give alms on certain feasts for the fabric of the church, which had lately begun to be built.¹⁴ A note in a Hereford bishop's register attributed the building of the church to Bishop Robert Mascall, himself a Carmelite, who

³³ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 81; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), p. 78.

³⁴ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 81–82.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 82; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvii. p. 697.

³⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (i), p. 529.

³⁷ *The Reliquary*, xxvi. 81.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 82; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 451; cf. J. A. Morris, 'The Stone House near St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury', *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. ix. 249–51. There is a ground plan in S.P.L., H. W. Adnitt, 'Shrewsbury Illustrated', vol. v. 290, and drawings of tiles found on the site in Bodl. MS. Top. Salop. C2, f. 19.

³⁹ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, f. 4v.

⁴⁰ Shrews. boro. rec. 806 (ct. r. Aug. 1399).

⁴¹ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/7, ff. 195, 197, 198. Licensed to hear confessions several times between 1404 and 1413, he had been prior at Newcastle (Staffs.) in 1406.

⁴² Shrews. boro. rec. 882 (ct. r. 1451–2).

⁴³ Staffs. R.O., D. 593/C/1/1, calling him 'sacre sciencie inceptor'. See Emden, *Oxf.* i. 185.

⁴⁴ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 449.

⁴⁵ Shrews. boro. rec. 1792 (ct. bk. 1487–1512).

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 1793 (ct. bk. 1512–28).

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 1795 (ct. bk. 1528–42).

¹ For his career see H. T. Weyman, 'Shropshire members of Parliament', *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. x. 162–4.

² Cf. Eileen Power, *The Wool Trade in English Medieval History* (1941), 112–13.

³ *Cal. Pat.* 1348–50, 462; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 213.

⁴ *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 589.

⁵ *Reg. L. Charlton* (C. & Y.S.), 62.

⁶ *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 195–6.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1354–8, 299; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, p. 65.

⁸ *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 195–6.

⁹ *Cf. Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 69. The late-12th-century arch in Linney Lane thought by Oliver Baker to have been part of the friary may have been part of St. Leonard's chapel; it is too early in date for the Carmelite house: O. Baker, *Ludlow* (1888), 57.

¹⁰ C 143/295/1. ¹¹ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/7444 m. 29.

¹² *Reg. J. Gilbert* (C. & Y.S.), 23.

¹³ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vi. 239.

¹⁴ *Cal. Papal Regs.* vii. 152.

died in 1416;¹⁵ he was perhaps responsible for the choir and presbytery.¹⁶ The house was sizeable by this time; a provincial chapter met at Ludlow in 1416.¹⁷ The completed church was, in the words of Leland, who saw it just after the suppression, a 'fair and costly thing'¹⁸ with the spacious proportions of so many friars' churches; at that time it had three bells in its steeple and a choir 'well stalled round about'.¹⁹

When the Carmelite friars first came to England they still cherished the traditions of the earlier, eremitical phase of the order in Palestine. But the constitutions of the order were revised c. 1250 and modelled very closely on those of the Dominicans.²⁰ The emphasis after that date was on study and preaching; houses were established only in towns and *studia generalia* were appointed. To this second phase the Ludlow house belonged. In its heyday, in the late 14th and early 15th centuries, it produced a number of learned and distinguished men. Robert Mascall, Bishop of Hereford from 1404 and confessor to Henry IV, was a Carmelite of Ludlow and left his body to be buried there.²¹ David Chirbury, who entered the order at the Ludlow convent, was a lector in theology at Oxford with a reputation for deep learning, exemplary life, and energetic preaching; he became Bishop of Dromore in 1431 and in his will bequeathed all his books to the Carmelites of Ludlow.²² John Stanbury, the Carmelite Bishop of Bangor (1448) and Hereford (1453), was less closely connected with the Ludlow house, though he bequeathed 40s. to the brethren there to keep his obit²³ and died there in 1474.²⁴

The house suffered when Lancastrian soldiers sacked the town of Ludlow in 1459.²⁵ They plundered the house of all its furniture and the friars of their utensils and other goods, reducing them to such poverty that, it was claimed, they could scarcely support themselves, let alone repair their buildings. With the help of Edward IV²⁶ they secured a papal indulgence for all who should visit and give alms for the restoration and completion of the house and church; the Pope also licensed the prior to appoint for 20 years as many confessors, regular and secular, as he considered necessary.²⁷ The house was sufficiently restored for the provincial chapter to be held there in 1469.²⁸

The Carmelite order experienced many troubles in the later 15th century, but there is little evidence of conditions at Ludlow in this period. A papal dispensation was granted to a Carmelite prior of Ludlow to hold a benefice²⁹ but this example on its

own does not amount to evidence of financial need. The master-general of the order came to Ludlow in 1505, during a visitation of the English province, and made one or two routine appointments; his only disciplinary action was to restore a friar who had apparently been suspended for pawning a chalice.³⁰ The brethren were involved in two or three cases of debt and one case of assault in the 1520s,³¹ but there is no real substantiation for the charge of Thomas Vernon that the rule was badly kept: he was in any case an interested party since he was anxious to have the property for his own use.³² The inventory of 1538³³ shows the community well supplied with vestments of velvet, silk, and damask, including vestments for requiem masses. There were three wooden pews in the nave, an unusual luxury in a friars' church; furnishings are listed for the infirmary, buttery and kitchen, prior's chamber, an upper chamber and other chambers, as well as the choir, church, and two sacristies. An alabaster tomb in the church was possibly that of Robert Mascall. Although plate and an old velvet cope, worth altogether £7 5s. 6d., had been pledged the brethren still had a chalice and cross weighing 71 oz.; they had tried to save some of their other plate by hiding it in a ditch.³⁴ The five brethren remaining in the house surrendered to the Crown in August 1538.³⁵ The site was subsequently valued at £1 17s. 8d.; the brethren had besides this only 2 tenements and 2 burgages.³⁶ It was granted in 1540 to Thomas Vernon,³⁷ who could claim that it had been founded by his ancestors.

The burgesses of Ludlow obtained many loads of stone from the Ludlow friaries in the following years,³⁸ but there were still considerable remains of the Carmelite house when its purchaser, Charles Foxe of Bromfield, founded an almshouse on the site in the 1590s.³⁹ Part of the church, possibly the choir, served as the almshouse chapel and Foxe gave two bells that he had in his cellar to be hung in the steeple, but by the mid 18th century the property had become so ruinous that falling tiles were a threat to passers-by and the roof was taken down. The walls remained standing until the end of the century, but nothing remained thereafter except a few carved stones in the wall of St. Leonard's churchyard.⁴⁰

PRIORS

Stephen of Oxford, occurs 1358.⁴¹

Richard Auger, occurs 1405.⁴²

¹⁵ *Reg. J. Gilbert* (C. & Y.S.), 127.

¹⁶ A statement in a Hereford *martyrologium* that Mascall built the choir and presbytery of the Carmelites at London may possibly be an error for Ludlow: *Reg. R. Mascall* (C. & Y.S.), p. iv.

¹⁷ J. Bale in Bodl. MS. Bodley 73, f. 81.

¹⁸ Leland, *Itin.*, ed. Toulmin Smith, ii. 77.

¹⁹ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. v. 381.

²⁰ Knowles, *Religious Orders*, i. 196-7.

²¹ Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 1239; cf. J. Bale in B.M. Harl. MS. 3838, ff. 34, 90v.

²² Emden, *Oxf.* i. 404.

²³ *Reg. J. Stanbury* (C. & Y.S.), p. iv.

²⁴ Emden, *Oxf.* iii. 1755-6.

²⁵ Cf. T. Wright, *Hist. Ludlow* (1852), 290-1.

²⁶ Cf. *ibid.* 315-18.

²⁷ *Cal. Papal Regs.* xii. 425.

²⁸ R. du Boulay, 'The quarrel between the Carmelite friars and the secular clergy of London, 1464-68', *Jnl. of Eccl. Hist.* vi. 167.

²⁹ *Cal. Papal Regs.* xiii. 729.

³⁰ *Acta Petri Terrasse*, ed. B. Zimmerman (Rome, 1931), 26.

³¹ S.R.O. 356, box 420, Ludlow bailiffs' acct. 1519-20.

³² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), p. 473. The letter does not specify which of the two Ludlow friaries is meant, but it includes Thomas Vernon's petition to receive 'the said friar house' and he later received that of the Carmelites.

³³ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. v. 380-3.

³⁴ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), p. 473.

³⁵ *Ibid.* xiii (2), p. 68.

³⁶ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/7444 m. 29.

³⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 567.

³⁸ S.R.O. 356, box 421, acct. c. 1576; box 422, acct. 1540-1, 1546-7; box 423, acct. 1555-9.

³⁹ *3rd Rep. Com. Char. H.C.* 5, p. 289 (1820), iv.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* pp. 289-90; O. Baker, *Ludlow* (1888), 72-73.

⁴¹ *Reg. L. Charlton* (C. & Y.S.), 62.

⁴² *Reg. R. Mascall* (C. & Y.S.), 11.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES

Nicholas, occurs 1467.⁴³

Walter Dyer, occurs 1480.⁴⁴

George Gregory, occurs Mar. 1520.⁴⁵

Richard Wyllet, occurs Dec. 1520.⁴⁶

Thomas Walker, occurs 1526.⁴⁷

John Bliss, occurs 1527.⁴⁸

Thomas Shepey, occurs 1532.⁴⁹

Thomas Capper, occurs 1537.⁵⁰

No seal known.

HOUSES OF AUSTIN FRIARS

20. THE AUSTIN FRIARS OF LUDLOW

SOME years after the foundation of Woodhouse¹ a community of Austin friars was established a few miles away in Ludlow, just outside the Galford Gate. Capgrave assigns the building of their house to 1254² and this is borne out by architectural evidence.³ It is not known who helped their settlement. One of their earliest benefactors was Brian of Brampton, lord of Kinlet, who had a letter of confraternity from the provincial chapter in 1279, but he was remembered for his help in alleviating the poverty of the brethren and enlarging their house, not for founding it.⁴ His family was allied by marriage to the Turbervilles, traditionally associated with the foundation of Woodhouse.⁵ There may have been some benefactions from the Beauchamp family also; some 14th-century tiles found on the priory site were decorated with the Beauchamp arms.⁶ At the time of the establishment of the friars Ludlow was a growing market town with only one parish church: their help was probably welcome and there is no record of any difficulties with the secular clergy. In 1290 Bishop Swinfield gave them a pittance of 4s., which possibly indicates a community of 12 friars, and in 1299 he successfully denounced a violation of sanctuary there.⁷ They received sufficient support for the extension of their property and the enlargement of their buildings: in 1284 they were licensed to enclose a lane by their property between Old Street and Galford,⁸ and in 1326 they acquired 2½ acres of meadow south of their site.⁹ Fragments of some sedilia with ball-flower pattern indicate that building was not finished before 1340.¹⁰ The church when completed was a spacious building with nave and north aisle together measuring 90 feet by 50 feet and a smaller choir 70 feet by 30 feet.¹¹ Between choir and nave was a multiangular enclosure, which probably corresponded to the 'walking place' in other friars' churches.¹² Usually the steeple was erected over this space; since at Ludlow there was a tower at the north-east corner of the choir the two larger bells may have been placed there.¹³ The cloister lay south of the nave, measuring 110 feet by

70 feet, and was surrounded by substantial buildings.

Of the internal life of the priory little is known. Different groups of Austin friars wore black, white, or occasionally grey habits; those at Ludlow appear to have worn black.¹⁴ The house was important enough for at least one provincial chapter to have been held there, in 1426.¹⁵ There may have been a falling off in prosperity after the town was sacked by the Lancastrians in 1459, when some churches suffered,¹⁶ but the town records for the early 16th century reveal only one or two actions for debt and a few affrays: there is no sign of serious poverty or disorder.¹⁷ Some evidence for the condition of the house in the later Middle Ages comes from the Dissolution records. The friars of Ludlow, like other groups of Tuscan hermits, held property communally and their gardens, orchards, and meadows, extending to over 12 acres, were then leased for £4 16s. 4d. Their moveables were meagre but they may have succeeded in hiding or selling property in advance. The choir had newly-built stalls and there were two fair bells and a little bell in the steeple. One chalice and a copper cross, which was in pledge, were valued at £6 14s. 1d. The inventory seems incomplete: only the sacristy, choir, hall, buttery, and kitchen are mentioned yet the ground-plan of the house reveals more than a dozen rooms with a staircase to an upper floor.¹⁸ If the other parts of the convent stood bare and empty much must have been sold before the arrival of the commissioners.

The prior and three other friars surrendered to the Crown in August 1538.¹⁹ The site and gardens were leased to Richard Palmer in December 1539 and were granted to Robert Townsend in 1547.²⁰ In 1572 Townsend's widow Alice sold the stone steeple of the late Austin Friars to the corporation with licence to cart away all stone for 21 years.²¹ In spite of these quarrying operations considerable portions of the buildings, including part of a massive precinct wall and an arched gateway, were still standing in the early 19th century. These were pulled down in 1817 but in 1861, before the site was developed as a cattle market, the foundations were surveyed by a local architect.²²

⁴³ S.R.O. 356, box 420, acct. 1466-7.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Papal Regs.* xiii. 729.

⁴⁵ S.R.O. 356, box 420, acct. 1519-20.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* acct. 1520-1.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* acct. 1525-6.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* acct. 1527-8.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* acct. 1531-2; *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 247.

⁵⁰ S.R.O. 356, box 420, acct. 1536-7.

¹ See p. 97.

² F. Roth in *Augustiniana*, xiv. 699-700.

³ B. Botfield, 'On the discovery of the remains of the Priory of Austin Friars at Ludlow', *Archaeologia*, xxxix. 183, dates the oldest parts of the church as c. 1260.

⁴ *Augustiniana*, viii. 37*-38*.

⁵ See p. 97.

⁶ *Archaeologia*, xxxix. 175.

⁷ *Augustiniana*, xiv. 700; cf. *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, 267.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, 116. ⁹ *Ibid.* 1324-7, 257.

¹⁰ *Archaeologia*, xxxix. 183.

¹¹ *Ibid.* plate xii.

¹² Cf. A. R. Martin, *Franciscan Architecture in England* (Manchester, 1937), 19.

¹³ See below.

¹⁴ Cf. S.R.O. 356, box 421, Ludlow bailiffs' acct. 1534-1535: 'Spent on the new prior of the black friars when he preached first a quart sack, 3d.' Since the only other friars in Ludlow were the Carmelites, who wore white, this reference must be to the Austin friars.

¹⁵ *Augustiniana*, xiv. 700.

¹⁶ See pp. 94, 103.

¹⁷ S.R.O. 356, boxes 420, 421, acct. 1520-3.

¹⁸ Printed in *Augustiniana*, xi. 465*-6*; *Archaeologia*, xxxix. 185-8; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. v. 379-80.

¹⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), pp. 67-68.

²⁰ *Archaeologia*, xxxix. 187.

²¹ S.R.O. 356, box 390, deed, 1572.

²² *Archaeologia*, xxxix. 181.

PRIORS

William Man, occurs 1520–8.²³
 William Mentpace, occurs 1531.²⁴
 Giles Pickering, occurs 1538.²⁵

No seal known.

21. THE AUSTIN FRIARS OF SHREWSBURY

WITHIN a year of the establishment of a house of Austin friars at Ludlow, Capgrave relates, another house was begun in Shrewsbury.¹ This dates the origins of the Shrewsbury friary as 1254–5 and proves conclusively that the friars called ‘the poor brethren of Coulon’ in a number of royal letters were Augustinians: presumably a group of the Tuscan hermits whom the king had welcomed in 1249.² In September 1254, in response to a petition from the burgesses of Shrewsbury and particularly the parishioners of St. Mary’s,³ Henry III granted the brethren of ‘Coulon’ an area outside the town of Shrewsbury where the dead had been buried during the Interdict.⁴ ‘Coulon’ was probably ‘Cowlone’ or ‘Cowlonde’, north of the castle,⁵ which lay in St. Mary’s parish. When the friars first moved to their ‘new place’ outside the town walls, near the Welsh Bridge on the other side of the town, they held services in a simple chamber while their church was being built.⁶ In 1269 the king gave 10 marks towards their building fund and in 1283 a pittance of 13s. 4d. (probably for 2 days), which suggests the presence of 20 friars in the community.⁷ Building was in progress in the 1290s; in 1292 the Bishop of Lichfield granted an indulgence to all contributing to the building and repair of their conventual church or houses,⁸ and in 1298 Geoffrey Randolph gave them a plot of land outside the walls, near the postern of Rumboldsham (Barker Street), for building purposes.⁹ The church had been finished by 1300, when they leased the chamber where they had formerly celebrated divine service,¹⁰ and the precinct was steadily enlarged during the next forty years. In 1337 the friars obtained from the borough a grant of the ‘New Work’, a stone wall 120 ells long running from their convent to the river, on condition that they built a substantial embattled house there and allowed the ‘New Work’ to be garrisoned in time of war. The friars were also allowed to have a postern gate through the wall to Rumboldsham.¹¹ A further 18 acres were acquired in 1363.¹² At the Dissolution rents from various gardens and other lands amounted to 36s. 7d. and the convent site was valued at 12s. 1d.¹³

²³ S.R.O. 356, box 420, acct. 1520–1; box 421, acct. 1527–8.

²⁴ Ibid. box 420, acct. 1531–2.

²⁵ L. & P. Hen. VIII, xiii (2), p. 67.

¹ Capgrave, *Chron. of England*, ed. F. C. Hingeston (1858), 157.

² *Augustiniana*, viii. 33–34, 35*.

³ S.C. 1/5/43.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1247–58, 372.

⁵ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 451 n.

⁶ Ibid. 452 n.

⁷ F. Roth in *Augustiniana*, xv. 200.

⁸ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 452.

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1292–1301, 328.

¹⁰ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 452 n.

¹¹ Ibid. 453–4; *Augustiniana*, xv. 201.

¹² *Cal. Pat.* 1361–4, 354, 432.

The house, which was in the limit of Lincoln,¹⁴ was an important one in the late 14th century. At least three provincial chapters were held there, in 1383, 1389, and 1400,¹⁵ and John Shipton, one of the twelve doctors who condemned Wycliffe in 1381, was for a time a member of the community.¹⁶ Among its benefactors was Richard, Earl of Arundel (d. 1397), a lifelong friend of the order.¹⁷ Standards declined in the later 15th century; in 1456 there were only six friars there¹⁸ and the last century of its existence was continually disturbed by violence. In 1472 one of the friars killed a man in self-defence: he sought sanctuary in the church and during the scuffle while the angry burgesses attempted to drag him out another man was killed. The king intervened to punish the violation of sanctuary; the church was reconsecrated and the friars and citizens were reconciled by the mediation of the Bishop of Carlisle and Thomas Mynde, Abbot of Shrewsbury.¹⁹ Between 1500 and 1538 the borough records show the friars involved in at least 13 cases of affray, sometimes fighting in taverns or amongst themselves, in 13 cases of trespass or unlawful detention of goods, and in 26 cases of debt;²⁰ the general picture is one of poverty and disorder. Richard Lyneal, who was called ‘the great Sir Richard’ and was regularly re-elected as prior for many years before 1527,²¹ appears in the records as a high-handed and passionate man who dominated the house and he may have been responsible for many of its troubles. In 1522 a Shrewsbury draper went surety for him on condition that he should not dissipate the goods of the house before the next visitation of the Provincial of the order.²² The outbreak of plague in 1525, which reduced the alms on which the brethren depended, with their small rents, for their livelihood, was one cause of distress: nonetheless, the two other friaries in the town weathered these troubles. The borough made some modest provision for the needs of the Austin friars by granting them £5 in 1528 and a further £4 for the repair of their houses in 1536.²³ Discipline was evidently at a very low ebb in 1530, when the prior, William Man, came to blows with the former prior, John Towne, and was bound over to keep the peace.²⁴ In 1536 the burgesses found that John Skinner and others were carting away stones from the Austin friary and resolved that the prior, Richard Alate, who was selling the goods of the house, should be committed to prison.²⁵ John Towne returned to office as prior for a year of unsuccessful struggling against debt.²⁶ In August 1538 the commissioners found the house in a sorry state: the buildings ruinous, goods of a total value of 26s. 8d. at most, and no bedding, food, or drink. The prior was a man ‘like to be in a frenzy’ and there

¹³ S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/7444 m. 28.

¹⁴ *Augustiniana*, ix. 233*–234*.

¹⁵ Ibid. 221*, 241*, 265*.

¹⁶ Emden, *Oxf.* iii. 1690.

¹⁷ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 454–5; *Augustiniana*, ix. 256*.

¹⁸ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 456; *Augustiniana*, x. 336*.

¹⁹ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 456–7.

²⁰ Shrews. boro. rec. 1792–5.

²¹ See p. 97.

²² Shrews. boro. rec. 1793.

²³ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 458–9; *Hist. MSS. Com. 15th Rep. App. X*, 34.

²⁴ Shrews. boro. rec. 1795.

²⁵ Ibid. 75.

²⁶ Ibid. 1795.

were only two friars, both Irishmen, with him.²⁷ The Bishop of Dover discharged the prior, who sued unsuccessfully for his house in London. He also ordered the Irishmen back to their own country, but they remained, and in September 1539 were granted their capacities with two other friars.²⁸ The house, after being leased to John Reynolds in 1540,²⁹ was sold in 1543 to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple.³⁰

In the early 19th century some ruins of the house were still standing: Owen and Blakeway noted the lower part of a square building of red stone with two pointed doorways.³¹ The upper floor had a range of handsome windows and may have been the refectory; another doorway with recessed mouldings was discovered during alterations to the house. All these have since been pulled down. Some foundations were uncovered during the building of the Priory School.³²

PRIORS

William Witham, occurs 1403.³³

Thomas Wharton, occurs 1456.³⁴

John Wall, occurs 1473.³⁵

Thomas, occurs 1481.³⁶

Thomas Lyneal, occurs 1497.³⁷

Richard, occurs from 1505 to 1510.³⁸

Richard Lyneal, occurs from 1519 to 1527.³⁹

John Townsend *alias* Towne, occurs 1529.⁴⁰

William Man, occurs 1530-1.⁴¹

John Halybred *alias* Stokes, occurs 1532-5.⁴²

Richard Alate, occurs 1536.⁴³

John Towne, recurs 1537-8.⁴⁴

A copy of a seal attached to a deed of 1300 has been printed from an 18th-century drawing. It shows the seated figure of a friar, teaching; in the upper right background a star. Legend, lombardic:

SIGILLUM COMMUNE ORDINIS SANCTI AUGUSTINI
SALOP...⁴⁵

22. THE AUSTIN FRIARS OF
WOODHOUSE

THE hermitage of Woodhouse was one of the two earliest English foundations of the friars hermits of St. Augustine. Capgrave's confused account of the beginning of the order in England at least makes plain that Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, was a friend to the hermits and that the first two houses were

built at Clare and Woodhouse.¹ There is corroborating evidence of the appearance of a group of Augustinian hermits of Tuscany in England in September 1249, when they were welcomed by Henry III.² Some of these may have provided the first two communities; by 1250 certainly there was a settlement at Woodhouse, about two miles north-west of Cleobury Mortimer.³ This remote spot, uncultivated and extra-parochial, was perfectly suited to the early ideals of the order, which aimed at retreat from the world to attain full union with God. If there was a founder, his identity is uncertain. Dugdale derived from Tanner an unsubstantiated statement that the land was originally given to the hermits by members of the Turberville family;⁴ this is not impossible since the Turbervilles were under-tenants of the Earls of Gloucester and were connected by marriage with the Bramptons of Kinlet,⁵ known to have been benefactors of the Austin friars of Ludlow.⁶ Later the house received gifts from local families in Hopton Wafers, Woodhouse itself, and Cleobury Mortimer.⁷ Like the other two Austin friaries in Shropshire, it was founded before the union in 1256 of the most important groups of friars following the rule of St. Augustine. After that date the organization of the order more closely resembled that of other friars. Houses were normally established in towns or moved there⁸ but Woodhouse was one of the few to remain in its original solitude. Since the Tuscan hermits had never aimed at absolute poverty it held communal property from the beginning⁹ and its rural situation made some lands necessary to supplement the scanty alms available in the neighbourhood. By the Dissolution the estate comprised some 50 acres, principally pasture and woodland.¹⁰

The community was always small, with an estimated number of seven friars in the late 13th century.¹¹ The friary belonged to the limit of Lincoln.¹² Nothing has survived from the library to indicate the state of learning there but there is some circumstantial evidence to support a local tradition that William Langland, author of *Piers Plowman*, was either a member of this community or received his early education there.¹³ If he was born at Kinlet, as some of the evidence indicates, and had wished to enter the order he would presumably have done so at Woodhouse, the friary nearest to his place of birth. In the early 15th century the house had a good reputation for observance.¹⁴

After the dissolution of the smaller religious

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 488.

¹ F. Roth in *Augustiniana*, viii. 7*-8*.

² Ibid. 33-34.

³ Ibid. xv. 226. Some of the Tuscan hermits took over hermitages already in existence; there is no evidence to indicate whether this was the case at Woodhouse.

⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 1599.

⁵ Eyton, iv. 244.

⁶ *Augustiniana*, viii. 37*-38*.

⁷ Ibid. xv. 226-7; *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 535; 1350-4, 379; 1391-6, 146.

⁸ *Augustiniana*, viii. 465.

⁹ Ibid. 470.

¹⁰ Ibid. xi. 466*-467*; S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/7444 m. 27d.

¹¹ *Augustiniana*, viii. 47.

¹² Ibid. 477. A. G. Little, following a secondary source, thought that there was a limit of Ludlow, but no original document mentions any subdivision of the over-large limit of Lincoln: *ibid.* n. 70.

¹³ John Corbett, 'William Langland—poet and hermit', *T.S.A.S.* lvii. 224-30.

¹⁴ *Augustiniana*, xv. 227.

²⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), pp. 32-33. The prior was supposed by Owen and Blakeway, who put the dissolution of the house in 1536, to have been Richard Alate but he is not named. Alate does not appear in the scanty records of the house after he was committed to prison in 1536. The frenzied prior seems to have been John Towne, who still held office in May 1538: *Shrews. boro. rec.* 1795.

²⁸ *Augustiniana*, xv. 202.

²⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 720.

³⁰ Ibid. xviii (1), p. 529.

³¹ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 460 and illustration facing p. 451. Cf. Bodl. MS. Top. Salop. C2, f. 13.

³² *T.S.A.S.* xlvi. 53.

³³ *Shrews. boro. rec.* 819 (ct. r. Sept. 1409).

³⁴ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 456.

³⁵ Ibid. 458.

³⁶ *Augustiniana*, x. 368*.

³⁷ *Shrews. boro. rec.* 1792.

³⁸ Ibid. Perhaps the same as Richard Lyneal.

³⁹ Ibid. 1793.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid. 1795.

⁴² Ibid.

houses in 1536 a number of the Shropshire priors hid or sold the goods of their houses, probably in an effort to save them from the impending confiscation. In January 1537 Bishop Rowland Lee complained to Cromwell that the prior of Woodhouse had sold the goods of the house and changed his habit.¹⁵ Lee had him imprisoned and urged Cromwell to send him to his provincial and either appoint another prior or authorize Lee to do so.¹⁶ When Woodhouse was finally suppressed in August 1538 it was governed by one Ridley, who seems to have been acting as prior, but by what title is not clear. Three other friars received their capacities in 1540.¹⁷ The site and estate were first leased to the bailiff, John Neveth, and were sold in 1554 to Thomas Reeve

and George Cotton,¹⁸ who sold them to Thomas Harvard later in the same year.¹⁹ In the early 19th century an old moated house with the remains of a chapel was used as a farm-house.²⁰ The house was evidently rebuilt in the mid 19th century and no medieval features were visible externally in 1969. A considerable part of the large rectangular moat survives.²¹

PRIORS

Thomas, occurs 1481.²²
... Ridley, occurs 1538.²³

No seal known.

HOSPITALS

23. THE HOSPITAL OF HOLY TRINITY
AND ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,
BRIDGNORTH

THIS hospital stood to the north of St. John's Street, set back from the road and adjoining Morfe Forest on the east.¹ It is said to have been founded by Ralph Lestrangle (fl. 1179-95),² who left 3½ virgates at Alveley to the hospital.³ Apart from property in Bridgnorth other early grants included a half virgate in Ewdness, first recorded in 1255,⁴ a half virgate in Upton Cressett, acquired in the mid 13th century,⁵ and property at Dudmaston, where the hospital was among the tenants of Robert of Dudmaston in 1305.⁶ It received several grants of wood from neighbouring royal forests in the earlier 13th century⁷ and, like St. James's hospital, obtained the right to a daily horseload of dead wood from Morfe Forest in 1232.⁸ Timber from Shirlett Forest was given to build the hospital chapel in 1257.⁹

During the later Middle Ages the hospital also had a substantial estate in Bridgnorth itself, mainly in the adjacent parts of Low Town but including houses in Little Brug and St. Mary's Street.¹⁰ In the later 14th century it owed rents of 29s. ¾d. for lands in Bridgnorth held of Lilleshall Abbey.¹¹ Much of this town property was acquired between 1317 and

1344, when five daily chantry services at the hospital were endowed by Bridgnorth burgesses. Two messuages, lands, and rents in Bridgnorth, Quatford, and Worfield were given by Henry Canne (1317);¹² two messuages and 1½ virgate in Bridgnorth and in More in Eardington by John Huband (1324);¹³ three messuages and lands in Bridgnorth by John de Isenham (1335);¹⁴ one messuage, lands, and 60s. rent in Bridgnorth for a service of three chaplains by William de la Halle (1337);¹⁵ and two messuages by Thomas de Holcumbe and Henry of Larden, chaplains (1344).¹⁶ William of Aldenham and two chaplains sought licence to grant two further messuages in the town in 1371.¹⁷

By the 1360s, when the hospital apparently had five chantry priests in addition to the prior and six poor inmates,¹⁸ its augmented endowments attracted the interest of the Crown. The latter regularly exercised rights of patronage for a century after 1369, at least four of the priors thus appointed being king's clerks.¹⁹ John Cokeslane, prior in the 1380s, seems to have been living in the town in 1389, when he was licensed to hear Lenten confessions there.²⁰ His ten successors, most of whom held the office for little longer than a year, were probably all non-resident. In 1396 a commission was appointed to survey the hospital on the ground that recent priors

¹⁵ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (1), p. 49.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* p. 256.

¹⁷ *Augustiniana*, xv, 228.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* xi, 467*; *Cal. Pat.* 1553-4, 130.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1554-5, 209.

²⁰ L. C. Perfect. 'The Austin Friary of Woodhouse', *T.S.A.S.* lvi, 144; cf. the drawing by Owen in *Augustiniana*, xvii, 88-89.

²¹ *V.C.H. Salop.* i, 404.

²² *Augustiniana*, x, 368*.

²³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (1), p. 256.

¹ S.R.O. 1104, box 16, photograph of map of Bridgnorth, c. 1555-74; *ibid.* 796, box 2, deed, 1662.

² Eyton, iii, 128-30; *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 73; *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, 304.

³ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 73, 102; *Close R.* 1231-4, 150; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 674-5.

⁴ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 59. Cf. Eyton, ii, 146-7.

⁵ S.R.O. 972, box 224, deeds, c. 1250.

⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, p. 188.

⁷ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), i, 537; *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 135. The lay owner of St. John's was still entitled to 12 dead trees annually from Morfe Forest in 1588: S.R.O. 1104, box 3, transcript of Hardwicke's coll. no. 304A.

⁸ *Close R.* 1231-4, 95; 1234-7, 288; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 167.

⁹ *Close R.* 1256-9, 95.

¹⁰ For deeds and leases see *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, C 3237, 3335, 3345, 3377, 3434, 3451-9, 3508; vi, C 3857, 3909, 4694, 4705, 4848, 4879, 5188, 5483, 5658, 6178, 7377, 7431; C 146/10167, 10243; S.R.O. 972, box 224, deeds, 1290, 1293, 1458; N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 1386.

¹¹ B.M. Add. MS. 50121, p. 128.

¹² The service was for William of Roughton and his wife Alice: C 143/126/11; *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 644.

¹³ C 143/163/9; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i, 275; *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 458. The More estate was exchanged for property in Bridgnorth in 1345: C 143/278/9; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 176; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, 454; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. viii, 60.

¹⁴ C 143/229/4; *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, 92.

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, 502. This endowment was originally intended for St. Leonard's church. In 1340 the prior of the hospital undertook to appoint the chaplains: N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 2450.

¹⁶ C 143/270/16; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, 331.

¹⁷ C 143/376/4.

¹⁸ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vii, 396.

¹⁹ Nicholas Slake, 1392 (*Cal. Pat.* 1391-6, 52); Thomas Winchcombe, 1394 (*ibid.* 393); William Benet, 1405 (*ibid.* 1401-5, 453); John Arundel, 1409 (*ibid.* 1408-13, 72; Emden, *Oxf.* i, 49).

²⁰ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/6, f. 125.

had wasted its goods.²¹ In 1414, during John Arundel's absentee wardenship, there was only one priest serving the hospital, the buildings were ruined, and there were no almspeople.²² In 1421–2 the hospital estate produced £17 19s. rent: Arundel received at least £6, the chaplain £4; only 3s. 4d. was spent in alms. Repair of the buildings and property had, however, begun.²³ Arundel's successors probably had to reside. Edward Wade (appointed 1439) was apparently living in Bridgnorth in 1438²⁴ and Hugh Cardmaker, of a local family, was required to reside.²⁵ Pensions continued to be a burden on the hospital.²⁶

On the strength of an erroneous pedigree purporting to show his descent from the founder, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, procured a crown grant of the patronage of the hospital to Lilleshall Abbey in 1471²⁷ and at the same time the prior made over his interest to the abbey.²⁸ A disappointed crown nominee questioned the validity of the abbey's title in 1497²⁹ although this was confirmed in 1505³⁰ and 1523.³¹ By the Dissolution the hospital estate had merged with that of the abbey but among payments said to be due from Lilleshall in 1535 were a pension of £6 13s. 4d. to the Jesus chantry at Lichfield from the hospital revenues, the same sum to the hospital chaplain, and 16s. 8d. in alms on the founder's anniversary.³² These sums accounted for over half the income of the abbey's Bridgnorth estate.

In 1539, when it was held under a conventual lease by Sir Richard Gresham,³³ the hospital was granted to Rowland Edwardes of London.³⁴ It had passed by 1565 to John Whitbrooke,³⁵ whose descendant Thomas Whitbrooke was in possession in 1588.³⁶ A house known as St. John's was built on its site in 1698³⁷ and there are no known remains.

PRIORS, MASTERS, OR WARDENS OF HOLY TRINITY HOSPITAL, BRIDGNORTH

Adam, occurs in the early 13th century.³⁸

Simon, occurs c. 1280.³⁹

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1391–6, 731.

²² *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vii, 396.

²³ *Staffs. R.O.*, D, 593/0/2/15.

²⁴ *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 3967.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1452–61, 43.

²⁶ Arundel (d. 1454) was granted 10 marks p.a. for life in 1425: S.R.O. 972, box 224, deed of 1440. Wade received 7 marks p.a. on retirement: C1/25/151.

²⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1467–77, 304; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 664.

²⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1485–1500, 308–9.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1494–1509, 402.

³⁰ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (2), p. 1259.

³¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii, 198.

³² *E* 303/14/Salop. no. 120; S.C. 6/Hen. VIII/3009 m. 26.

³³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), p. 264; *ibid.* xvi, p. 464.

³⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1563–6, 265.

³⁵ S.R.O. 1104, box 3, transcript of Hardwicke's coll., no. 304A.

³⁶ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] ix, 195 n.

³⁷ *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 4848.

³⁸ N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 1214; Eyton, i, 113.

³⁹ N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 1386, 2450.

⁴⁰ *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, C 3459.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* C 3434.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1367–70, 330.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 1381–5, 94.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 1388–92, 24.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 24, 293.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 293.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 1391–6, 129.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 129, 279. The appointment of Nicholas Slake in 1392 was abortive: *ibid.* 52.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 279; S.P.L., Deeds 171.

Roger, occurs 1340–5.⁴⁰

Henry, occurs 1354.⁴¹

John, occurs 1367.⁴²

Adam of Knightley, appointed 1369.⁴³

John Cokeslane, occurs 1382,⁴⁴ resigned 1389.⁴⁵

John of Wirksworth, appointed 1389, resigned 1390.⁴⁶

Thomas of Beckingham, appointed 1390,⁴⁷ resigned 1392.⁴⁸

William Newton, appointed 1392, resigned 1393.⁴⁹

John Charlton, appointed 1393.⁵⁰

Thomas Winchcombe, appointed 1394, resigned 1395.⁵¹

Henry de Cotesmore, appointed 1395,⁵² occurs 1398.⁵³

John Wallington, appointed 1401.⁵⁴

Thomas Mildenhall, appointed 1402,⁵⁵ resigned 1403.⁵⁶

John Shakill, appointed 1403.⁵⁷

William Benet, appointed 1405.⁵⁸

William Lamprey, occurs 1407.⁵⁹

John Arundel, appointed 1409,⁶⁰ resigned 1423.⁶¹

Richard Baxter, appointed 1423,⁶² resigned 1439.⁶³

Edward Wade, appointed 1439,⁶⁴ occurs until 1451.⁶⁵

Hugh Cardmaker, appointed 1453,⁶⁶ resigned 1467.⁶⁷

John Bricon, appointed 1467,⁶⁸ resigned 1471.⁶⁹

Christopher Ledes, occurs 1523.⁷⁰

An 18th-century drawing of the hospital seal on a lease of 1366⁷¹ shows a cross paty between two mullets. Legend, lombardic:

SIGILLUM (HOSPITALIS SANCTI TRINITATIS DE BRUGE
A later common seal, on a lease of 1457,⁷² is oval and measures 2½ × 1½ in. It shows the Trinity under a canopy with a kneeling figure below. Legend, black-letter:

[SIG]ILLUM COMMUNE HOSPITALIS SANCTE
[TR]INITA[TIS DE BRIGE]NOR[TH]

⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1391–6, 393, 570.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 4705.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1399–1401, 530.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 1401–5, 106, 157.

⁵⁶ S.R.O. 972, box 224, instrument of resignation.

⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1401–5, 240. He was later in dispute with John Rothbury, appointed prior later in 1403; the latter resigned his claims in 1405: *ibid.* 259, 481; *Cal. Close*, 1405–9, 2–3, 13.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1401–5, 453.

⁵⁹ *Salop. Peace Roll*, 1400–14, 81.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1408–13, 72.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 1422–9, 58.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ *Ibid.* 1436–41, 253.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 4694.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1452–61, 43.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 1461–7, 546.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1485–1500, 308–9.

⁷⁰ S.P.L., MS. 112 (Dean's act book, Bridgnorth St. Mary Magdalen), f. 106; and see above, p. 77. The following 'chaplains', representing St. John's, appeared at earlier dean's visitations: William Bochor, 1490, 1494; William Brodey, 1491; John Smith, 1496; John Rollys, 1499: *ibid.* ff. 25, 28, 33, 36v., 42v., 57.

⁷¹ S.P.L., MS. 2, f. 210v.

⁷² *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. viii, 65; *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 5188. A 15th-century seal matrix purporting to be that of an otherwise unrecorded prior, Henry Francis, is of doubtful authenticity: *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] v, 420; *ibid.* 4th ser. viii 65.

24. THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JAMES,
BRIDGNORTH

THIS leper hospital stood on the site of the house known as St. James's Priory, outside the town on the east of the road from Bridgnorth to Quatt and south of its junction with the road to Stourbridge; a typical site for such a hospital. It was also on the edge of Morfe Forest. It is first recorded in 1224, when the king granted its inmates a horseload of dead wood daily from this forest.¹ The circumstances of its foundation are uncertain but the tradition, recorded in 'an old writing under seal' still extant in the 18th century, that its site and adjacent assarts were given by Henry I, is not improbable.² According to the same source other early endowments were granted by Thomas the Clerk and the king's clerk Richard of Brecon, while the church itself was built by William de Henegate 'and other honourable men'.³ The latter may well have been burgesses of Bridgnorth. In the early 13th century it was felt necessary to secure the assent of the burgesses to a hospital lease⁴ and the bailiffs of Bridgnorth later claimed to be patrons.

Little is known of the hospital's endowments and nothing of its internal life, except that it housed men and women.⁵ Later evidence suggests that its estate included about 130 a. near the hospital itself, mainly assarts and meadows along the Severn,⁶ and a few houses in the town.⁷ Part of this may have been granted by Peter of Bridgnorth, who obtained licence to grant lands worth 40s. a year to endow a daily service in the hospital in 1352.⁸ No other late medieval acquisitions are recorded and in the early 15th century the hospital was still to some degree dependent upon alms.⁹ Its estate was valued at £4 a year in 1535¹⁰ and at the same sum in 1546, when there were no inmates other than the warden.¹¹

The bailiffs of Bridgnorth were exercising the rights of patrons by 1543, when the new warden was required to reside and to keep hospitality as his predecessor had done.¹² He was instructed to lease the hospital's arable lands on a share-cropping basis;

it was expected that he would use the pastures for fattening stock and he was forbidden to lease them except on yearly tenancies.¹³

Although the hospital's endowments passed to the Crown under the Chantry Acts the bailiffs made an attempt, only partially successful, to retain possession, apparently justifying this by applying the income to the almshouses in Church Street. John Perrott, who obtained a crown grant of the hospital estate in 1557,¹⁴ immediately sold it to one of the existing tenants, Roger Smyth of Morville.¹⁵ In 1560 the warden and the bailiffs brought an action for recovery of the hospital¹⁶ and in the following year Smyth was debarred from his rights as burgess.¹⁷ At the same time the bailiffs appointed as warden Reuben Stenton, master of Bridgnorth grammar school, and admitted five poor persons to the hospital.¹⁸ Although the lawsuit was revived in 1562¹⁹ Smyth and his successors remained in possession of St. James's and the adjacent lands,²⁰ apparently demolishing some part of the hospital building before 1574.²¹ The corporation, however, retained possession of former hospital property near St. James's and in the town and until the mid 17th century, wardens continued to be appointed by the bailiffs to make leases and receive rents.²² From at least 1573 the latter were paid to the inmates of the almshouses in Church Street and the property was later merged with the general almshouse estate.²³

WARDENS OR PRIORS OF THE HOSPITAL OF
ST. JAMES, BRIDGNORTH

William, occurs 1323.²⁴

John Overton, occurs 1405.²⁵

Ralph Ingestre, occurs as *procurator* 1411.²⁶

Walter de Esenham, occurs 1414.²⁷

Hugh Cardmaker, occurs 1472-83.²⁸

Roger Horde, occurs 1490-9.²⁹

William Byste, occurs 1507-35.³⁰

William Rudge, instituted c. 1543,³¹ died 1557.³²

Rowland Chese, instituted 1557,³³ died 1561.³⁴

Reuben Stenton, instituted 1561,³⁵ occurs 1573.³⁶

¹ *Rot. Litt. Claus* (Rec. Com.), i. 621. This was repeated in 1232 and 1236 and other grants of wood were made in 1226 and 1231: *ibid.* ii. 135; *Close R.* 1227-31, 509; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 155.

² *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] ix. 208; Eyton, i. 350 n.

³ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] ix. 208. ⁴ Eyton, i. 349 n.

⁵ *Ibid.*; *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, 45; 1266-72, 99; 1281-92, 79; 1408-13, 374.

⁶ *S.R.O.* 924/21-69; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. viii. 53-54.

⁷ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] ix. 207; *S.R.O.* 665, box 83, notebk. of Wm. Hardwicke, p. 57. It was also in receipt of a rent charge from a house in Ludlow in the later 13th century: *S.R.O.* 356/MT/144.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, 302.

⁹ *Ibid.* 1408-13, 374; *Reg. R. Mascall* (C. & Y.S.), 43; *L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/7, f. 202v.

¹⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 199.

¹¹ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 319-20.

¹² *Ibid.* 4th ser. viii. 53-54 (original in *S.R.O.* 1104, box 16).

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, 297.

¹⁵ *S.R.O.* 1104, box 1, copy deed, 1557; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. viii. 57. Smyth had been M.P. for Bridgnorth, 1547 and 1552, and was lessee of the estates of St. Leonard's chantry: *ibid.* 58.

¹⁶ *C 1/1419/14*; *S.P.L.*, Deeds 12965.

¹⁷ Bridgnorth boro. rec., Great Leet Bk. 1542-94, p. 437.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* p. 17; *L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/15, f. 40.

¹⁹ *S.P.L.*, Deeds 12965. ²⁰ *S.R.O.* 924/21-69.

²¹ *S.R.O.* 1104, box 16, photo. of Bridgnorth map, c. 1555-74. The words 'here stood the lazar house' appear

to the north of the conventional drawing of a church on the site of St. James's Priory. A few fragments, presumably of the hospital chapel, survive in the present house: *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. viii. 59. A graveyard at the hospital is recorded in 1290: *S.R.O.* 972, box 224, deed, 1290.

²² Bridgnorth boro. rec., Great Leet Bk. 1542-94, p. 31; *ibid.* lease, 1630; *S.R.O.* 665, box 83, notebk. of Wm. Hardwicke, p. 57.

²³ Bridgnorth boro. rec., Great Leet Bk. 1542-94, p. 31; *ibid.* leases, 1651-91; *ibid.* almshouse acct. *passim*; 4th *Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 312, pp. 232-4, and App., maps facing pp. 493-4 (1820), v.

²⁴ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] ix. 207.

²⁵ *Reg. R. Mascall* (C. & Y.S.), 43.

²⁶ *L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/7, f. 202v.

²⁷ *Salop. Peace Roll*, 1400-14, 61.

²⁸ *S.P.L.*, MS. 112, ff. 2v., 6v., 9, 12.

²⁹ *Ibid.* ff. 25, 28, 33, 36v., 42v.

³⁰ *Ibid.* ff. 57, 60, 67v., 79, 85v., 89v., 102, 103v., 106; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 199.

³¹ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. viii. 53-54.

³² *L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/15, f. 20v.

³³ *Ibid.* Richard Marshall, to whom the hospital had been leased by the bailiffs in 1549 (Bridgnorth boro. rec., Great Leet Bk. 1542-94, p. 401) was said to have been intruded as warden by Roger Smyth, c. 1560: *C 1/1419/14*.

³⁴ *L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/15, f. 40.

³⁵ *Ibid.*; Bridgnorth boro. rec., Great Leet Bk. 1542-94, p. 17.

³⁶ *S.R.O.* 665, box 83, notebk. of Wm. Hardwicke, p. 57.

Francis Lewis, appointed 1606,³⁷ occurs 1630.³⁸

A drawing of the oval common seal of the hospital,³⁹ in use in the early 13th century, shows the standing figure of St. James. Legend, lombardic:

SIGILLUM LEPROSORUM SANCTI IACOBI DE BRUGIA

25. THE HOSPITAL (later ALMSHOUSE) OF ST. GILES, LUDFORD

SCARCELY anything is known of the leper hospital at Ludford.¹ One brother Adam of St. Giles is referred to in an early-13th-century grant to St. John's Hospital, Ludlow,² in 1267 letters of protection were obtained by the master and brethren of the hospital for lepers at Ludlow³ (presumably Ludford was intended), and the leprous brethren of Ludford received a bequest from Henry of Burway in 1330.⁴ In 1547, when the institution is next recorded, it had become an almshouse, known as 'St. Giles House',⁵ and belonged to St. John's Hospital.⁶ The latter had been lord of Ludford manor since the earlier 14th century⁷ and was presumably responsible for this change. The almshouse apparently passed into the hands of William Foxe and his son Edmund in 1537, when they acquired St. John's Hospital.⁸ It is thought to have stood on the site of the older, eastern, part of Ludford House, which was built by William Foxe or his son shortly after this date⁹ and which was known as St. Giles House until the 17th century.¹⁰

The medieval almshouse having fallen into decay, a new one was built before the death of William Foxe in 1554.¹¹ This may have been completed before 1547, when small payments to its inmates were made by the Palmers' Guild.¹² Although the rebuilding is attributed to William Foxe on his memorial brass¹³ it is possible that it was the work of his wife Jane. She made provision for an annual dole of 4d. to be paid to the six inmates of the almshouse in 1554, when she settled property in Corve Street and Linney on the bailiffs of Ludlow as an endowment for an obit in Ludlow church.¹⁴ The bailiffs paid 3s. 4d. to the almshouse annually¹⁵ until 1559, when Jane Foxe, who now claimed to have founded the almshouse, made an addition to her original endowment on condition that the bailiffs paid 6s. a year to the churchwardens of Ludford.¹⁶ Part of this sum was to be used to maintain an obit there and for church repairs while the residue

was to be applied to the almshouse. In her will, proved in 1567, Jane Foxe was careful to point out that St. Giles was not part of the St. John's Hospital estate and that the almshouse and its lands were vested in the inmates.¹⁷ Annual payments of 9s. 4d. were made by Ludlow corporation until the mid 19th century and by the 17th century it seems to have been normal for the whole sum to be paid to the inmates of the almshouse.¹⁸

The almshouse was again rebuilt, c. 1672, by Sir Job Charlton of Ludford¹⁹ and has subsequently been known as Sir Job Charlton's Hospital. By a trust deed of 1672²⁰ Charlton directed that only such poor as had formerly laboured for their living should be eligible for admission and that there should be six inmates, both men and women, one of whom was to be warden. The right to nominate the warden was vested in Charlton and his descendants but the inmates were constituted a corporation with a common seal and with power to purchase lands. By a second deed of the same year²¹ Charlton conveyed to the inmates the almshouse and 12 acres of land in Overton (in Richard's Castle), assigning three-thirteenths of the revenues to the warden and two-thirteenths to each other inmate. A house and 42 acres at Colebatch in Bishop's Castle were added to the endowment in 1675.²²

The inmates were said to be receiving £3 a year apiece in 1767²³ but by 1819 weekly payments of 3s. were being made to each of them and about £6 was spent annually on coal.²⁴ At the latter date the Colebatch property had been enlarged by exchange to 14 acres and an additional 43 acres had been allotted to the almshouse at the inclosure of commons in Colebatch. The almshouse then had an annual income of £63, part of which was derived from stocks bought with the proceeds of a sale of timber at Overton in 1809.²⁵ By the mid 19th century, when the estate was producing about £112 a year, the allowance to inmates had risen to 5s. a week.²⁶

The office of warden, and with it the incorporation and the use of a common seal, lapsed in the course of the 18th century, the last instance of the seal's use being in 1718.²⁷ The almshouse was thereafter administered by the Charlton family and their descendants. Capt. R. J. B. Parkinson, the last representative of the Charlton family, sold the Ludford estate to H. E. Whitaker probably about 1917 and, following Parkinson's death in 1929, patronage of the almshouse was transferred to Whitaker in 1930.²⁸ Under a Scheme issued in the following year the incumbents of Ludford and Ludlow, representatives

³⁷ Bridgnorth boro. rec., Great Leet Bk. 1586-1684, p. 31.

³⁸ Ibid. lease, 1630. ³⁹ Eyton, ii, drawing facing p. 16.

¹ The help of the Right Revd. W. A. Partridge, Vicar of Ludford, in the preparation of this account is gratefully acknowledged.

² B.M. Add. Ch. 41296.

³ Cal. Pat. 1266-72, 99.

⁴ S.R.O. 356, box 520, will of Henry of Burway, 1330.

⁵ Cal. Pat. 1547-8, 4, 253-4.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ See p. 102.

⁸ See p. 104.

⁹ T.S.A.S. 2nd ser. xii. 117; B.M. Add. MS. 6276, f. 10.

¹⁰ T.S.A.S. 2nd ser. xii. 134-5; S.R.O. 783, box 12, deed, 1608.

¹¹ T.S.A.S. 2nd ser. vii. 9; ibid. xii. 119-20; mon. inscr. Ludford church.

¹² S.R.O. 356, box 457, receiver's acct. 1546-7; T.S.A.S. xlix. 227.

¹³ Mon. inscr. Ludford church.

¹⁴ S.R.O. 356, box 390, articles, 1554; ibid. box 346, conveyance, 1554; B.M. Eg. MS. 2882, f. 200. Alms were also gathered for the house: T.S.A.S. [1st ser.] vi. 108 ('Stafford' should evidently read 'Ludford').

¹⁵ S.R.O. 356, box 400, renter's acct. 1554; T.S.A.S. xlix. 227.

¹⁶ B.M. Add. Ch. 41332.

¹⁷ T.S.A.S. 2nd ser. xii. 123.

¹⁸ S.R.O. 356, boxes 400, 457-8, 460, renter's acct. 1558-c. 1740 (purpose of payment set out in ibid. box 460, renter's acct. 1659-60); ibid. 1996/1/2.

¹⁹ 4th Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 312, p. 67 (1820), v.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ S.R.O. 783, box 8, case for opinion, 1767.

²⁴ 4th Rep. Com. Char. p. 68.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ S.R.O. 783, box 27, almshouse acct. 1845-67, and rentals, 1867-8.

²⁷ 4th Rep. Com. Char. p. 68.

²⁸ What follows is based on Char. Com. files.

from Ludlow borough council and Ludford parish council, and two coopted members were constituted trustees, the right to nominate inmates being vested in H. E. Whitaker for life. Inmates were to receive weekly stipends of 6s. to 10s. at the discretion of the trustees. The endowment then included £3,779 stock and some 20 acres at Overton, the Colebatch estate having been sold in 1929.

The stipends appointed in 1931 proved too high. By 1950, when nearly £100 was expended annually on such stipends, expenditure on the almshouse exceeded its income and in the following year the trustees were empowered to reduce the stipends to 3s. a week, provided that the total weekly income of each inmate was not less than 6s. Portions of the Overton estate were sold in 1944 and 1962. By 1963 the almshouse endowment comprised 8 acres at Overton, then let for £35 a year, and £4,760 stock.

No major alteration has been made to the almshouse since it was built c. 1672. It stands to the north east of the churchyard, facing south, and is a symmetrically-planned rectangular building of 1½ story, built of limestone rubble. Notable features on the south front are three tall gabled dormers, an un-moulded continuous dripstone above the ground-floor doors and windows, and three wide casement windows on the ground floor, each of which lights two adjacent apartments. The ground floor windows and the dormers above have moulded wooden frames. Three projecting stone stacks on the north wall have panelled brick chimneys. The latter had been built by 1868²⁹ but it is not known whether they formed part of the original plan. Each of the six apartments consists of a living room with corner fireplace and an unheated chamber over. They are divided by full timber-framed trusses and the ceiling beams are elaborately stopped at all joints.

There is a late-19th-century drawing of a circular seal,³⁰ presumably that used by the almshouse in the later 17th century. The device is a simple cross and the legend:

SIGILLUM HOSPITALIS DE LUDFORD

26. THE HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, THE VIRGIN MARY, AND ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, LUDLOW

THIS hospital stood at the northern end of the Teme Bridge, Ludlow, and was founded by the Ludlow burgess Peter Undergod. In his foundation charter, probably executed in the 1220s, Undergod endowed the hospital with a fulling mill on the Teme, which he had acquired from Walter De Lacy's son Gilbert, and with rents in Ludlow and lands at

Rock (in Stanton Lacy) and Ludford.¹ It is clear from the charter that the hospital was already in existence and that Undergod was then its master.² Walter de Lacy, as manorial lord, executed at least four charters in favour of the hospital before his death in 1241.³ In addition to confirming the foundation charter he granted the hospital exclusive right to full the cloth of the men of Ludlow, liberty to trade on his estates quit of toll, and the amercements of his tenants in Rock and Stanton Lacy manors. It was not felt necessary to secure royal confirmation until 1266.⁴

By 1255 the hospital's endowments included 6 burgages in Ludlow, 8 virgates in Rock, 16 a. in Richard's Castle, and half a virgate in Corfham;⁵ by the end of the 13th century it possessed lands in Overton⁶ and its Ludford property included a wood.⁷ Grants to the hospital under mortmain licences between 1316 and 1364, which also covered a few properties acquired in the later 13th century, included 34½ burgages or other house property in Ludlow, 2 mills and some 90 a. in Ludford, and £3 17s. 10d. rents in Ludlow, Ludford, and Hawkbatch in Arley (Worcs.).⁸ The hospital also appears to have obtained possession of the manor of Ludford shortly after 1330.⁹

Nearly all these grants to the hospital were made by Ludlow burgesses, although a grant made to endow a chantry by Joan, widow of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in 1354¹⁰ is the first indication of a close relationship with the earls of March, whose patronage¹¹ guaranteed the hospital's survival at a period when Ludlow burgesses seem to have diverted their interests to the Palmers' Guild.¹² The foundation charter had made no reference to a patron, merely directing that masters were to be chosen by the brethren from among their number,¹³ but rights of patronage appear to have been vested in the Lacy family following Walter de Lacy's confirmation, and passed with Ludlow manor¹⁴ to the Mortimers in the early 14th century. In 1369 the Crown claimed the right to appoint a master during the minority of Edmund, Earl of March,¹⁵ but its nominee was not instituted and in the following year licence was given to the brethren to elect a master themselves.¹⁶ A further attempt to foist a Crown nominee was made in 1391.¹⁷ During the 15th century, however, the earls themselves appear to have been content to confirm the candidate elected by the brethren.¹⁸

In 1417 Edmund, Earl of March, gave the hospital licence to convert its fulling mills on the Teme into corn mills and to grind the corn of the inhabitants of Ludlow there¹⁹ and in 1458 his nephew Richard, Duke of York, granted to it the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen in Ludlow castle.²⁰ Patronage of the

²⁹ C. Kent, MS. hist. of Ludford, *penes* Ludlow county branch library.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

¹ *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 185-6. A corrupt version appears in Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 681.

² He was described as 'founder and warden' in an early-13th-century grant: B.M. Add. Ch. 41296.

³ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iv. p. xviii; xlix. 217; B.M. Add. MS. 6276, ff. 83-84; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 681-2.

⁴ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 681-2; cf. Eyton, v. 298 n.

⁵ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 65, 69, 72, 80, 107; Eyton, v. 73.

⁶ S.R.O. 356/MT/1203

⁷ *Ibid.* 356/MT/762.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 621; 1324-7, 51; 1340-3, 229, 234-

235; 1348-50, 464; 1354-8, 87, 311; 1361-4, 495. For Hawkbatch see B.M. Add. MS. 6276, ff. 84-86.

⁹ *T.S.A.S.* xlix. 221-2; B.M. Add. Ch. 41300.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, 87; C 143/316/4.

¹¹ For Mortimer confirmation charters, 1379-1417, see B.M. Add. MS. 6276, ff. 84-90.

¹² See p. 136.

¹³ *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 185-6.

¹⁴ Eyton, v. 279.

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1367-70, 305.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 338, 369-70; *Reg. L. Charlton* (C. & Y.S.), 57.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, 461.

¹⁸ *Reg. T. Spofford* (C. & Y.S.), 204-5; *Reg. J. Stanbury* (C. & Y.S.), 40.

¹⁹ S.R.O. 462/1; *ibid.* 52/48.

²⁰ *Reg. J. Stanbury* (C. & Y.S.), 47-50.

hospital passed to the Crown on the accession of Edward IV. In consideration of the losses suffered by the hospital at the hands of the Lancastrians, presumably during the sack of Ludlow following the 'Rout of Ludford' (1459), Edward IV in 1466 granted it the right to hold view of frankpledge on its estate in Ludlow, Ludford, Rock, Hawkbatch, and Overton, and acquitted it of clerical taxation and of suit at the county and hundred courts.²¹ Mortimer patronage may account for the comparative esteem in which the hospital was held locally in the early 15th century. On at least three occasions it was called upon to act as guarantor that endowments of Palmers' Guild obits were applied to their proper purposes.²² In 1407 the master was among those appointed to collect a clerical tax in the diocese,²³ in 1433 a papal bull obtained by the parishioners of Ludlow was deposited at the hospital,²⁴ and in 1435 the master was empowered to conduct a visitation on behalf of the bishop in Ludlow and at Limebrook Priory (Herefs.).²⁵ These features may, however, be no more than a reflection of the local reputation of the master, Hugh Ferrour.²⁶

Little is known of the hospital's internal life. Its original function was to provide relief for the poor and infirm,²⁷ and its site at the entrance to the town suggests that it was also intended as a rest-house for travellers. By the early 15th century the hospital seems to have developed into a small college of priests whose principal functions were to serve chantries and obits in the hospital church and in the chapels at Ludlow castle. Masters of the hospital were usually referred to as priors after 1300 and the institution was known indifferently as a hospital or a priory in the 15th and 16th centuries. The decay of hospitality to poor travellers and strangers was among the reasons given for the annexation of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen in 1458²⁸ and an appreciable part of the hospital's income continued to be spent on alms until its dissolution.

The foundation charter had directed that the brethren should be regulars, living under certain religious rules²⁹ and, as in many other hospitals, the Augustinian rule had been adopted here by the later 14th century.³⁰ Their claim to be regulars led to occasional clashes between the brethren and the bishop of Hereford, as in 1435, when they submitted to the collation by the bishop of one of their number as master but indicated that this should not be treated as a precedent.³¹ In 1512 the master refused to proffer obedience to the bishop on the ground that he was a regular of the order of St. Augustine.³² If the lists of those brethren responsible for electing priors in the later Middle Ages represent all the

brethren in residence, numbers were very small. Four brethren are named in 1384,³³ two in 1435,³⁴ and three in 1457.³⁵ By 1535 the hospital contained a master, and two chaplains, both of whom had been there for at least 20 years.³⁶ A deponent in the later 16th century described the habit worn by the brethren: a hooded cape of murrey and blue with a cross on the breast.³⁷

The hospital church was built at, or shortly after, its foundation and the hospital's right to celebrate divine service there was confirmed by the patron before 1241.³⁸ The hospital possessed rights of burial, at least for its inmates, since there is a reference to its graveyard in 1418.³⁹ An indulgence for the repair of the hospital's bells was obtained in 1411.⁴⁰

The endowment of a daily mass in the hospital church by Richard of Eastham in 1364⁴¹ was presumably only one of several such services of which no record survives. In the later Middle Ages, however, the principal obligation of the brethren was to maintain regular services for their Mortimer patrons in the castle chapels of St. Peter and St. Mary Magdalen. A service in St. Peter's chapel for Roger, Earl of March, was established by his widow in 1354⁴² and in 1458, following the annexation of St. Mary's, Richard, Duke of York, specified in some detail the services to be performed in both chapels for his soul and that of his wife.⁴³

The hospital seems to have fallen into decline during the mastership of John Holland (c. 1502–28). This was no doubt due in part to the absence of a local patron, although a fire said to have destroyed stores and crops belonging to the hospital in 1515⁴⁴ may also have contributed. Holland, who had been found guilty of incontinence before his election as master,⁴⁵ found it necessary to expel one of the brethren, c. 1517.⁴⁶ He clearly took an interest in the management of the hospital estate, for he was presented at the borough court in 1526 for oppressing Whitcliffe Common with sheep⁴⁷ and for inclosing the commons there in the following year.⁴⁸ Holland was succeeded by Edward Leighton, an Oxford graduate who had 'made himself as bare as ever was Job' in seeking the appointment from Cardinal Wolsey and who had turned for help to Thomas Cromwell in October 1529.⁴⁹ In the following month the next presentation was granted to two of Leighton's kinsmen, one of whom was a doorward at the Tower of London,⁵⁰ and Leighton was instituted prior in the following year.⁵¹ Like his predecessor Leighton was presented for inclosing the commons;⁵² he may have farmed directly a part of the hospital estate, for in 1535, when the whole

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1461–7, 542.

²² S.R.O. 356/MT/848, 857; *ibid.* box 347B, obit agreement, 1408. The same sanction was used at the foundation of Hosier's almshouses, 1486 (see below, p. 108) but by the early 16th century the Ludlow friaries were a more common choice.

²³ *Reg. R. Mascall* (C. & Y.S.), 108.

²⁴ *Reg. T. Spofford* (C. & Y.S.), 152.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 185–6.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 204–5; S.R.O. 783, box 12, deed 1399.

²⁷ *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 185–6.

²⁸ *Reg. J. Stanbury* (C. & Y.S.), 47–50.

²⁹ *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 185–6.

³⁰ *Reg. J. Gilbert* (C. & Y.S.), 65–66.

³¹ *Reg. T. Spofford* (C. & Y.S.), 204–5.

³² *Reg. R. Mayew* (C. & Y.S.), 143–4.

³³ *Reg. J. Gilbert* (C. & Y.S.), 65–66.

³⁴ *Reg. T. Spofford* (C. & Y.S.), 204–5.

³⁵ *Reg. J. Stanbury* (C. & Y.S.), 38–40.

³⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 200.

³⁷ *T.S.A.S.* xlix. 225.

³⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 681–2.

³⁹ *Reg. E. Lacy* (C. & Y.S.), 21.

⁴⁰ *Reg. R. Mascall* (C. & Y.S.), 191.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1361–4, 495; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 283; C 143/352/11; S.R.O. 783, box 12, letters patent, 1364.

⁴² *Cal. Pat.* 1354–8, 87; C 143/316/4.

⁴³ *Reg. J. Stanbury* (C. & Y.S.), 47–49.

⁴⁴ *Reg. R. Mayew* (C. & Y.S.), 287.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 143–4.

⁴⁶ *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 33–34.

⁴⁷ S.R.O. 356, box 420, bailiffs' acct., 1525–6.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* box 421, bailiffs' acct. 1527–8.

⁴⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, addenda (1), p. 218.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* iv (3), p. 2709.

⁵¹ *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 344.

⁵² S.R.O. 356, box 420, bailiffs' acct. 1531–2.

estate had a gross annual value of a little more than £30, its 'demesne lands' were separately assessed and were said to be worth £5 a year.⁵³ As in the 14th century the estate then lay in Ludlow, Ludford, Overton, Rock, and Hawkbatch.⁵⁴ Although no detailed survey survives it is known to have included over 40 burgages in Ludlow.⁵⁵

The forms of a religious life were still being observed in 1535, for two chaplains received stipends of £2 apiece, and £3 6s. 8d. was said to be spent annually on alms. A lay steward and receiver were employed, and a further £4 was being paid to a Crown corrodian.⁵⁶ In 1537 Leighton granted the hospital to William Foxe and his son Edmund⁵⁷ and in 1539, with the consent of the bishop, Leighton surrendered the mastership to Charles, brother of Edmund Foxe, who subsequently received a pension of £6 a year from the grantees.⁵⁸ Although Edmund Foxe stated in 1546 that he was paying £9 19s. 8d. a year to the two priests for their service in the castle chapel of St. Peter and 60s. a year in alms,⁵⁹ it is clear that conventual life had ceased by this date.⁶⁰ In 1547 the hospital's estates were granted by the Crown to John, Earl of Warwick,⁶¹ who immediately conveyed them to William and Edmund Foxe.⁶²

Part of the hospital buildings was converted into a house, which was occupied by various members of the Foxe family until the early 17th century.⁶³ The church was still being used for worship, presumably as a private chapel, in 1564, when Jane, widow of William Foxe, left a chalice and other church goods there to her son Edward.⁶⁴ It was apparently intact in 1577, when a sketch shows a small rectangular building with a round-headed door on its north-west gable, two round-headed windows on the south-west wall, and a bellcote near the south-east gable.⁶⁵ The church was described as 'decayed' in 1593⁶⁶ and was largely demolished by Ludlow corporation in 1636, when the materials were used to repair the parish churchyard wall.⁶⁷

St. John's House, facing Ludford Bridge at the corner of Lower Broad Street and Temeside, incorporates a small part of a building which originally stood at the south-west corner of the hospital site. Its west wall contains medieval masonry and there are remains of a pointed archway on the south gable. The latter has been largely reconstructed but the western jamb and the lower part of the arch,

which are intact, date from the early 13th century. The Foxe family inserted upper floors in this part of the house and added a two-bay stone wing to the east in the later 16th or early 17th century. Other parts of the hospital may have survived in a range of tenements extending northwards on Lower Broad Street. These were occupied by 'labourers and journeymen artificers' in the mid 18th century but were rebuilt c. 1770.⁶⁸ The hospital site (2½ a.) was still accounted extra-parochial in 1790.⁶⁹

MASTERS OR PRIORS OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, LUDLOW

Peter Undergod, occurs c. 1220.⁷⁰

Stephen, occurs 1293-7.⁷¹

John, occurs 1300.⁷²

Richard, occurs 1346.⁷³

William of Onibury, instituted 1349,⁷⁴ died 1369.⁷⁵

Richard de Wottone, instituted 1370.⁷⁶

Philip Kymley, elected 1384.⁷⁷

Nicholas Stevens, occurs 1392.⁷⁸

Hugh Ferrou, occurs from 1399,⁷⁹ died 1435.⁸⁰

John Thorpe, collated 1435,⁸¹ died 1457.⁸²

Thomas Oteley, instituted 1457,⁸³ occurs 1466.⁸⁴

John Holland, occurs 1502-28.⁸⁵

Edward Leighton, instituted 1530,⁸⁶ resigned 1539.⁸⁷

Impressions of the pointed oval seal of the hospital, attached to deeds, 1404-47,⁸⁸ measure 1½ × 1⅜ in. They show the seated figure of the Virgin with Child; a dove hovers above the Virgin's head and there is a crescent moon in a cusped niche at her feet. Legend, lombardic:

... FRATRUM HOSPITALIS SANCTE ...

27. THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST AND ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, OSWESTRY

REINER, Bishop of St. Asaph (1186-1224), who founded this hospital on lands acquired from Shrewsbury Abbey in the first decade of the 13th century,¹ endowed it on an unusually lavish scale. Apart from adjoining property his original grant included 23 a. to the west of the town and 9 a. given by the

⁵³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 200.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ S.R.O. 356, box 278, brief, Ludlow corporation v. Edward Foxe, 1602; cf. E 318/38/2042; S.C. 6/Edw. VI/392 m. 34.

⁵⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 200.

⁵⁷ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. xii. 116-17.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 3rd ser. x. 329-31; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 682.

⁵⁹ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 329.

⁶⁰ Leland described it as a 'church... sometime a college': Leland, *Itin.* ed. Toulmin Smith, ii. 77.

⁶¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, 253-4, 255, 256.

⁶² *Ibid.* 4.

⁶³ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. xii. 122-33.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 122.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 4th ser. iii., plan of Bringewood Chase, 1577, between pp. 262-3. The sketch may be no more than a conventional representation and is probably incorrectly aligned.

⁶⁶ S.R.O. 783, box 30, marriage settlement of William Foxe, 1593; B.M. Add. Ch. 40857.

⁶⁷ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. iii. 271-2.

⁶⁸ S.R.O. 1996 uncat., case for opinion, 1790. Several of the tenements had been demolished by 1969.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 185-6; B.M. Add. Ch. 41296.

⁷¹ S.R.O. 356/MT/775; *Cal. Chan. R. Var.* 22.

⁷² S.R.O. 356/MT/777.

⁷³ *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 14.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 43.

⁷⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1367-70, 305, 338.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 369-70; *Reg. L. Charlton* (C. & Y.S.), 57. William of Ireland was granted the office in 1369 (*Cal. Pat.* 1367-1370, 305) but was not instituted.

⁷⁷ *Reg. J. Gilbert* (C. & Y.S.), 65-66.

⁷⁸ S.R.O. 356/MT/91, 94, 840. John Wyche was granted the office in 1391 (*Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, 461) but was apparently not instituted.

⁷⁹ S.R.O. 783, box 12, deed, 1399.

⁸⁰ *Reg. T. Spofford* (C. & Y.S.), 204-5.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

⁸² *Reg. J. Stanbury* (C. & Y.S.), 38-40.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 42-43.

⁸⁴ S.R.O. 356, box 420, bailiffs' acct. 1466-7.

⁸⁵ *Reg. R. Mayew* (C. & Y.S.), 143-4; S.R.O. 356/MT/1183; *ibid.* box 421, bailiffs' acct. 1527-8.

⁸⁶ *Reg. C. Bothe* (C. & Y.S.), 344.

⁸⁷ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 330-1; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 682.

⁸⁸ S.R.O. 356/MT/428, 848, 857.

¹ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart., ff. 158-158v. The earlier history of this hospital is more fully covered in Eyton, x. 345-53.

clergy of Oswestry.² Before 1210 he added the township of Wilcott in Great Ness, bought for 70 marks from John Lestrangle.³ His apparent intention was that Wilcott should be held by Haughmond Abbey, which was to provide a chantry service at the hospital; it is uncertain whether this scheme replaced or was replaced by another whereby the township was granted to the hospital but was to revert to Haughmond should the hospital cease to exist.⁴ By 1215 Reiner had bought six shops and 26s. rent in Shrewsbury for the hospital⁵ and had procured for it annual pensions of £3 6s. 8d. from Llansilin (Denb.) and three other churches in Wales.⁶ William FitzAlan, lord of Oswestry, gave the hospital pasture rights at Cynynion⁷ and confirmed a gift by the burgesses of Oswestry of a handful of corn, flour, and salt from every horse-load sold in the market, a gallon of ale from every brewing, and a loaf from every baking.⁸ In 1211 the hospital was taken under papal protection.⁹

While reserving the right to administer the hospital during his lifetime, Reiner entrusted it thereafter to the Hospitallers, c. 1217–18, requiring them to maintain seven poor persons there.¹⁰ This arrangement was immediately disputed by Haughmond and it was shortly afterwards ruled by the archbishop that Haughmond should hold the hospital of the Hospitallers, paying 20s. a year to the preceptory of Halston.¹¹ Reiner evidently continued to take an interest in his foundation until his death, for he was still buying Shrewsbury property on its behalf in 1222.¹²

Small properties in Oswestry¹³ and its townships of Aston,¹⁴ Wootton,¹⁵ and Weston¹⁶ were acquired by the hospital in the later 13th century and the terms under which Haughmond held it were confirmed in 1273,¹⁷ but it is unlikely that it housed any poor persons after 1300. Haughmond Abbey appears to have regarded the Wilcott charters as evidence that its obligations were restricted to the provision of a chantry priest. Such a priest, appointed in 1338, was given a life-lease of the hospital and adjoining crofts. He was required to provide daily services, to repair the house, chapel, and dovecot, and provide quarters for visiting canons of Haughmond.¹⁸ A papal licence (1414) for the Dean of St. Asaph to hold the wardenship of the hospital¹⁹ is probably without significance.

The Hospitallers of Halston continued to receive their annual fee of 20s. from Haughmond until the

Dissolution²⁰ when the hospital site was not recorded among the estates of either of these houses. By the 1550s, however, when it was described as the chapel of St. John the Baptist, the hospital was regarded as a former dependency of Halston²¹ and as such was granted by the Crown to George Lee in 1560.²² The chapel, which stood in Church Street, is last recorded in 1577, when it was held by Thomas Smallman.²³

No names of wardens of this hospital have been found, nor is there any evidence that it possessed a common seal.

28. THE HOSPITAL OF ST. GEORGE, SHREWSBURY

THIS institution, which stood in Frankwell, close to the old Welsh Bridge,¹ was presumably in existence by 1155, when the bridge was known as St. George's bridge.² It may still have been a hospital in the early 13th century³ but is normally referred to as a chapel thereafter. Members of the Cole family, who held a substantial estate adjacent to the chapel, granted a rent charge of 40s. to the chaplain of St. George and his successors to endow a family chantry in 1278.⁴ The status of the chapel in the later Middle Ages is obscure. It may have been appropriated to St. John's Hospital when the latter was rebuilt by Richard Pigot, for Pigot's will refers to the chapel of St. John and St. George,⁵ but the Cole family also claimed to own St. George's in the 15th century. A Crown grant of next presentation to the 'hospital' of St. George was obtained by one John Hampton in 1449.⁶ It seems likely that this represents an attempt by the Coles to reassert their claims to the chapel. St. George's was said to be annexed to St. John's in 1463⁷ but two years later John Cole demised the chapel to the warden of St. John's and his successors, requiring prayers to be said for the Cole family and reserving the right to appoint another priest to say mass there.⁸ The chapel of St. George did not figure in the lawsuits between Edmund Cole and the warden of St. John's in the 1530s,⁹ nor was it recorded as part of the hospital estate at the Dissolution.¹⁰ It had apparently been demolished by 1564¹¹ and the site remained in the possession of the Cole family until the 18th century.¹²

No wardens or seal known.

²³ Slack, *Lordship of Oswestry*, 127. For references to other parts of the former hospital estate at this time see *ibid.* 130, 133. For other evidence for the hospital site see *T.S.A.S.* liii. 94–95, 103–4; *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 4456.

¹ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 303; *ibid.* lii. 226–7; S.R.O. 1831 uncat., deeds, 1493, 1573. A fragment of carved stonework, dating from the early 13th century, was found on the supposed site, c. 1900: Cranage, x. 1008.

² N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 36.

³ Indulgence in favour of hospital of St. George by 'W.', Bishop of Coventry: Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 467. The bishop was either Walter Durdent (1149–61) or William Cornhill (1214–24).

⁴ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 467; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 292.

⁵ Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), 114.

⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1446–51, 256.

⁷ *Ibid.* 1461–7, 295.

⁸ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 468.

⁹ See p. 107.

¹⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 309–10, 344–5; E 318/39/2095.

¹¹ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 469.

¹² *Ibid.*

² S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 158–158v. The bishop's and clergy's endowments are given as 13 a. and 19 a. respectively in a slightly later charter: *ibid.* f. 158v.

³ *Ibid.* ff. 158v.–159, 161v., 162, 231–231v.; Harl. MS. 446, ff. 12v., 35–35v.

⁴ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 158v.–160.

⁵ *Ibid.* f. 158v.

⁷ *Ibid.* f. 159.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.* ff. 158v.–159.

¹¹ *Ibid.* ff. 158, 161v.

¹² *Ibid.* ff. 159v.–160, 182.

¹³ *Ibid.* f. 159; N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 392; Eyton, x.

352.

¹⁴ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 9, 159; Eyton, xi. 14.

¹⁵ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 160; Eyton, xi. 9.

¹⁶ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 160–1; Eyton, x. 360–1.

¹⁷ D. R. Thomas, *St. Asaph*, iii. 89.

¹⁸ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 162.

¹⁹ *Cal. Papal Regs.* vi. 419–20.

²⁰ S.P.L., Deeds 4028; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 193.

²¹ W. J. Slack, *The Lordship of Oswestry* (Shrewsbury,

1951), 12.

²² E 318/45/2406; *Cal. Pat.* 1558–60, 273–4; 1560–3,

158; *T.S.A.S.* xlvii. 84.

29. THE HOSPITAL OF ST. GILES,
SHREWSBURY

THIS leper hospital is first recorded in 1155, when Henry II granted it 30s. a year,¹ but it was probably in existence c. 1136.² A later grant by Henry II of a double handful of corn and a single handful of flour from every sack sold in Shrewsbury market³ was confirmed in 1204,⁴ and in 1232 the lepers of St. Giles were granted a horse-load of wood daily from Buriwood in Condover.⁵

Scarcely anything is known of the internal life of the hospital. Its medieval estate appears to have been restricted to the suburb of Abbey Foregate and included a messuage near the English Bridge.⁶ It apparently housed both men and women⁷ and was under the government of a head called indifferently prior, master, or warden.⁸ The community lived under a rule laid down in its foundation charter, alleged infractions of which were the subject of royal inquiry in 1348.⁹ The abbot of Shrewsbury headed the commissioners in this inquiry and by the early 16th century the abbey accounted itself patron of the hospital.¹⁰ The use made by the abbey of the church of St. Giles as a temporary resting-place for the relics of St. Winifred, c. 1136,¹¹ would suggest that it was in fact the founder.

Some time before the Dissolution the abbey leased the hospital to Richard Lee of Langley who later assigned his interest to John Prince.¹² A John Prince described himself as 'warden and governor' of the hospital in 1544¹³ and by 1546 had clearly appropriated its endowments.¹⁴ The Prince family and their descendants, the earls of Tankerville, accounted themselves masters of the hospital until the 19th century. In 1591 Richard Prince assigned rents for the maintenance of the four inmates,¹⁵ but the hospital owed its later endowments to Sir Richard Prince (d. 1665) and his father-in-law Sir Walter Wrottesley. In 1632 Prince secured the payment of arrears of the 30s. paid annually by the sheriff.¹⁶ A body of trustees had been formed by 1633, when Prince agreed to pay them a legacy of £100 bequeathed to the hospital by Wrottesley.¹⁷ He fulfilled this undertaking in 1637 by granting an annual rent charge of £5 4s. from lands in Abbey Foregate to provide weekly payments of 2s. for the inmates and agreed to supply a ton of coal or 10s. at Michaelmas each year.¹⁸ By will proved in 1666 he left a further £100,¹⁹ which by 1698 was being met by a rent charge arising from a

small estate at the Punchbowl Inn, Cound.²⁰ In the early 19th century, when the four inmates were nominated and paid by the Earl of Tankerville, each of them received 1s. 6d. a week, an annual allowance of 3s. for coal, and 12s. 6d. for clothing at Christmas.²¹ Responsibility for payment of the Cound rent charge, which by this date was regarded as the hospital's sole endowment, passed shortly before 1865 to the lord of Cound manor.²² He and his successors were masters of the hospital until 1944, when the obligation passed, with the Cound property, to the Holt Brewery Co. (later Ansells Brewery).²³ Under a Scheme of 1969 the rent charge was redeemed and the hospital was vested in the Shrewsbury Drapers' Company.²⁴

The medieval hospital may have stood west of St. Giles's Church, where foundations were still said to be visible in the early 19th century.²⁵ The present hospital, which was built in the mid 18th century,²⁶ is a small brick building north of the church, comprising four single-room dwellings.

PRIORS, MASTERS, OR WARDENS OF THE
HOSPITAL OF ST. GILES, SHREWSBURY,
BEFORE THE DISSOLUTION

Alan of Cronkhill, occurs 1328.²⁷

Nicholas de M . . . , occurs 1370.²⁸

An impression of the pointed oval hospital seal is attached to a receipt of 1370.²⁹ It measures 2 × 1½ in. and shows the figure of St. Giles, with staff in his right hand, standing upon a hind. Legend lombardic:

[SIGILLUM COMMUNE DOM[US SANCTI EG]IDII SALOPIE

30. THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN
THE BAPTIST, SHREWSBURY

ALTHOUGH not recorded before the 1220s¹ it is likely that this hospital, like that of St. Giles, Shrewsbury,² was established in the 12th century. It may have been a royal foundation, since wardens were regularly appointed by the Crown on this pretext after 1370.³ In the early 13th century, however, the brethren found it necessary to obtain the consent of the dean and chapter of St. Chad before conveying a shop in the Market Place to Shrewsbury Abbey,⁴ suggesting that in its early years the hospital was to some degree subordinate to the parochial clergy of St. Chad.

¹⁵ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 173-4; cf. *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. viii. 124.

¹⁶ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 74.

¹⁷ C 93/15/8; 24th Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 231, pp. 272 (1831), xi.

¹⁸ 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 272.

¹⁹ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. viii. 127.

²⁰ L.J.R.O., Cound glebe terrier, 1698.

²¹ Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 320; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 174; 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 272.

²² Char. Com. files.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 174.

²⁶ Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 320.

²⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 274.

²⁸ E 213/14.

²⁹ Ibid. Cf. Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 172-3.

¹ Rot. Hund (Rec. Com.), ii. 79.

² See above.

³ *Cal. Pat.* 1367-70, 395.

⁴ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. no. 397; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 469.

¹ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 640; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 292; Eyton, *Itin. Hen. II*, 14; *Pipe R.* 1156-8 (Rec. Com.), 43. This annual payment was still being made to the hospital in 1969: ex. inf. Mr. M. de C. Peele, the undersheriff of Shropshire.

² When the church of St. Giles, presumably in origin the hospital chapel, is first recorded: Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 40-41.

³ Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.), i. 122; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 640.

⁴ Rot. Chart. (Rec. Com.), i. 122.

⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 167.

⁶ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] i. 28-29; *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 274.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, 276.

⁸ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] i. 28-29; *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, 68; 1327-30, 274; 1348-50, 177.

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, 177.

¹⁰ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 173.

¹¹ Ibid. 40-41.

¹² Ibid. 173.

¹³ Shrews. boro. rec. 1795.

¹⁴ No property, apart from a croft, was recorded by the chantry commissioners: *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 311.

The greater part of the hospital's modest estate, which is not known to have been enlarged after the early 14th century, lay like the hospital itself in the suburb of Frankwell. Two shops in Shrewsbury were acquired from Baldwin of Hodnet, *c.* 1221.⁵ The brethren leased shops in High Street in 1290.⁶ Some part of the Frankwell estate, however, was possibly being kept in hand in the early 14th century, when the hospital's goods included a few plough-beasts.⁷ In 1314 William Vaughan gave 4 messuages and 18*d.* rent in Shrewsbury to endow a chantry in the hospital chapel⁸ and in 1342 lands worth 4 marks a year were given by the bailiffs of Shrewsbury to endow a chantry for Edmund, Earl of Arundel.⁹ The latter gift was probably intended as an augmentation of the existing service, since in 1439 the bailiffs appointed a priest to Vaughan's chantry.¹⁰

Richard Pigot, who was presumably warden, was engaged in rebuilding the hospital at the time of his death, *c.* 1369,¹¹ perhaps at the same time annexing the chapel of St. George as a hospital chapel.¹² Instructions for a visitation of the hospital issued by the Crown in 1376 alleged that it was in a dilapidated condition.¹³ The purpose of the visitation, however, may have been simply to confirm the new arrangements. It took place at the beginning of the wardenship of Thomas Barker and may well have been set on foot at his request. Barker obtained a papal indulgence in favour of the hospital in 1391.¹⁴ Although another warden was nominated in the same year,¹⁵ Barker's title was confirmed in 1410¹⁶ and he continued in office until the 1430s.¹⁷

St. John's evidently remained a hospital for some years after Pigot's rebuilding, for it contained at least two brethren in addition to the warden in 1375.¹⁸ Like many other small hospitals, however, it later became no more than an almshouse and was so described in 1471.¹⁹ A commission for visitation in 1466 charged the warden with having neglected its fabric, books, vestments, and ornaments and with the alienation of its estates.²⁰ John Bickley, the warden at this date was a member of a Frankwell family and his successor Robert Dax was possibly

also a local man: by this period the office was merely a sinecure. Some part of the hospital building, apparently including its chapel, was leased in 1523 to Richard Scriven.²¹ Another part may be represented by the 'old hall', possession of which was the subject of lawsuits between the warden and Edmund Cole in the 1530s.²²

In 1546, when the hospital was said to be in great decay and ready to fall down, its estates were valued at £5 17*s.* 6*d.* a year.²³ These included a dozen messuages or cottages in Frankwell, 6*s.* in rents in the same place, Calcott farm, and 5 shops in Glovers' Row, Shrewsbury.²⁴ A slightly higher valuation was given in 1548, when the only recorded item of expenditure by the warden was an annual payment of 5*s.* to the poor.²⁵ The latter were presumably the inmates of three cottages adjoining the hospital. They were excepted from the Crown grant of the hospital estate to Robert Wood in 1549, when the hospital itself was reserved for use by the town in time of plague.²⁶ The cottages, known in the later 16th century as St. John's Almshouses,²⁷ had become part of Wood's estate by 1555.²⁸ They were damaged by fire in 1593²⁹ but are said to have survived, under the name of Cole's Almshouses, into the 17th century.³⁰

The hospital, of which there are no surviving remains, stood to the north of the road leading into Frankwell from the old Welsh Bridge, nearly opposite the chapel of St. George.³¹ Hospital and chapel both stood close to 'The Stew', where remains of fishponds were extant in the early 19th century.³²

WARDENS OF ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, SHREWSBURY

Thomas, occurs 1227.³³
John de la Chirche, occurs 1339.³⁴
Richard Pigot, died *c.* 1369.³⁵
Roger Harlescott, appointed 1370.³⁶
Thomas Barker, appointed 1374,³⁷ occurs to 1437.³⁸
Roger Marsh, resigned by 1439.³⁹
William Shelve, appointed 1439,⁴⁰ died *c.* 1462.⁴¹
John Bickley, appointed 1462,⁴² occurs to 1480.⁴³

⁵ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 79; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 469-70; Eyton, vii. 56; ix. 329.

⁶ S.P.L., Deeds 3873; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 314; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 470.

⁷ Shrews. boro. rec. 152-7 (local rolls of taxation, *c.* 1300-16).

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 91; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), i. 207; C 143/98/5.

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1340-3, 389.

¹⁰ S.P.L., MS. 2, f. 324v. Dated 1437-8 in Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 470.

¹¹ Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), 114.

¹² See p. 105.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1374-7, 312.

¹⁴ *Cal. Papal Regs.* iv. 407.

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, 489.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 1408-13, 236.

¹⁷ Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 322.

¹⁸ Shrews. boro. rec. 67, f. 39v.

¹⁹ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 470-1.

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, 492.

²¹ *Ibid.* 1549-51, 93; E 318/39/2095; C 78/102, no. 7; S.P.L., Deeds 464.

²² C 1864/76; C 1901/7; Sta. Cha. 2/19/178; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 305; 4th ser. viii. 68.

²³ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 309-10. It had been valued at only £4 10*s.* 4*d.* in 1535: *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 185.

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, 93; E 318/39/2095.

²⁵ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 344-5.

²⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, 93; E 318/39/2095.

²⁷ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 471-2.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] iii. 327-8.

³⁰ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 472.

³¹ Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), 115-16; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 470-1; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 303; lii. 226-7. An alternative site, based on some documentary evidence and first suggested by Owen and Blakeway, is the Court House, St. George's Place: Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 472; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. viii. 67; *Salop. N. & Q. N.S.* vii. 41, 45. Medieval references, however, indicate a site nearer to the Welsh Bridge.

³² S.R.O. 1831 uncat., deeds, 1493, 1573; *T.S.A.S.* lii. 226-7; Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 321; *Salop. N. & Q. N.S.* vii. 41; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, iv. 232.

³³ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 386-7.

³⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, 201-2.

³⁵ Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), 114. Cf. *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] x. 163; S.R.O. 1831 uncat., deed, 1352.

³⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1367-70, 395.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 1374-7, 12.

³⁸ Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 322.

³⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, 254.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 1461-7, 210, 295.

⁴² *Ibid.* 210.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 1467-77, 227; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 468; S.R.O. 1831 uncat., deed, 1463; S.P.L., Deeds 1186. William Leech, appointed in 1463, does not appear to have held office: *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, 295.

Robert Dax, possibly appointed in 1495,⁴⁴ occurs to 1522.⁴⁵

William Edwards, appointed 1523.⁴⁶

David Owen, occurs between 1526 and 1539.⁴⁷

Christopher Draper, occurs 1546–8.⁴⁸

No impression of the hospital seal has been found.⁴⁹

ALMSHOUSES

31. HOSIER'S ALMSHOUSES, LUDLOW

THESE almshouses were founded by John Hosier, a Ludlow draper, who acquired their site in 1462.¹ They were in existence by 1482,² having presumably been built in Hosier's lifetime. In 1486 his executors conveyed lands in Ludlow, Overton (in Richard's Castle), Hopton Wafers, Cleobury North, and Ayntree (in Stanton Lacy) worth £9 13s. 4d. a year, with a sum of money and a silver cup together worth £20, to the Palmers' Guild as a permanent endowment.³ Admission to the almshouses was restricted to brethren of the guild and inmates were to be nominated and removed by the Guild's warden and council. One of the inmates was appointed bellman. He was to receive 2s. a year, his duty being to summon the inmates to prayer in the almshouse chapel at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily. A chamber in the almshouses was reserved for the priest of Hosier's chantry.⁴

In 1551 the almshouses were said to contain 33 chambers, each with a chimney, and the inmates were receiving doles of 4d. a week.⁵ Their endowments, together with those of the Palmers' Guild, were transferred in the following year to Ludlow corporation⁶ and they were administered by the borough council until 1806, when this function was delegated to a small committee.⁷

In 1591, when inmates were forbidden to receive lodgers, and the almshouse doors were ordered to be locked at 9 p.m. and opened at 6 a.m., admission was restricted to aged and impotent poor who had spent their youth in the town,⁸ but in 1593 the council was empowered to waive the residence qualification should there be insufficient native poor to fill the house.⁹ General inspections of the almshouses, in order to remove children and other intruders and to check the qualifications of the inmates, were ordered in 1594,¹⁰ 1670,¹¹ 1694,¹² and 1732.¹³ In the early 19th century admission was restricted to parishioners of Ludlow, preference

being given to decayed tradesmen and widows.¹⁴ A chaplain was being employed to say morning prayers in the almshouses by 1580¹⁵ and a succession of such chaplains was appointed between 1611 and the 1640s.¹⁶ By 1748 it had become customary for one or both of the town beadles to be granted a chamber there¹⁷ and by 1820 the head beadle was performing the functions formerly exercised by the bellman; he was also responsible for distributing weekly and occasional payments to the inmates.¹⁸

Inmates received weekly payments of 4d. apiece until the early 18th century. Fee-farm rents totalling £33 6s. 8d., formerly paid by Ludlow corporation to the Crown and acquired before 1649 by Richard Tomline, then M.P. for Ludlow, were settled to the use of the town's poor in 1652.¹⁹ In 1716 part of this sum was appropriated to cover an existing additional weekly payment of 4d. to each inmate.²⁰ The rate of weekly pay was raised to 1s. in 1753,²¹ to 1s. 4d. in 1772,²² to 1s. 6d. in 1786,²³ and to 2s. 6d. in 1804.²⁴ The last was considered insufficient in 1818²⁵ and by 1828 six of the 33 inmates were receiving an additional shilling a week.²⁶

By 1820 each inmate was also in receipt of various occasional payments totalling about 12s. 6d. a year.²⁷ The sums of 10s. at Christmas and 5s. on Good Friday, granted to the inmates by William Foxe and his wife Jane in 1542 and 1554,²⁸ continued to be paid by the corporation until the 1640s, as was a further 6s. 8d. given by Richard Rogers, c. 1601, to be distributed on Good Friday. These payments were discontinued during the Civil War and were not revived.²⁹ A reversionary interest in an annual rent charge of £10, granted to the use of the almshouses by James Walker in 1625,³⁰ was later considered to be merged in the general endowment for weekly pay.³¹ The following persons made benefactions to provide occasional payments to inmates before 1820:³²

Thomas Candland (by will proved 1617). 4d. apiece on Ash Wednesday.³³

⁴⁴ The date of a Crown grant of next presentation: *Cal. Pat.* 1494–1509, 24.

⁴⁵ S.P.L., Deeds 1186.

⁴⁶ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (2), p. 1315. His successor, however, claimed to have succeeded on the death of Robert Dax: C 1/864/76.

⁴⁷ Shrews. boro. rec. 1793 (ct. r. Apr. 1526); Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 471; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 305; 4th ser. viii. 68.

⁴⁸ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 309–10, 344–5. He had obtained the reversion in 1532 (*L. & P. Hen. VIII*, v, p. 365) and was assigned a pension of £6 in 1548 (E 101/75/28).

⁴⁹ A fragment of the seal, appended to a deed of 1290, is described in Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 470. This deed (S.P.L., Deeds 3873) now has no seal.

¹ S.R.O. 356/MT/454.

² Ibid. box 400, borough rental, 1482.

³ Ibid. box 315, foundation deed, 1486.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ E 318/31/1766.

⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 345–6. ⁷ S.R.O. 356/2/7, pp. 185–6.

⁸ Ibid. 356/2/16, f. 38.

⁹ Ibid. f. 40.

¹⁰ Ibid. 356/2/1, f. 13.

¹¹ Ibid. 356/2/2, f. 267.

¹² Ibid. 356/2/4, f. 52v.

¹³ Ibid. 356/2/5, p. 262.

¹⁴ 3rd Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 5, p. 285 (1820), iv.

¹⁵ S.R.O. 356, box 457, renter's acct. 1580–1.

¹⁶ Ibid. 356/2/1, f. 90; ibid. box 458, renter's acct. 1611–1644.

¹⁷ Ibid. 356/2/6, ff. 8v., 12v., 14v.

¹⁸ 3rd Rep. Com. Char. p. 285.

¹⁹ Ibid. p. 287.

²⁰ Ibid.; S.R.O. 356/2/5, pp. 14, 43.

²¹ S.R.O. 356/2/6, f. 35.

²² Ibid. p. 171.

²³ Ibid. p. 327.

²⁴ Ibid. 356/2/7, p. 168.

²⁵ Ibid. p. 318.

²⁶ Ibid. 356, box 303, list of inmates, 1828.

²⁷ 3rd Rep. Com. Char. p. 289.

²⁸ S.R.O. 356/MT/623–4; ibid. box 390, deed, 1554.

²⁹ S.R.O. 356, boxes 457–60, renter's acct. 1554–1700.

³⁰ Ibid. 356/2/16, f. 45v.

³¹ 3rd Rep. Com. Char. p. 286.

³² Except where otherwise stated the following particulars are taken from ibid. pp. 287–8, 299; S.R.O. 356/2/16, ff. 71–76.

³³ S.R.O. 356/2/16, f. 45.

Thomas Pingle (by will of 1640). 16s. on 25 March;³⁴ lost by 1820.

William Archer (by deed of 1677). 20s. on 25 March.

Susan Gay (by deed of 1724). £6 to the inmates of Hosier's and Foxe's Almshouses.

Mary Beetenon (d. c. 1806). £100, invested in stock and producing £5 7s. 4d. annual income in 1820.

Ann Smith (grant of 1809). £50, invested in stock to provide coals.³⁵ In 1820 the annual interest of £2 10s. 8d. was distributed in money.

Susannah Smith (d. 1814). £100, invested in stock and in 1820 1s. 6d. was given half-yearly to each inmate.

Lloyd's Money (origin unknown). In 1820 an annual rent charge of 13s. 4d. was paid from a house in Dinham.

Following the Municipal Corporations Act (1835) management of Hosier's Almshouses, the grammar school, and the appointment and remuneration of the preacher and assistant were transferred from the borough to a separate body of Municipal Charity Trustees in 1837.³⁶ Protracted lawsuits over the division of the charity estate from that belonging to the borough were settled in 1846, when 1,052 acres were assigned to the charity trustees, together with some £6,000 in respect of arrears, repairs, and legal costs.³⁷ Management of the grammar school was transferred to a separate body of governors in 1876.³⁸ A Scheme of 1914 went some way towards separating the ecclesiastical functions of the Municipal Charity Trustees from those concerned with the almshouses by creating a body of Ecclesiastical Trustees,³⁹ but the latter was not provided with a separate endowment until 1956.⁴⁰

Under a Scheme of 1848 the 33 inmates of the almshouses were required to have been resident in Ludlow for 10 years and to be of good repute.⁴¹ Stipends of 7s. a week were assigned to them and in every third year they were to be given dark blue cloaks or coats. Inmates were expected to attend church daily, but this does not appear to have been enforced and in later Schemes attendance at church was left to the discretion of the trustees. A warden and matron, usually a married couple, were regularly appointed after 1852.⁴² A proposal in 1877 to use the surplus income of the Municipal Charities to enlarge the almshouses by purchasing two adjoining houses and increasing the number of inmates to 42⁴³ was abandoned. Under a Scheme of 1881 the trustees were empowered to provide medical attendance and to apply two-thirds of the surplus income to provide pensions of up to 10s. a week to persons living outside the almshouses. Like the inmates these were to have a 10-year residence qualification and preference was to be given to those 'reduced by misfortune from better circumstances'. By 1895,

when additional gifts totalling £3,150 had been bequeathed to the almshouses, the Municipal Charities had an annual income of £1,532, of which nearly £700 was spent on the almshouses. In 1921 the trustees were empowered to appoint a salaried warden and to pay supplementary stipends of up to 5s. 6d. a week to inmates under 70 years of age. The number of inmates was limited to 24 in 1956, when their stipends were discontinued, and since that date no further recipients of out-pension have been nominated. In 1961 the almshouses had an annual income of £963.

The original almshouse building was in need of extensive repair by 1732, when a petition from 9 inmates pointed out that, owing to the collapse of partitions between the chambers, and the poor condition of floors, they were in 'manifest danger of their lives'.⁴⁴ An order of 1740 requiring inmates to reside under threat of stopping their pay⁴⁵ suggests that some of them had found safer accommodation elsewhere. Estimates for rebuilding the almshouses were obtained in 1756⁴⁶ when the architect William Baker was paid for drawing a plan.⁴⁷ In 1758 the building was taken down and rebuilt on the same site,⁴⁸ the architect then employed being T. F. Pritchard.⁴⁹ The impressive three-storied building faces east across the churchyard and consists of a central range of seven bays flanked by projecting wings, each of two bays. The front and side walls are of red brick with a stone cornice and wood casement windows. The three central bays are set forward and surmounted by a pediment containing a large cartouche with the arms of Ludlow corporation. Above the central doorway is a round-headed niche with eared architrave, and a tablet at second-floor level bears a Latin inscription recording the rebuilding. It was evidently possible to economize on the rear elevation which is largely hidden by surrounding buildings; the wall is of stone rubble, perhaps re-used material, and the old-fashioned mullioned and transomed windows have lead glazing. Iron railings to the fore-court were erected shortly before 1820⁵⁰ and removed c. 1968.⁵¹ Plumbers' work carried out in 1857⁵² included dated rainwater-heads on the east front. Each inmate of the almshouses occupies a single room of which there were originally 11 on each floor. Access is from corridors at the rear running the full length of the building and by newel stairs from cellar to attics in the two wings. Bathrooms were inserted in the north wing when the almshouses were modernized in 1959⁵³ and part of the south wing has been adapted as a flat for the matron.

Until modern times one of the inmates or a town beadle acted as warden. The almshouses did not have a common seal.

³⁴ Ibid. f. 65.

³⁵ Ibid. 356/2/7, p. 213.

³⁶ Ludlow (Charity Estates) Act, 9 & 10 Vic. c. 18 (priv. act).

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Char. Com. files.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Consolidated Municipal Charity and certain other charities (Ludlow) Scheme Confirmation Act, 4 & 5 Eliz. II, c. 54 (local act).

⁴¹ Except where otherwise stated the following paragraph is based on Char. Com. files.

⁴² S.R.O. 2030/1/5, Edward VI char. min. 1849-89.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ S.R.O. 356, box 303, petition, 1732.

⁴⁵ Ibid. 356/2/5, f. 316.

⁴⁶ Ibid. 356/2/6, f. 47.

⁴⁷ H. M. Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Eng. Archit.* 53.

⁴⁸ S.R.O. 356/2/6, ff. 60, 66, 66v.; *ibid.* 356/32, box 447; *3rd Rep. Com. Char.* p. 285.

⁴⁹ S.R.O. 356/32, bailiffs' and chamberlains' acct. 1729-1828, p. 100.

⁵⁰ *3rd Rep. Com. Char.* p. 285; plate facing p. 112.

⁵¹ Ex inf. the warden, Hosier's Almshouses.

⁵² S.R.O. 2030/1/11, Edward VI char. dilapidations acct.

⁵³ Ex inf. the matron, Hosier's Almshouses.

32. THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES,
NEWPORT

THESE almshouses were built by William Glover on a site at the west end of the churchyard given him for this purpose by the burgesses in 1446.¹ They were apparently rebuilt by Thomas Reynolds, canon of Lichfield, and John Reynolds, who in 1496 settled £1 6s. 8d. a year for the support of four inmates, who were to be nominated, after the death of Elinor Reynolds and John Bromley, by the master of Newport College and the churchwardens.² Rent charges yielding a further £1 6s. 8d. were given by Robert Barnfield, c. 1568,³ and by 1631 the annual income was found to amount to £5 5s. 2d. A stock of £161, representing bequests by 24 persons, was then being lent at interest by the churchwardens, though 'not with such care as were to be desired'.⁴ By Chancery decree of the following year management was vested in 11 trustees, who were to nominate inmates with the advice of the churchwardens.⁵

Despite this reform the almshouse stock appears to have been misapplied in 1675, being used to buy land for the benefit of the poor in general.⁶ By the 1760s, when the almshouse estate produced £17 5s. a year,⁷ the inmates, always widows by this date, each received about £4 10s. a year.⁸ Income from rents thereafter rose rapidly, reaching £55 by 1801,⁹ and between 1794 and 1804 the trustees invested the surplus, together with a gift of £200, in £500 stock.¹⁰ In 1821, when the total income was nearly £70, each inmate received weekly allowances of 4s. 6d. in the summer and 5s. in the winter, with an additional 10s. a year for coal and 5s. at Christmas.¹¹

The original almshouses, with other houses around the churchyard, were demolished in 1836, when the existing almshouses were built in Vineyard Road.¹² The inmates were still receiving weekly allowances of 5s. apiece in 1868 but lower scales were introduced as income from rents declined in the later 19th century and such payments were discontinued during the Second World War.¹³ By 1960, when several rent charges had been redeemed and part of the estate sold, over half the annual income of £55 was derived from £1,205 stock.¹⁴ Most of the remaining estate was sold in 1963 to cover the cost of extensive repairs to the almshouses.¹⁵

The almshouses had no warden or common seal.

¹ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 226.

² *Ibid.* ix. 117-123.

³ *Ibid.* 132.

⁴ *C* 93/13/25; *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] ix. 146-8; *5th Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 159, pp. 413-15 (1821), xii.

⁵ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] ix. 143-6.

⁶ *5th Rep. Com. Char.* pp. 415-16, 428.

⁷ Town almshouses min. 1836-date, *penes* Messrs. Liddle & Heane, solicitors, Newport.

⁸ *Eng. Topog.* (Gent. Mag.), x. 108.

⁹ Town almshouses min. 1836-date.

¹⁰ *5th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 416.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Town almshouses min. 1836-date; *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 227; S.R.O. 1910/292, p. 233.

¹³ Town almshouses min. 1836-date.

¹⁴ Char. Com. files.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹ S.P.L., MS. 4257, f. 26; *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 367-8. Benet was evidently a woman, though recorded as a man named 'Benet Tupton' in a late-16th-century source: *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] iii. 242-3. The date there given for the foundation, 1409-10, may nevertheless be correct, for two of the parties to what appears to have been the foundation deed, cited in 1466, can be traced: Thomas Skinner (d. 1411) was bailiff of Shrewsbury 1368-1404 and M.P. for the

33. THE MERCERS' (OR ST. CHAD'S)
ALMSHOUSES, SHREWSBURY

THESE almshouses were founded in the early 15th century by Benet Upton, who endowed them with rents arising from two tenements in High Street.¹ Perhaps under the provisions of an obit agreement at the foundress's death, the endowments were vested in Thomas Attingham, chantry priest in the Lady Chapel of St. Chad's.² They were increased by the mercer³ Richard Attingham, presumably a kinsman of Thomas, who in 1457 directed that after his death a moiety of the rent of a house on the north side of St. Chad's churchyard should be applied to the almshouses, the remainder forming the endowment of a daily service in the Lady Chapel.⁴ The process whereby the Mercers' Guild secured control of the almshouses was completed in the 1460s. In 1466 the chantry priest of the Lady Chapel empowered the guild to collect and disburse rents arising from the original endowment⁵ and in the following year Richard Attingham's endowment was vested in the guild.⁶ By 1467 the almshouse inmates were paid a weekly dole of 1d. apiece⁷ and this scale remained unchanged until c. 1553.⁸ In 1540 the Mercers' chantry priest was empowered to collect guild rents, pay allowances, and 'see to the ordering of the poor people'.⁹ It is likely that this was the way in which the almshouses were normally administered at this period.

All the endowments of the Mercers' Guild, apart from the almshouses themselves, passed to the Crown when the guild chantry was abolished in 1547¹⁰ and they were granted in 1549 to Robert Wood.¹¹ Numerous lawsuits brought by the Mercers to recover possession of these endowments, which included their hall and adjacent properties in Steelyard Shut (later Golden Cross Passage) continued until the 1570s¹² but were unsuccessful. The only contribution subsequently made by the Mercers' Guild to the support of the almshouses was an annual payment of 2s., raised to 2s. 2d. after 1635, arising from a house in Belmont, opposite the almshouses.¹³

The almshouses owed their later endowment, meagre as it was, to the interest of the Ireland family, members of which were prominent in the affairs of the Mercers' Guild during most of the 16th century.¹⁴ David Ireland had given £100 to the

borough 1370-96: *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xii. 151-2; Robert Thornes was bailiff 1388-1409 and M.P. 1382-1409: *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. ii. 279; 4th ser. xii. 155.

² *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 367-8. The arrangement was probably made c. 1423, the date of 'Benet Tupton's' death according to the 'Taylor Chronicle': *ibid.* [1st ser.] iii. 243. Thomas Attingham, who was a vicar choral at St. Chad's by 1417, was dead before 1457: Shrews. boro. rec. 827; *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 365-6.

³ He had been warden of the Mercers' Guild in 1424: *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 300.

⁴ *Ibid.* 365-6.

⁵ *Ibid.* 367-8.

⁶ *Ibid.* 368-9.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.* 270-1, 370-1; 3rd ser. x. 341; S.C. 6/Edw. VI/393 m. 42d.; E 318/39/2095.

⁹ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 400.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 3rd ser. x. 341; S.C. 6/Edw. VI/393 m. 39d.

¹¹ E 318/39/2095; *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, 93-94.

¹² S.P.L., MS. 4260, min. 1550-82 *passim*; Sta. Cha. 2/24/127; C 1/1385/30; C 2/Eliz. I/H 13/23; Req. 2/248/59.

¹³ S.P.L., MSS. 4258-9, 4261. In 1602 they contributed towards the cost of a 'covering' for use at burials of inmates: *ibid.* MS. 4260.

¹⁴ Cf. *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 305-13.

almshouses by will proved in 1530¹⁵ but the bequest was not put into effect immediately. His widow Catherine later added a further £80 and transferred the whole sum to her sons Thomas and Robert Ireland,¹⁶ who in 1553 charged their respective moieties of an estate at Lythwood in Conover with two annual rent charges of £4 for the benefit of the almshouses.¹⁷ Although this endowment came from the Irelands the arrangement seems to have been the result of negotiations between the Mercers' Guild and Robert Wood to provide an alternative to the lost medieval endowments.¹⁸ Had he not died in the following year it is likely that Thomas Ireland would have substantially enlarged his parents' gift.¹⁹

Robert and Thomas Owen, who made further bequests to the almshouses in the early 17th century, were nephews of Robert and Thomas Ireland.²⁰ Thomas Owen (d. 1618)²¹ settled £2 a year on the almshouses²² and before 1640 Robert Owen had endowed them with an annual rent charge of £1 6s. arising from lands in Sutton Lane.²³ The latter sum was afterwards paid annually by the heirs of Robert's daughter Alice²⁴ but Thomas Owen's bequest appears to have been abortive. Similar short-lived or abortive endowments were provided by Alice Hosier,²⁵ Esther Ireland,²⁶ and Margaret Eyton.²⁷

In 1591 responsibility for half-yearly distribution of the Lythwood rent charges was vested in trustees.²⁸ These were apparently nominated by the Mercers' Guild but when new trustees were appointed in 1616 the churchwardens of St. Chad's were directed to supervise payment to the inmates.²⁹ No later trust deeds survive and neither the Mercers' Guild nor the parish officers of St. Chad's subsequently concerned themselves directly with the administration of the almshouses. From the mid 17th century inmates were nominated by the successors of Robert and Thomas Ireland as owners of the Lythwood estate.³⁰ The Lythwood and Sutton Lane rent charges, with the small annual payment from the Mercers' Guild, produced £9 6s. 2d. a year in the early 19th century, providing each inmate with not more than 16s. annually.³¹ By the later 18th century inmates who were parishioners of St. Chad's were receiving additional relief from other parish chari-

ties.³² By will of 1848 the Revd. Richard Scott, who had taken an interest in the welfare of the inmates during his lifetime, bequeathed a sum later invested in £163 stock to provide them with coal.³³

The almshouses, which originally consisted of 13 one-room dwellings, were timber-framed with a footing of red sandstone.³⁴ The single-story range flanked the south-east wall of St. Chad's churchyard and seems to have been of approximately the same dimensions as the Drapers' almshouses.³⁵ One of the chambers fell down in 1790 and another had gone by 1808, when the remainder were described as 'wretched hovels'. Several of the dwellings still consisted of a single room in the early 19th century but others had loft-bedrooms reached by ladders. Six chimney stacks which then ranged along the north-east wall had probably been added, like those of the Drapers' almshouses, in the 17th century.

Plans to rebuild the almshouses on three possible sites were debated by the St. Chad's vestry in 1807-8 but ultimately abandoned,³⁶ and a scheme for the erection of new almshouses in Scott's memory was mooted in 1848 but foundered for lack of support.³⁷ To the chagrin of the Mercers' Guild³⁸ no serious attempt was made to find an alternative site when the almshouses were purchased by the corporation and demolished in 1858.³⁹ Under a Scheme of 1868 their endowments were vested in the vicar of St. Chad's and two other trustees and were thereafter distributed to the poor of the parish generally.⁴⁰

There is no evidence that the almshouses ever had a warden or a common seal.

34. THE DRAPERS' (OR ST. MARY'S) ALMSHOUSES, SHREWSBURY

THESE almshouses, which have been administered since the later 15th century by the Shrewsbury Drapers' Company, seem to have originated in a private benefaction by the astute Shrewsbury draper Degory Watur. In 1444 the dean of St. Mary's granted licence to the churchwardens and parishioners to build an almshouse for 13 poor on

¹⁵ P.C.C. 19 Jankyn; S.R.O. 1048/4519, p. 1.

¹⁶ S.R.O. 1048/4519, p. 1; 24th Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 231, pp. 256-7 (1831), xi.

¹⁷ Bodl. MS. Gough Salop 11, f. 107.

¹⁸ Wood's master Thomas Bromley and several members of the guild were parties to the deed of 1553: E 318/39/2095; Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), 122.

¹⁹ This is suggested by the notice of his death in the 'Taylor Chronicle': *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] iii. 264.

²⁰ They were children of their sister Alice by her two husbands, both Shrewsbury mercers named Richard Owen. For pedigree see *Visit. Salop 1623* (Harl. Soc. xxix), ii. 389-90; S.P.L., MS. 2792, pp. 372-4; *ibid.* MS. 4646, p. 95. Cf. *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 310-12, 317, 321, 333.

²¹ S.P.L., MS. 2280, p. 268. He seems to have acted as legal adviser to the Mercers' Guild in the 1580s (*ibid.* MS. 4260, min. 14 Aug. 1582) and was one of the almshouse trustees in 1591 (24th Rep. Com. Char. pp. 256-7).

²² C 93/15/8; S.R.O. 1048/4519, p. 26.

²³ S.R.O. 1048/4519, p. 27.

²⁴ *Ibid.*; S.R.O. 1831 uncat., Drapers' Co. minutes, 1607-1740, ff. 258v., 263v.; 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 257; S.R.O. 1048/4570.

²⁵ A rent charge of £2 a year from lands in Atcham settled before 1560 on St. Chad's and St. Mary's almshouses and known to have been paid, 1567-71: 'Shrews. boro. rec. 76, ff. 391-2, 393v., 395v.

²⁶ A grandchild of Thomas Ireland (d. 1554), who bequeathed £10 to the almshouses before 1640: S.R.O. 1048/4519, p. 29.

²⁷ The sum of £4 bequeathed before 1640: *ibid.* p. 28.

²⁸ 24th Rep. Com. Char. pp. 256-7. ²⁹ *Ibid.* p. 257.

³⁰ S.R.O. 1048/4519, p. 29; Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), 123; Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 325; 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 257.

³¹ Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 325; 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 257.

³² Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), 123.

³³ S.R.O. 1048/63 (minutes, 29 Dec. 1848); *ibid.* 1048/4570.

³⁴ Description based on S.P.L., T. F. Dukes watercolours (churches), no. 244; *ibid.* H. W. Adnitt, 'Shrewsbury Illustrated', vol. iii, watercolours facing p. 260 and on following page; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, ii. 190; Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 325; 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 257.

³⁵ See p. 113. R. and E. Williamson, *Map of Shrews.* (1815), suggests a total length of some 82 feet, but two of the chambers had collapsed by this date.

³⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. iii, pp. vi-vii; S.R.O. 1048/5151; *ibid.* 1048/62.

³⁷ S.R.O. 1048/63.

³⁸ S.P.L., MS. 4259, minutes, 1 June 1855.

³⁹ *Ibid.* minutes, 27 June 1859; S.R.O. 1048/4570; Char. Com. files. ⁴⁰ S.R.O. 1048/4570.

the west side of St. Mary's churchyard. Inmates were to be chosen chiefly from St. Mary's parish but selection was to be made with the advice of Degory Watur,¹ and by another deed of the same date the dean and canons conveyed the site of the almshouses to Watur, giving him licence to admit inmates.² Watur obtained a confirmation of this conveyance from the parishioners in 1451³ and in 1457, when the almshouses had been built, he enfeoffed Edward, Earl of March, with them and with the remainder of the estates.⁴ This device was presumably adopted to counter the legal difficulties in which both Watur and the Drapers' Company were at this time becoming involved.⁵ It was also employed by Katherine Bonel, who made Edward IV her feoffee when in 1461 she bequeathed rent charges totalling £4 7s. 10d. to Watur and the inmates for the support of the almshouses and to endow a chantry priest.⁶

By will of 1477 Watur devised his residuary estate to the Drapers' Company to find a priest and to sustain the poor in the almshouses.⁷ Katherine Bonel described Watur as warden of the almshouses in her will⁸ and a respectable tradition records that he lived in the hall of the almshouse and that he regularly attended services with the inmates in the Lady Chapel of St. Mary's.⁹ In 1468-9 he spent 53s. 9½d. on various articles of clothing for the inmates; one Lawrence and 'Catherine a foolish wench', who were then living in the hall, were presumably in his personal care.¹⁰

The almshouses provided quarters for 14 persons and for a master, who lived in the hall and who was normally a married man after the Reformation.¹¹ During the later 15th and early 16th centuries common inmates received stipends of 1d. a week. Doles of clothing did not continue after Watur's death but each inmate received a bushel of corn a month and a load of wood annually. There is some evidence that a tradition of communal feeding, doubtless instituted by Watur, persisted until the early 16th century. Between 1497 and 1503, therefore, twelve loads of wood were delivered annually to the hall and in 1563 the hall's furniture still included a long bench against one of the walls.¹² The master's wood allowance had been reduced to a mere two loads by 1546, when he also received a double stipend of 2d. weekly,¹³ perhaps implying that he was a married man at that time. Early masters were not necessarily aged or poor: Thomas Harrison, clerk, aged 68 when he gave evidence on the religious observances of the almspeople in 1579, had been master at the latest in the reign of Mary.¹⁴

Although particulars of the almshouses were recorded in the Drapers' chantry certificate of

1546,¹⁵ that of 1548 avoided mention of anything other than the £4 said to be paid annually to their chantry priest¹⁶ and it was probably for this reason that their endowments escaped confiscation under the Chantry Acts. In the course of abortive proceedings brought against the Drapers in 1575-9 under a commission for concealed lands deponents alleged that the almspeople had regularly prayed for their founders and benefactors twice a week in St. Mary's church and once in the 'poor folks' hall'.¹⁷

Rules for the government of the almshouses drawn up in 1587¹⁸ directed that married couples should be removed from all houses except the hall. The latter was to be occupied by a couple, part of whose duties was to nurse the sick. Candidates for admission were to be not less than 50 years of age and were required to bring with them a winding sheet with 4d. tied up in one corner to pay for their burial. No specific residence qualifications were laid down but the churchwardens of St. Mary's were given an option to nominate four candidates at each vacancy, one of whom was to be chosen by the master and wardens of the Drapers' Company. The last provision had ceased to be observed by 1638, when St. Mary's went to law to establish their rights, but an amicable settlement was reached in 1640, when the Drapers undertook to follow the procedure of 1587 and to restrict admissions to suitably qualified residents of St. Mary's if any could be found.¹⁹ More than ordinary care seems to have been taken over the condition of the almshouses during the Interregnum. A general purge of the inmates was carried out in 1647²⁰ and the prohibition of married couples was reiterated in 1652.²¹ Improvements in the standard of accommodation were being made at this time²² and in 1658 a standing committee was appointed, one of the functions of which was to draw up 'good and wholesome laws' for the almshouses, taking advice if necessary from similar institutions elsewhere.²³ This committee, however, failed to take any action and is not recorded after 1663, when it was urged to 'take work in hand'.²⁴

Allowances of corn to the inmates had ceased by the 1540s²⁵ and in 1577 each of them received about 2d. a week.²⁶ An additional shilling a quarter was paid them from 1595,²⁷ probably representing the income from two houses given to the Drapers by George Wood.²⁸ The rate of quarterly payment remained unchanged until the early 18th century but during the 1640s they occasionally received small sums in years in which the Drapers' Easter feast was not held²⁹ and this became formalized as a regular annual payment of 16s. after the Restora-

¹ S.R.O. 1831 (Drapers' Company records) uncat., deed, 1444.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid. deed, 1451.

⁴ Ibid. deed, 1457; S.R.O. 840, deed no. 139.

⁵ C 132/349; T.S.A.S. lii. 231-5.

⁶ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., feoffment and will, 1461; T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 140-3; Shrews. boro. rec. 67, f. 78v.

⁷ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. vi. 29-30; *ibid.* [1st ser.] iii. 248 n; *ibid.* xlviii. 209-11.

⁸ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., will, 1461.

⁹ T.S.A.S. [1st ser.] iii. 248.

¹⁰ Ibid. 4th ser. iii. 149-51.

¹¹ Except where otherwise stated this paragraph is based on T.S.A.S. 4th ser. iii. 165-249; iv. 210-29.

¹² Ibid. lii. 237.

¹³ Ibid. 3rd ser. x. 305-6.

¹⁴ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., 'Red Book', ff. 57-61.

¹⁵ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 305-6.

¹⁶ Ibid. 338-9.

¹⁷ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., 'Red Book', ff. 57-61; E 178/1884.

¹⁸ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., minutes, 1463-1607, f. 310.

¹⁹ Ibid. bill and answer, 1638, and agreement, 1640; *ibid.* minutes, 1607-1740, f. 56v.

²⁰ Ibid. minutes, 1607-1740, f. 65v.

²¹ Ibid. f. 73.

²² See p. 113.

²³ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., minutes, 1607-1740, f. 93.

²⁴ Ibid. ff. 96, 99, 107, 110v.

²⁵ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 305-6.

²⁶ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., acct. 1577-1745.

²⁷ Ibid. minutes, 1463-1607, f. 327.

²⁸ Ibid. order of Council in the Marches, c. 1600.

²⁹ Ibid. minutes, 1607-1740, f. 61v.; acct. 1577-1745.



Hosier's Almshouses in 1944: view from St. Lawrence's churchyard



The Grammar School, Mill Street, in 1945



The Drapers' Almshouses in 1823: north-west view along Ox Lane (now St. Mary's Street)



Grey Friars in 1822: westward view from the bank of the Severn

tion.³⁰ By will of 1612 Edward Owen bequeathed a rent charge of 30s. a year for the use of the almshouses.³¹ This was apparently being paid to the company in the 1650s³² but there is no later evidence for its payment.³³ The provision of coats or cloaks for the inmates, first recorded in 1670,³⁴ became a regular feature after 1677, when a bequest of £200 from Timothy Tournour was set aside for this purpose.³⁵ Until the 1690s distribution of coats took place annually and thereafter in alternate years.³⁶ A reversionary interest in a rent charge of £10 a year, arising from the manor of Middleton Scriven, was granted to the almshouses by Edward Briggs by deed of 1669³⁷ but no income was apparently received from this source until 1721, when the total annual allowance to the inmates was raised from £9 4s. to £16.³⁸ A further and more substantial increase was made in 1746, when the total annual allowance was raised to £37 10s., thus providing each inmate with about £2 6s. 10d. a year.³⁹ An additional 10s. 6d. a quarter was paid them after 1809.⁴⁰

Early-19th-century descriptions of the almshouses imply that they were an integrated structure, consisting of a range of single story apartments and a two-story central hall,⁴¹ but a careful drawing of 1823⁴² shows a more complex set of buildings. To the north-west stood 13 single-story apartments, most of which had tall chimney stacks on the street front. Adjoining these was a close-studded timber-framed building of 4 or 5 bays. A porch projected on the street near its north-western end and, while most of this building was then of two stories, the bay between the porch and the almshouse apartments had been raised to three-story height. A brick-fronted house, demolished by 1823, had adjoined the south-eastern gable of the two-story house⁴³ and may well have been part of the same building. Most of the difficulties of interpretation are resolved if the two-story range is regarded as having been originally Degory Watur's own house. The projecting porch presumably marks the position of the screens passage with a chamber over at the lower (north-west) end of the hall. The service bay would then be represented by the section with a raised roof adjoining the almshouse apartments and the demolished structure at the south-east end of the hall may have been the solar. Some such arrangement was clearly intended in 1444. While the churchwardens of St. Mary's were given licence to build on a site 106½ feet long by 12½ feet wide,⁴⁴ Degory Watur was

granted a considerably longer site of 63 by 4 ells (approximately 189 by 12 feet).⁴⁵ The latter corresponds with the total length of the almshouse site,⁴⁶ approximately represented by the present south-west wall of St. Mary's churchyard, while the churchwardens' site would roughly match the area occupied by the single-story apartments, each of which measured internally 8 feet by 11 feet.⁴⁷ The porch was decorated with a painting of Degory Watur and his wife, an effigy of Edward IV, the arms of the Drapers' Company, and a lengthy verse inscription.⁴⁸ These were refurbished in 1659,⁴⁹ 1695,⁵⁰ and 1721⁵¹ but the inscription had long been defaced by 1808.⁵² A chamber over the 'poor folks' hall' is recorded in 1579, when it was being used as a muniment room.⁵³ This was presumably not a full first floor but a small room over the porch and passage, access to which was still by means of a ladder in the mid 17th century.⁵⁴ A 'lower chimney', recorded in 1653,⁵⁵ was probably that shown in 1823 by the side of the porch. The hall, however, had no fewer than 12 window shutters in 1653,⁵⁶ suggesting that it may already have been divided into smaller apartments. The incongruous tall chimney stacks on the almshouse apartments were inserted c. 1647, when their 'chambers' were said to have been built higher.⁵⁷

The almshouses were said to be wretched, filthy, and dangerously unwholesome in 1808.⁵⁸ They were demolished, c. 1824, when the site was acquired for street widening, and new almshouses were erected on the opposite side of the street to designs by John Carline the younger.⁵⁹ These were brick-built in the Tudor style and comprised 18 two-story apartments set around a central quadrangle. Above the gateway in the centre of the street front was a tower-like lodge for the porter. The inmates received stipends of £1 2s. 3d. a year in the 1830s⁶⁰ and the scale of allowances was steadily increased later in the 19th century.⁶¹ It was set at £3 a quarter in 1880⁶² and since 1901 has been not less than 5s. a week.⁶³ Allowances of clothing under the Tournour bequest continued and coal was also given until 1949. The right of St. Mary's to nominate inmates had lapsed by the 19th century and, as membership of the Drapers' Company dwindled, it had become customary by the 1880s for members to nominate to vacancies in rotation. This practice ceased after 1930, when the almshouses were constituted part of the Shrewsbury Drapers' Company General Char-

³⁰ Ibid. acct. 1577-1740.

³¹ 24th Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 231, p. 284 (1831), xi.

³² C 93/15/8; S.R.O. 1831 uncat., inventory, 1653.

³³ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., case for opinion, 1833.

³⁴ Ibid. minutes, 1607-1740, f. 134.

³⁵ Ibid. ff. 151-4; acct. 1577-1745; 24th Rep. Com. Char.

p. 285.

³⁶ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., minutes and acct. *passim*.

³⁷ Ibid. minutes, 1607-1740, f. 130v.; deed, 1669.

³⁸ Ibid. minutes, 1607-1740, f. 245.

³⁹ 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 285.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ e.g. Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 327-8.

⁴² S.P.L., pencil drawing by P. [V.] Browne, 1823. His original sketch is in S.P.L. MS. 5558. And see plate on facing page.

⁴³ The demolished house is shown in a watercolour by T. F. Dukes, 1825, in S.P.L., H. W. Adnitt 'Shrewsbury Illustrated', vol. v.

⁴⁴ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., deed, 1444.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Cf. R. and E. Williamson, *Map of Shrews.* (1815).

⁴⁷ Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 327.

⁴⁸ Ibid. 328.

⁴⁹ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., minutes, 1607-1740, f. 95v.

⁵⁰ Ibid. f. 196.

⁵¹ Ibid. f. 244.

⁵² Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 328.

⁵³ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., 'Red Book', ff. 57-61.

⁵⁴ Ibid. inventory, 1653.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid. minutes, 1607-1740, ff. 65v., 66v., 67v.; acct. 1577-1745 (under years 1646-8); petition of Cecily Earle, c. 1650.

⁵⁸ Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 327.

⁵⁹ 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 285; S.R.O. 1831 uncat., papers *re* sale of almshouses, 1822-33; vouchers, 1826; case for opinion, 1835.

⁶⁰ 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 285; S.R.O. 1831 uncat., case for opinion, 1835.

⁶¹ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., list of inmates, 1846; acct. 1874-1913.

⁶² Ibid. acct. 1874-1913.

⁶³ What follows is based on Drapers' Co. minutes, 1881-date, *penes* Mr. M. de C. Peele, bailiff of the Company.

ties. The Scheme then adopted introduced no other significant changes in the administration of the almshouses. A scheme to sell the almshouses and to rebuild them on a new site was under discussion in the 1930s. This was postponed on the outbreak of war and was not carried into effect until 1964, when

new almshouses were built at Fairford Place, Longden Coleham, and the old ones demolished.

Wardens were almost invariably paupers after the time of Degory Watur and the almshouses never made use of a distinct seal.

COLLEGES OF SECULAR CANONS

35. THE COLLEGE OF ST. CHAD, SHREWSBURY

THE church of St. Chad appears in Domesday Book as a well-endowed and already ancient institution, closely linked with the bishopric of Lichfield. In the late Anglo-Saxon period the church held $1\frac{1}{2}$ hide in Shrewsbury and $5\frac{1}{2}$ hides in the neighbouring townships of Bicton, Onslow, Little Rossall, and Shelton.¹ It also possessed more distant estates, comprising 8 hides, at Broughton and Yorton to the north of Shrewsbury, Little Eton in Pitchford, Marton in Chirbury, and Wrentnall in Pulverbatch.² Domesday records that the bishop was its overlord at Shelton.³ In the 13th century the college's estate at Broughton was also said to be of the bishop's fee⁴ and, despite the silence of Domesday, it is likely that most of the other St. Chad's manors had at one time been the bishop's demesne manors. Other indications of close ties between church and bishop are not lacking in Domesday. An obscure reference to the 16 canons whom the bishop 'used to have' in Shrewsbury⁵ was plausibly interpreted by Eyton⁶ as a reference to the canons of St. Chad. They were said to be exempt from geld and the extent of their obligations to the bishop was not known in 1086.⁷ Among the manors near Shrewsbury, which the bishop held in demesne in 1086, Betton was shortly afterwards granted to Shrewsbury Abbey, Crowmeole formed part of the original endowment of Buildwas Abbey, and Longner-on-Severn passed into lay ownership.⁸ Tithes from these manors, however, continued to be paid to St. Chad's.⁹ In addition the church received tithes from Welbatch and Woodcote, manors which were already in lay hands by 1086¹⁰ but may once have formed part of the bishop's estate, and from Horton.¹¹

All the manors in or near Shrewsbury held at Domesday by the bishop or by the church of St. Chad were later accounted part of St. Chad's parish. Among the church's more distant manors

Little Eton was ceded to Pitchford when that parish was created in the early 12th century,¹² but it was a member of the Liberties of Shrewsbury until the close of the Middle Ages.¹³ Broughton (with Yorton) remained a chapelry of St. Chad until the Dissolution.¹⁴ The ancient parish included the greater part of Shrewsbury within the walls. To the west it included a compact group of townships to the south of the Severn, stretching from Frankwell to the boundary of the manor of Ford and broken only by detached portions of Shrewsbury St. Alkmund and St. Julian.¹⁵ Welbatch to the west of the town and Betton to the east were detached portions of the parish of St. Chad, but it is possible that Betton became so detached only through the appropriation of the eastern suburbs of Shrewsbury by Shrewsbury Abbey.

The size and structure of the parish suggests that St. Chad's was the oldest of the Shrewsbury churches, but its foundation date and the date at which it became collegiate are alike unknown. It is supposed to have been founded not more than a century after the death of St. Chad, first bishop of Lichfield.¹⁶ Archaeological evidence seems to confirm this,¹⁷ and medieval Welsh literary evidence suggests that the bishops of Lichfield may have obtained possession of the endowments of a Celtic church at Shrewsbury.¹⁸

There are indications in Domesday Book that the college of canons which had served St. Chad's in Anglo-Saxon times had ceased to exist. Canons, presumably of St. Chad's, are mentioned only once and then in the past tense;¹⁹ elsewhere the institution is referred to either as 'St. Chad' or as a 'church'. The 16 canons may once have lived in the 16 houses which the bishop held in Shrewsbury in 1086, but at that time these houses were occupied by burgesses.²⁰ Such circumstances would make it easier to explain the evident shrinkage of the college estates in the generation before Domesday, when Wrentnall had been lost by means which the jurors

¹ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 310, 314.

² *Ibid.* 313, 314, 341.

³ *Ibid.* 310.

⁴ *Rot. Hund. (Rec. Com.)*, ii. 75.

⁵ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 310.

⁶ Eyton, vi. 361.

⁷ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 310.

⁸ *Ibid.* 310-11; Eyton, vi. 181-2, 359; viii. 205, 208-9.

⁹ Bodl. MS. Gough Salop. 14, pp. 28-35.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 324, 326.

¹¹ Bodl. MS. Gough Salop. 14, pp. 28-35.

¹² *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 122.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 202.

¹⁵ S.R.O. 1048/848-58.

¹⁶ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 180-1. The possibility that the church was as early as the later 7th century is discussed in J. T. Smith, 'Shrewsbury: Topography and Domestic Architecture' (Birm. Univ. M.A. thesis, 1953), 10-11. Taken by itself the dedication proves nothing in a church founded by a bishop of Lichfield.

¹⁷ Smith, 'Shrewsbury', 11-12.

¹⁸ The earliest piece of Welsh evidence is the Lament for

Cynddylan incorporated in the poems of Llywarch Hên, which date in their written form to c. 850. 'Pengwern', where Cynddylan (fl. 642) had his palace, may be Shrewsbury: *Antiquity*, ix. 326-7; I. Williams, 'The Poems of Llywarch Hên', *Proc. Brit. Acad.* xviii. 27-35; I. Williams *Lectures on Early Welsh Poetry* (1944), 45-48. The very late *Historia Monacellae* identifies Pengwern with Shrewsbury, puts the palace of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, on the site of the College of St. Chad, and records a tradition that Brochwel granted his estates to pious uses: *Arch. Camb.* iii. 139; for Brochwel's date cf. P. C. Bartum, 'Pedigrees of the Welsh Tribal Patriarchs', *N.L.W. Jnl.* xiii. 108, 131. Another Welsh source attributes the foundation of the church of Pengwern to Brochwel's son Tysilio: S. Baring-Gould and J. Fisher, *Lives of the British Saints*, iv. 303. The identification of 'Pengwern' with Shrewsbury is questioned in H. P. R. Finberg, *Lucerna*, 78-80.

¹⁹ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 310.

²⁰ *Ibid.*; Eyton, vi. 361.

could not or would not specify²¹ and at least three other manors had passed into the possession of lay under-tenants.²²

The college was reorganized, if not refounded, by an early-12th-century bishop of Chester and thereafter consisted of a dean and ten canons, all in the bishop's collation. Although the church was said to have been dedicated during the episcopate of Walter Durdent (1149–59),²³ who in 1152 obtained a papal bull confirming his rights as patron,²⁴ the change is more likely to have been made in the time of Durdent's predecessor, Roger de Clinton (1129–48). Clinton was described as founder of St. Chad's in 1546.²⁵ He may well have seen fit to adjust the endowments of the college when he granted other parts of his mid-Shropshire estate to Buildwas Abbey c. 1135,²⁶ for by 1278 the college was in possession of 21 burgages in Shrewsbury which had formerly belonged to the bishop, including his *dominium hospicium*.²⁷ Clinton may also have assigned to the college tithes from the former episcopal estates at Alkmere, Betton Strange, and Longner-on-Severn. At about the same time the chapel at Little Eton was converted into the church of the newly-created parish of Pitchford, but the great tithes of this portion of the Anglo-Saxon endowments of St. Chad's were reserved to the college.²⁸

The endowments of the reconstituted college were more modest than those of the pre-Conquest foundation. They were valued at only £19 in 1291²⁹ and there is little reason to suppose that any serious inroad had been made into the estate between the early 12th century and 1326, when it included the great tithes of Broughton and Yorton, Little Eton, and twelve townships within the ancient parish of St. Chad. Rents of 53s. 2d. a year were derived from property in Shrewsbury, Broughton and Yorton, Little Eton, Onslow, Little Rossall, and Shelton, but many of these were merely quit-rents and the only considerable landed property belonging to the college was a carucate and 37 a. at Shelton.

By 1326 the greater part of these endowments had been apportioned to the dean. He received all the tithes from seven townships, portions of tithes in four others, and 37s. 10d. in rents. The greater part of the Shelton estate also lay in his portion and he held a court twice yearly both for his tenants and for the canons'. Most of the canons drew their income from a single township — four of them from Yorton and three from Shelton. In addition each canon,

with the dean, shared in a common fund, which included income from the great tithes of Horton and Little Eton, and each was entitled to oblations in the parish church on every eleventh week.³⁰

No significant change was made in sources of income between 1326 and the Dissolution. The rise in the gross value of the college estate in this period was due to the endowment of obits and chantries,³¹ which benefited the vicars choral and parish clergy rather than the canons. The total income of the dean and canons was said to be only £14 14s. 4d. in 1535, when the dean's portion was £8 and only one of the canons received more than £1 a year.³² In 1546, when the gross income of the college was put at £38 6s. 8d., the share of the dean and canons had apparently risen to over £21.³³ Two valuations of 1548 conflict. In the earlier and more detailed the dean was said to receive £21 3s. 4d. and seven of the canons a total of £10 2s. 2d., while a further £18 12s. 10d. appears to have formed a common fund for the three remaining canons, the vicars choral, and other parish clergy.³⁴ The later valuation, like the earlier, gave a gross valuation of nearly £50 but put the dean's portion at only £10 and that of the ten canons at a total of £9 6s. 2d.³⁵

Presumably one of the bishop's motives in reorganizing the college was to provide endowments for his diocesan officials, and, although positive evidence is largely lacking, many appointments to prebends at St. Chad's seem to have been so used until the end of the 13th century. Papal provisions were rare³⁶ and, although king's clerks were sometimes collated to prebends, such appointments were made only during vacancies of the see.³⁷

The appointment of king's clerks reached notable proportions during the episcopates of Walter Langton (1296–1321) and Roger de Northburgh (1322–58), both of whom had begun their careers in the royal household. One of the first was Robert Peet, who was collated dean in the year of Langton's consecration.³⁸ Richard Abel, who secured a prebend at the age of ten in 1302 and became dean in 1323, was the son of a baron of the exchequer.³⁹ Three other deans and seven canons, collated between 1309 and 1334, are known to have been king's clerks.⁴⁰ Most of them, however, held their prebends for very short periods and at an early stage in their careers. Such appointments may well have been made on episcopal initiative, rather than through Crown pressure. They apparently ceased after 1334, for Northburgh preferred to use the

²¹ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 341.

²² *Bodl. MS. Rawl. D 1225*, f. 9v.

²³ *Magnum Registrum Album (S.H.C. 1924)*, 126–7.

²⁴ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 306. This statement may have been based on the evidence of foundation charters, but no such muniments were said to exist in 1548: Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 205.

²⁵ See p. 50.

²⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 167.

²⁷ *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 122.

²⁸ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 247.

²⁹ *Bodl. MS. Gough Salop.* 14, pp. 28–35; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 184–5. The Shelton estate was said to comprise 6½ nokes in 1278: *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 169–70.

³⁰ See p. 117.

³¹ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, iii. 188.

³² *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 306–7.

³³ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 202–5.

³⁴ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 339–40; cf. *S.C. 6/Edw. VI/394* mm. 44d–45d.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 313, 314.

³⁶ *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 493, 535.

³⁷ *Rot. Litt. Claus. (Rec. Com.)*, i. 116; *Cal. Pat.* 1216–25, 437, 441; *ibid.* 1232–47, 456, 467.

³⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1292–1301, 186, 210.

³⁹ *L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/1, f. 21v.; *ibid.* B/a 1/2, f. 204; Emden, *Oxf.* i. 3.

⁴⁰ Laurence Fastolf, dean 1325–8 (Emden, *Camb.* 221); John de Oo, dean 1328–9 (Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 1399); Michael de Northburgh, dean 1329–30 (*ibid.* 1370); Engelard of Warley, canon until 1310 (*L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/1, f. 65; Tout, *Charters, passim*); Hugh of Leominster, collated canon 1315 (*L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/1, f. 67v.; Tout, *Charters*, iv. 71; vi. 61); Thomas of Astley, canon 1322 (*L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/2, ff. 136, 202v.; Emden, *Oxf.* i. 66); Thomas of Charlton, canon 1322–3 (*L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/2, ff. 136, 203; Emden, *Oxf.* i. 393); John of Offord, canon 1323–after 1327 (*L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/2, f. 203; *Cal. Papal Regs.* ii. 267; Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 1391); Richard of Newcastle, canon until 1334 (*L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/2, f. 212; Tout, *Charters*, ii. 287; v. 111); Thomas de Newhawe, canon 1334–41 (*L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/2, f. 212; *Cal. Pat.* 1340–3, 273).

prebends in his gift to provide for relatives, friends, and diocesan officials. In 1329 he had secured the deanery for his nephew Michael de Northburgh⁴¹ and five other close relatives later obtained prebends.⁴² Some half-dozen canons collated by the bishop between 1331 and 1350 came, like himself, from East Anglia⁴³ and two others were connected with the Northburghs of Northborough (Northants.).⁴⁴ At least seven other canons collated between 1334 and 1350 were or soon afterwards became prebendaries of Lichfield.⁴⁵

A writ of prohibition of 1344 alleged that the college had been founded by former kings of England and that it was thus a royal free chapel.⁴⁶ This cannot, however, be accepted as evidence for a serious attempt by the Crown to obtain control of patronage. In issuing it the Crown seems to have aimed at revoking a papal provision to a prebend from which the alien canon William Vacce had been removed in 1337.⁴⁷ Claims of royal patronage were revived in 1375, when the king was alleged to have recovered the right to present to the deanery.⁴⁸ The bishop was summoned to answer for his contempt in refusing to appoint a Crown nominee but his kinsman, Robert of Stretton, who had already been collated to the deanery, was not in fact replaced.⁴⁹ In 1382 the Crown appointed two canons under papal dispensation⁵⁰ and in the following two decades was able to establish some control over the appointment of deans. The king's clerk, Nicholas Mocking, was nominated dean *sede vacante* in 1387.⁵¹ Although this appointment did not take immediate effect, Mocking had become dean by 1392.⁵² His successor, the king's clerk Ralph Repington, was nominated by the Crown in 1396.⁵³

There is no indication of Crown interference in the appointment of deans or canons between 1399 and 1460. Repington was followed, possibly at his death in 1416, by the bishop's nephew Robert Catterick,⁵⁴ whose successor, Thomas Salisbury, was

dean from 1436 to 1460 and Archdeacon of Salop for most of that period.⁵⁵ At least ten of the canons collated between 1405 and 1460 were prebendaries of Lichfield or held other office in the diocese.⁵⁶ Clergy of the latter type continued to preponderate at St. Chad's until the 1530s, after which date most vacancies seem to have been filled by local men without connexions with either the bishop or the Crown. King's clerks reappeared at St. Chad's in 1460, when Richard Shirburn, formerly almoner to Richard, Duke of York, was collated to a prebend,⁵⁷ and the king's chaplain, Thomas St. Just, was appointed dean.⁵⁸ The latter, who had been a fellow of King's Hall, Cambridge, was presumably responsible for the appointment of two other fellows of that college to vacant prebends in 1466.⁵⁹ His successor, another Cambridge man, was the king's secretary Oliver King.⁶⁰ King was followed by two prominent scholars, William Wrexham (first Principal of Brasenose College)⁶¹ and Henry Hornby (Master of Peterhouse).⁶² George Lee, the last dean of St. Chad's, represented a reversion to an earlier form of patronage, for he was the bishop's brother.⁶³

It is unlikely that more than one or two of the canons ever resided in the college at any time in or after the 13th century. A dean, c. 1200, and two 13th-century canons were closely enough connected with the church to endow obits there, but this custom seems to have lapsed after 1293.⁶⁴ Prebendal houses appear commonly to have been leased to laymen or to clergy unconnected with the college; at least four of them were occupied by laymen in 1278.⁶⁵ One house was occupied, c. 1350, by the married clerk, Richard de Watington.⁶⁶ In the early 15th century at least one canon seems usually to have resided. John Hopton (canon 1394-1425)⁶⁷ was apparently resident in the 1390s⁶⁸ and in 1417.⁶⁹ His chamber was assigned in 1425 to his successor John Pecton,⁷⁰ who was dispensed from residence in 1432.⁷¹ Mandates to induct to a vacant prebend were addressed to two

⁴¹ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, ff. 207, 208.

⁴² William de Northburgh, collated 1331 (L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, f. 209v.); Roger de Northburgh, collated 1336 (ibid. f. 213v.); Laurence de Northburgh, provided by the pope 1344 (*Cal. Papal Regs.* iii. 149), resigned by 1348 (*Cal. Close*, 1346-9, 254-5; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, f. 222v.); Robert de Northburgh, collated 1348 (L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, f. 222v.), resigned 1352 (ibid. f. 227v., cf. f. 225; *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 191); Peter de Northburgh, died or resigned 1369 (*S.H.C. N.S.* x (2), 200).

⁴³ Notably Hugh, John, Ralph, and Roger de Deping: L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, ff. 156, 209v., 212, 213v., 215, 215v., 216v., 218, 225.

⁴⁴ Robert and Roger of Sulgrave: L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, ff. 224, 227; *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 191; *S.H.C. N.S.* x (2), 215; Emden, *Oxf.* iii. 1815.

⁴⁵ William de Appletre, canon 1334-9 (L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, ff. 156, 224); Henry of Hastings, collated 1339 (ibid. f. 216); John Gerard, died or resigned 1340 (ibid. f. 216v.); Hugh Mareys, canon 1340-55 (ibid. ff. 216v., 229v.); Walter de Chilterne, resigned 1349 (ibid. f. 188); John de Haverberge, collated 1349 (ibid.); Hugh de Wymundeswold, canon between 1350 and 1362 (*Cal. Papal Regs.* iii. 361-2; *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 386); cf. Le Neve, *Fasti* (revised edn.), x, *passim*.

⁴⁶ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 185-6.

⁴⁷ C 47/19/3/17; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, ff. 218, 222v.; *Cal. Papal Regs.* iii. 149; *Cal. Close*, 1346-9, 254-5.

⁴⁸ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 197-8.

⁴⁹ Ibid.; *S.H.C. N.S.* x (2), 206; *Cal. Papal Regs.* iv. 212.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, 176.

⁵¹ Ibid. 1385-9, 285.

⁵² See p. 119.

⁵³ *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 40.

⁵⁴ See p. 119.

⁵⁵ Le Neve, *Fasti* (revised edn.), x. 18.

⁵⁶ John Pulford, 1405-12 (L.J.R.O., B/a 1/7, ff. 111v.-112, 117); Thomas Admunston, 1412-18 (ibid. f. 117; Le Neve, *Fasti* (revised edn.), x. 21); Thomas Clerk, 1425-34 (L.J.R.O., B/a 1/9, ff. 97, 102v.); Walter Bullock, c. 1425-6 (ibid. ff. 97, 98); Gregory Newport, 1434-44 (ibid. ff. 102v., 107v.); John Wendesley, collated 1442 (ibid. f. 106v.); John Meneley, 1444-77 (ibid. f. 107v.; ibid. B/a 1/12, f. 89v.); John Reedhill, 1444-50 (ibid. B/a 1/9, f. 107v.; ibid. B/a 1/10, f. 26; *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 333); Thomas Mylly, 1455-8 (L.J.R.O., B/a 1/11, ff. 34v., 35v.); Thomas Lye, 1458-64 (ibid. f. 35v.; ibid. B/a 1/12, f. 84).

⁵⁷ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, f. 82; Emden, *Oxf.* iii. 1685.

⁵⁸ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, f. 82; Emden, *Camb.* 503.

⁵⁹ John Stubbs, canon 1466-70 (L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, ff. 85, 87; Emden, *Camb.* 563-4); Robert Bellamy, canon 1466-92 (L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, f. 86; ibid. B/a 1/13, f. 155; Emden, *Camb.* 53).

⁶⁰ Emden, *Camb.* 343-4; J. Otway-Ruthven, *The King's Secretary* (1939), 155, 178-9.

⁶¹ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 199.

⁶² Emden, *Camb.* 313-4.

⁶³ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 201.

⁶⁴ Bodl. MS. Rawl. D 1225, ff. 2v., 32v., 130.

⁶⁵ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 167.

⁶⁶ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, f. 227; Bodl. MS. Rawl. D 1225, ff. 4, 43, 68; S.P.L., Deeds 1719. 'Benet Tupton' the traditional founder of St. Chad's almshouses, c. 1409, was said to be a brewer living at the College, but both name and attribution are dubious: see above, p. 110.

⁶⁷ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/6, f. 70; ibid. B/a 1/9, f. 97.

⁶⁸ Ibid. B/a 1/6, ff. 70v., 72v., 73.

⁶⁹ Shrews. boro. rec. 827 (ct. r. 1416-17).

⁷⁰ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/9, f. 97. ⁷¹ *Cal. Papal Regs.* viii. 447.

other canons in the 1430s⁷² and to another in 1466,⁷³ but this function was normally performed in the 15th century, as in the 14th, by the sacristan. Three canons attended the bishop's visitation in 1524.⁷⁴

Routine service of the church was the responsibility of minor clergy styled indifferently sacristans, vicars, or curates.⁷⁵ It was implied in 1546 that the original foundation had provided for two parish priests to celebrate daily in the church⁷⁶ and this is known to have been the case in the mid 14th century, when John Beget and Ralph de Kington were the sacristans.⁷⁷ At the Dissolution, when the two sacristans received stipends of £6 13s. 4d. and £4 6s. 8d. respectively, a Welsh priest was also employed during Lent.⁷⁸

Rather more is known about the vicars choral. They are first recorded in 1326⁷⁹ but, if developments at St. Chad's followed the pattern of those at Lichfield, it may be concluded that vicars choral had existed there since the later 12th century.⁸⁰ St. Chad's had eight vicars choral in 1417⁸¹ and the same number in 1524,⁸² but there were only four by 1548.⁸³ In 1326 their only formal income appears to have been that derived from the tithes of 14 a. of demesne at Betton Strange⁸⁴ and their share in the college's resources was still considered inadequate in 1498.⁸⁵ Bishop Arundel, who then commended the vicars choral for their assiduous performance of daily services in the church, directed that in future each canon should pay the vicars choral half his first year's income.⁸⁶ Their endowments were further increased by Arundel's successor Geoffrey Blythe, who presented them with a gilt chalice and obtained for them a 99-year lease of Meole Brace rectory from Wigmore Abbey, and in 1529 the vicars choral established an annual obit in his honour.⁸⁷ By the 1540s, when the canons' portions had apparently been adjusted to produce a larger common fund in which both canons and vicars choral had a share, the latter were also entitled exclusively to the tithes of Whitley and Welbatch.⁸⁸

A more profitable source of income for the vicars choral was that provided by the endowments of numerous chantries and obits in the parish church, which it was their principal duty to serve. The earliest of the chantries was probably Baldwin's chantry, in existence by 1406 but not recorded at the

Dissolution, which may have been founded by one John Baldwin (d. 1324).⁸⁹ The chantry of Our Lady, management of which was transferred to the Weavers' Guild in 1469,⁹⁰ received its original endowment in 1339 from John of Prees, who had undertaken to provide statuary in 1330.⁹¹ The Mercers' Guild chantry similarly began as a private chantry;⁹² those of the Tailors and Skinners and of the Shoemakers probably did so also.⁹³ By 1548, when the four guild chantries had a net income of £11 13s. 9d. a year, three of them were served by vicars choral and the fourth by one of the canons.⁹⁴ A further £4 1s. 2d. was then derived from obits.⁹⁵

The college was dissolved in June 1548, when pensions totalling £16 11s. 6d. were assigned to the dean and canons and £8 6s. 8d. to the vicars choral.⁹⁶ The whole estate was then leased to George Beeston.⁹⁷ The site of the college and the tithes of a farm at Crowmeole were sold to John Southcote and Henry Chiverton in June 1549.⁹⁸ In the following month the endowments of the Mercers', Tailors', and Weavers' chantries were granted to Robert Wood,⁹⁹ and in January 1550 those of the Shoemakers' chantry to William Fountayne and Richard Mayne.¹ By the latter date the college estate in Shrewsbury and the lease of Meole Brace rectory had been acquired by Hugh Edwards and William Knight.² Tithes in Bicton, Frankwell, Shelton, Woodcote and Horton, and Whitley and Welbatch were granted to Shrewsbury corporation as part of the endowment of Shrewsbury School in 1552.³ The remainder of the college estate, including the advowson of St. Chad's and its chapelries, was granted to Sir Christopher Hatton in 1579.⁴

The site of the college lies to the west of the former St. Chad's church and includes College Court, a complex of buildings set round a quadrangle, the east range forming the western boundary of the churchyard. Of the church itself, which was cruciform and 168 feet long,⁵ only the ruins of the crossing, dating from c. 1200, and a later chancel chapel survive. The remainder disappeared after much of the building had collapsed in the late 18th century and a new parish church had been built on a different site.⁶

As in other early medieval colleges of secular priests a separate house and garden were originally

⁷² L.J.R.O., B/a 1/9, ff. 103v., 104v.

⁷³ Ibid. B/a 1/12, f. 86.

⁷⁴ Ibid. B/v 1/1, pt. 2, p. 34.

⁷⁵ e.g. ibid. B/a 1/2, ff. 228v., 229v.

⁷⁶ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 306-7.

⁷⁷ John Beget occurs in 1324. He acted as proctor for the dean in 1326 and is last recorded in 1344. Ralph de Kington occurs 1340-2: S.P.L., Deeds 3707; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 185; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, ff. 208v., 211v.-218v. *passim*.

⁷⁸ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 307.

⁷⁹ Bodl. MS. Rawl. D 1225, f. 85.

⁸⁰ K. Edwards, *Eng. Secular Cathedrals* (1967), 263-4. The Martyrologium of St. Chad's (Bodl. MS. Rawl. D 1225), apparently compiled at various dates by the vicars choral, contains 12th-century music.

⁸¹ Shrews. boro. rec. 827.

⁸² L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1, pt. 2, p. 34.

⁸³ E 101/75/28 m. 1d.; T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 340.

⁸⁴ Bodl. MS. Rawl. D 1225, f. 85.

⁸⁵ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/13, f. 224v.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Ibid. B/a 1/14, ff. 97-97v.; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 533.

⁸⁸ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 202-5.

⁸⁹ Ibid. 208; Bodl. MS. Rawl. D 1225, f. 20v.

⁹⁰ S.R.O. 1048/4506; T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 310, 342.

⁹¹ S.R.O. 1048/4487, 4489.

⁹² See p. 110.

⁹³ For the Tailors' and Skinners' chantry see S.P.L., Deeds 1185, 1719; T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 308-9.

⁹⁴ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 308-11.

⁹⁵ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 204. Over 100 obits, ranging in date from c. 1200 to the early 16th century, are recorded in the Martyrologium of St. Chad's (Bodl. MS. Rawl. D 1225). Other names have been erased. Most of those commemorated were Shrewsbury burgesses but the list includes Robert Burnell and several of his successors as lords of Acton Burnell manor.

⁹⁶ E 101/75/28 mm. 1d.-2, 3d.; cf. Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 206.

⁹⁷ S.C. 6/Edw. VI/393 mm. 38v., 43; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 202-5.

⁹⁸ E 315/68 f. 520; E 318/35/1963; T.S.A.S. 4th ser. i. 184-6; *Cal. Pat.* 1548-9, 177.

⁹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, 93-94.

¹ Ibid. 1548-9, 384.

² Ibid. 1549-51, 75-76.

³ E 318/35/1941; *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, 387.

⁴ S.P.L., MS. 2, ff. 257-8.

⁵ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 190, 194.

⁶ Ibid. 245-53. An account of the parish church is reserved for another volume.

attached to each of the prebends of St. Chad's. The houses were said to stand next to the church in 1326⁷ and several prebends still included pieces of garden ground at the Dissolution.⁸ The exact disposition of the canons' houses is uncertain. A few courses of red sandstone in a wall facing the west side of the churchyard are unlikely to be later than the 13th century and may mark the eastern extremity of the domestic buildings. A covered passage formerly led from this part of the college to the church, and there was some indication of a cloister on the south side of the church itself before destruction.⁹ One of the canons, c. 1425, lived in a chamber over the college gateway,¹⁰ which is known to have stood north of College Court, on the site of its present entrance from College Hill.¹¹

It is not improbable that the precinct originally extended as far west as Swan Hill.¹² By the Dissolution, however, the area seems to have been restricted to the present College Court, together with the gardens belonging to the houses on its south side, which still extend nearly to the town wall. Priests' Lane, of which only a short section remains in use, seems to have led southwards from College Hill to Chad Lode (later Crescent Lane),¹³ thus marking the western boundary of the more restricted site. The principal buildings in this area were probably the communal quarters of the vicars choral who were said to be living in a common house in 1498.¹⁴

Shortly after the Dissolution the site of the college was acquired by Hugh Edwards.¹⁵ His son Thomas, who was living there c. 1600,¹⁶ may have been responsible for building a timber-framed range (later the north wing of Clive House) in Priests' Lane. No radical alterations, however, appear to have taken place until after 1752 when the property was bought by John Oliver. He remodelled the south range of College Court as three substantial Georgian houses, cased in red brick;¹⁷ as St. Winefride's Convent, No. 3 College Court, and Clive House, they survived in 1969. Other buildings in the court were added in the 19th century. A description of the site before the alterations of c. 1752, based on the memories of a lady who had lived there, was published about 70 years later. An ancient structure of red sandstone was said to have enclosed a small court which was separated from the street (College Hill) by a high wall with a gateway of which the superstructure had disappeared. A long range on the south side had a porch and lobby

leading to a great chamber containing a raised dais and an oriel window with roundels of stained glass; other chambers adjoined it.¹⁸ Some part of these structures may be represented by the surviving remains of a timber-framed range which is incorporated in the 18th-century buildings. It runs north and south at right angles to and at the junction of Clive House and No. 3 College Court. A partition near the south end of the range has moulded studs and two finely carved door-heads. The roof truss above is intact as are two more trusses to the north of it. In the corridor and kitchen of No. 3 are angle posts marking the site of two further timber-framed bays. The surviving trusses have slightly-cambered tie- and collar-beams, through purlins, and no trace of cusping, suggesting that the range was built in the very late 15th or early 16th century. It is possible that the south partition, where the carved door-heads are of similar date, represents the service end of a communal hall of the vicars choral newly built following efforts made after 1498 to increase their endowments. The upper end of the hall, with its dais and oriel, may well have survived until the rebuilding scheme of c. 1752 during which the south end of the timber-framed range appears to have been demolished.

DEANS OF ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE, SHREWSBURY

- Adam, perhaps dean 1198 × 1208.¹⁹
- William of Coleham, died or resigned 1245.²⁰
- Wibert of Kent, collated 1245.²¹
- William de Seukeworthe, resigned 1296.²²
- Robert Peet, collated 1296, resigned 1310.²³
- Owen of Montgomery, collated 1310.²⁴
- William Vaughan, resigned 1323.²⁵
- Richard Abel, collated Mar. 1324, resigned 1325.²⁶
- Laurence Fastolf, collated 1325, resigned 1328.²⁷
- John de Oo, collated 1328, resigned 1329.²⁸
- Michael de Northburgh, collated 1329, resigned 1330.²⁹
- Richard of Swinnerton, collated 1330, resigned 1338.³⁰
- John of Weston, collated 1338, resigned 1342.³¹
- Thomas of Madeley, collated July 1342, died or resigned later in the same year.³²
- Richard of Swinnerton, collated Aug. 1342, dead by 1375.³³

⁷ Bodl. MS. Gough Salop. 14, pp. 28–35.

⁸ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 203–4.

⁹ Ibid. 256–7; *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] iii. 243, which associates the covered passage with the daughter of 'Benet Tupton', for whom see above, p. 110 n. 1.

¹⁰ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/9, f. 97.

¹¹ Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 177–8; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 256.

¹² One of the canons' houses, alienated in the later Middle Ages, formed part of the endowment of the Tailors' and Skinners' chantry at the Dissolution. It may have stood on the site of the Tailors' Hall, at the junction of College Hill and Swan Hill: S.P.L., Deeds 1185, 1719; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 308–9; cf. Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 257–8.

¹³ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] xi. 93.

¹⁴ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/13, f. 224v.

¹⁵ For its later ownership see S.P.L., Deeds 14886–7, 14889; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 258–60; title deeds of St. Winefride's Convent *penes* Messrs. B. D. J. Hayes, solicitors, Shrewsbury.

¹⁶ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] iii. 341–2; xi. 164.

¹⁷ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 260.

¹⁸ Ibid. 256; cf. Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 177–8.

¹⁹ A witness to a charter of Geoffrey Muschamp, Bishop of Coventry; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 196. An earlier dean may have been one William, who is described as 'dean' in an obit of c. 1200: Bodl. MS. Rawl. D 1225, f. 130. See also below, p. 122 n. 3.

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1232–47, 456.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid. 1292–1301, 186.

²³ Ibid.; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/1, f. 65.

²⁴ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/1, f. 65. He was ejected after regaining possession of the deanery in 1326: *ibid.* B/a 1/3, ff. 21–21v.

²⁵ Ibid. B/a 1/2, f. 204.

²⁶ Ibid. f. 204; *ibid.* B/a 1/3, ff. 13–14.

²⁷ Ibid. B/a 1/3, ff. 13–14; *ibid.* B/a 1/2, f. 206; cf. Emden, *Camb.* 221.

²⁸ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/2, ff. 206v., 207, 208.

²⁹ Ibid. ff. 207, 208, 208v.

³⁰ Ibid. ff. 208v., 215.

³¹ Ibid. ff. 215, 218–218v.

³² Ibid. f. 218 and v.

³³ Ibid. f. 218v.; *S.H.C.* N.S. x (2), 206; *Cal. Papal Regs.* iv. 112.

Robert of Stretton, collated 1375,³⁴ resigned by 1392.³⁵
 Nicholas Mocking, collated before 1392, resigned 1396.³⁶
 Ralph Repington, collated 1396,³⁷ probably held deanery until death, 1416.³⁸
 Robert Catterick, probably collated 1416,³⁹ resigned 1436.⁴⁰
 Thomas Salisbury, collated 1436, died 1460.⁴¹
 Thomas St. Just, collated 1460, died 1467.⁴²
 George Dawne, collated 1467.⁴³
 Oliver King, resigned 1492.⁴⁴
 William Wrexham, collated 1493, resigned 1494.⁴⁵
 Henry Hornby, collated 1494, probably held deanery until death, 1518.⁴⁶
 John Constable, occurs 1519.⁴⁷
 Richard Strete, occurs 1524,⁴⁸ died 1542 or 1543.⁴⁹
 George Lee, collated 1543, pensioned 1548.⁵⁰

An impression of the pointed oval conventual seal was formerly attached to a deed of 1330.⁵¹ It showed a standing figure of the patron saint, holding a crozier in his left hand and his right raised in benediction. Legend, lombardic:

SIGILLUM ... CED[DE] DE SALOP[ES]BERIA

36. THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARY, SHREWSBURY

THE tradition current in the early 16th century that St. Mary's was founded, like some other West Midland royal free chapels, by King Edgar (957–75) may embody truth, although it is incapable of proof.¹ The ancient parish was large and compact, comprising the northern part of the town and a score of townships in the country to the north. Though the oldest parts of the existing fabric date from a major rebuilding of the mid 12th century, foundations

³⁴ *S.H.C. N.S.* x (2), 206.

³⁵ Stretton's tenure may have been interrupted by Ralph Daventry, who resigned the deanery to Nicholas Mocking in 1387: *Cal. Pat.* 1385–9, 285. Stretton's estate was ratified in 1388 (*ibid.* 413) but Mocking had succeeded by 1392 (*ibid.* 1391–6, 129).

³⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1391–6, 129; 1396–9, 40; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/6, f. 72v. An exchange with John Prophete in 1392 was abortive: *Cal. Pat.* 1391–6, 129; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 140.

³⁷ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/6, f. 72v.; *Cal. Pat.* 1396–9, 40.

³⁸ His estate was twice ratified in 1399: *Cal. Pat.* 1396–9, 528; 1399–1401, 27. Last recorded as dean 1407: *Cal. Papal Regs.* vi. 111–12.

³⁹ He was nephew of Bp. Catterick of Coventry and Lichfield (1415–19), by whom he was collated to a Lichfield prebend in succession to Repington in 1416: Le Neve, *Fasti* (revised edn.), x. 64.

⁴⁰ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/9, f. 103v.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*; *ibid.* B/a 1/12, f. 82.

⁴² *Ibid.* B/a 1/12, ff. 82, 86.

⁴³ *Ibid.* f. 86.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* B/a 1/13, f. 155; cf. Emden, *Camb.* 343–4.

⁴⁵ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/13, ff. 155, 155v.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* f. 155v.; Emden, *Camb.* 313–14.

⁴⁷ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 533.

⁴⁸ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1, pt. 2, p. 34.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* B/a 1/14, f. 33; Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*

⁵⁰ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/14, f. 33; E 101/75/28 m. 3d.

⁵¹ S.R.O. 1048/4487. Described in Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 260.

¹ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 305. It has been suggested that these royal free chapels were founded early in Edgar's reign, when he was under the influence of Elfhre, Ealdorman of Mercia, later a supporter of the secular clergy; D. Styles, 'The early history of the king's chapels in Staffs.' *Birm. Arch. Soc. Trans.* lx. 58–59.

² Described by Archdeacon Lloyd in *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser.

discovered in 1864 are thought to represent earlier churches of two dates: a small apsidal church, the nave of which was later rebuilt on a somewhat more ample scale.² Regarded as the principal church in the town in the 1070s,³ St. Mary's seems to have been even less successful than St. Chad's in preserving its original estate.⁴ The single virgate which the church held in Shrewsbury in 1086⁵ was a smaller town estate than those of the three other town churches. To the north of Shrewsbury it held 10 hides in Mytton, Astley, and Clive, but the first was already held at farm by Picot de Say, whose descendants soon afterwards secured full possession.⁶ There is no evidence for the status of the other two manors before the 13th century, when they were held by free tenants at nominal rents.⁷ By the mid 13th century the college estate also included a virgate at Charlton in Wrockwardine.⁸

The rebuilding of the church on a comparatively large scale in the mid 12th century⁹ suggests that the college may have been reorganized at about the same time as the neighbouring college of St. Chad¹⁰ but, if so, this involved no known change in its endowments. The college seems to have put up little resistance to the new threat to its estate posed by the growth of Haughmond Abbey, being normally content to forgo its rights in return for small annual pensions. Common rights in Astley wood were granted to the abbey's Uffington tenants for a pension of 12d. a year before 1162,¹¹ the tithes of Albright Hussey were released to the lord of that manor in 1173 for a pension of 4s. a year,¹² and those of Little Berwick to Lilleshall Abbey for 18s. a year some time after 1214.¹³

Further extensive additions were made to the church, c. 1190–1210,¹⁴ in the time of deans Robert of Shrewsbury and Henry of London.¹⁵ The first was appointed Bishop of Bangor in 1197, and the second Archbishop of Dublin in 1213, and one of

vi. 359–61, from which all later accounts are derived. The second church was about 27 feet wide and 76 feet long. Lloyd suggested that this second building dated from Edgar's time. A similar reorganization of an existing church may have occurred at Wolverhampton (*Birm. Arch. Soc. Trans.* lx. 58–59) but, if such was the case at Shrewsbury, the first church is not likely to have been more than half a century older. It stood close to, if not within, the northern boundary of the 'burh', which was probably established in the late 9th or early 10th century, and was perhaps originally thus sited for defensive reasons: cf. J. T. Smith, 'Shrewsbury: Topography and Domestic Architecture' (*Birm. Univ. M.A. thesis*, 1953), 25–36. In themselves the foundations as described by Lloyd provide no evidence for the date of either structure; small apsidal churches like the earlier of those at St. Mary's could be as late as the 12th century: F. H. Fairweather, *Aisleless Apsidal Churches of Great Britain* (Colchester, 1933), 12, 26, 45; A. W. Clapham, *English Romanesque Architecture after the Conquest* (1934), 101–2.

³ The 'Vita Wulfstani' of William of Malmesbury, ed. R. R. Darlington (*Camd. Soc.* 3rd ser. xl), 26–27, 92.

⁴ See pp. 114–15.

⁵ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 310. Probably in Meole Brace: *ibid.* 313.

⁶ *Ibid.* 313; Eyton, x. 156.

⁷ Eyton, x. 158; S.P.L., Deeds 5838.

⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i. p. 122; *Feud. Aids*, iv. 222; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 537.

⁹ Cranage, x. 925–8, 931–2, 934–5, 946, 1008–9.

¹⁰ See p. 115.

¹¹ Eyton, x. 158; S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. ff. 6v.–7, 53.

¹² Eyton, x. 85; *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. i. 106.

¹³ Eyton, x. 215; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 198.

¹⁴ Cranage, x. 927–9, 932–3, 935–8, 941, 947–9, 951–2, 954, 955–7.

¹⁵ See p. 122.

them is presumably commemorated by the head of a bishop, carved alongside that of a king on a capital in the arcade of the north aisle.¹⁶ At about the same time, however, there seems to have been an attempt to transfer the endowments of the college to Lilleshall Abbey; Henry III was later asked to confirm a grant to this effect made by King John.¹⁷

Between 1248 and 1256 the college made an energetic if unsuccessful attempt to recover some part of its lost rights. Most of the resulting lawsuits involved properties acquired by Haughmond Abbey and the college was most nearly successful in its efforts to recover the advowson of Fitz, which seems to have passed with Mytton manor to the Say family in the course of the 12th century.¹⁸ An attempt had been made to recover the advowson in 1200¹⁹ and a pension of 22s. was reserved to the college when the chapel was granted to Haughmond Abbey, c. 1240.²⁰ A lawsuit with Robert de Girros, lord of Fitz, was in progress in 1250.²¹ In 1253 a chaplain intruded by the college was ejected by the representative of the existing incumbent but the latter afterwards acknowledged the college's right of patronage and surrendered the chapel to the Crown.²² Fitz was accounted part of the possessions of St. Mary's in 1253²³ but in the following year the latter released its interest in the advowson to Haughmond Abbey, whose rights had been established by the dubious expedient of trial by battle.²⁴ Less effective claims were made at this time in Mytton, where Haughmond's title to the mill was questioned in 1253,²⁵ and in 1256 the heirs of Robert de Girros were able to establish their title to what remained of the manorial estate.²⁶ Care was also taken at this time to protect the college's rights elsewhere: a perambulation of the boundary between Astley and Shawbury was made in 1248²⁷ and lawsuits were instituted in 1256 against Robert Corbet and the tenants of Haughmond Abbey for offences in the commons in Clive.²⁸

Within the town the property of St. Mary's remained insignificant. In 1278, 18 of its 20 burgage properties lay within the old 'church fee', presumably representing the original residences of the canons, and nearly half were then waste.²⁹ Apart from a small property at Coton Hill, devised to the canons before 1311,³⁰ the college seems to have acquired no new sources of income during the later

Middle Ages. Although lower valuations were sometimes given³¹ its gross income amounted to some £40 a year between the later 13th century and the Dissolution.³² The dean received £13 6s. 8d. in 1291, when the canons' incomes ranged from 15s. to £8 apiece,³³ but the dean's share had fallen to £8 by 1548.³⁴ By the latter date it was the custom to assign the rents of particular properties to each prebend, while tithes, Easter dues, and the profits of spiritual jurisdiction, which together made up nearly nine-tenths of the total, were divided among them after collection;³⁵ it is likely that some such method was in use by the 13th century.³⁶

In the 13th and 14th centuries the college comprised a dean and nine prebendaries,³⁷ the latter being named after the following saints: St. Paul, St. Gabriel, St. John the Evangelist, St. Peter, St. James, St. Michael, All Saints, St. Nicholas, and St. Stephen.³⁸ Since feast days of these saints fall at regular intervals of a month or somewhat longer throughout the year it seems probable that they date from an early period in the history of the college, when each canon was responsible for serving the church in rotation.³⁹ The prebends of St. Nicholas and All Saints were reported to be ill-endowed in 1413⁴⁰ and may have been suppressed at about this time, for there were only seven prebends in and after 1535.⁴¹

In 1251 the king gave St. Mary's a cope and chasuble of samite⁴² and in 1266 the canons were given 15 oaks, possibly at the instance of the notorious pluralist Bevis de Clare, then one of their number.⁴³ There is no other evidence that the Crown concerned itself with the welfare of the church in the later Middle Ages, except as a convenient means of providing for its servants. Until the mid 15th century there seems to have been little serious interference with the Crown's right of patronage. St. Mary's was among the royal free chapels claimed in 1245 to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop⁴⁴ and its exemption from ordinary jurisdiction was confirmed by agreement with Bishop Meuland in 1281.⁴⁵ During this period nearly all deans of St. Mary's were king's clerks. Robert of Shrewsbury and Henry of London had been royal justices⁴⁶ but, if there was a close connexion with any one department in the century following the latter's resignation in 1226, it was with

¹⁶ Cranage, x. 949. Robert of Shrewsbury had strong local connexions: see n. 72 below.

¹⁷ *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 52; cf. *Birm. Arch. Soc. Trans.* ix. 67-69, for similar developments at Wolverhampton.

¹⁸ Eyton, x. 150.

¹⁹ *Rot. Cur. Reg.* (Rec. Com.), i. 270.

²⁰ Eyton, x. 146; S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 60v.

²¹ Eyton, x. 147.

²² *Ibid.* 150-1; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 128.

²³ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 78.

²⁴ Eyton, x. 151-2; S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 61.

²⁵ Eyton, x. 156.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 156-7.

²⁷ *Close R.* 1247-51, 218.

²⁸ Eyton, x. 160.

²⁹ S.P.L., MS. 28.

³⁰ S.P.L., Deeds 3991.

³¹ £10 in 1428: *Feud. Aids*, iv. 258; £13 1s. 8d. in 1535: *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 188.

³² Sixty marks in 1278: S.P.L., MS. 28; £42 16s. 8d. in 1291: *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 247; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 308; £38 9s. 9d. in 1548: S.C. 6/Edw. VI/393 mm. 38d.-39.

³³ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 308.

³⁴ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 336-7.

³⁵ S.C. 6/Edw. VI/393 mm. 38d.-39.

³⁶ S.P.L., Deeds 5838.

³⁷ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 78; S.P.L., MS. 28; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 308.

³⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1413-16, 149; S.C. 6/Edw. VI/393 mm. 38d.-39.

³⁹ Feast days of these saints occur respectively on 25 Jan., 24 Mar., 6 May, 29 June, 25 July, 29 Sept., 1 Nov., 6 and 26 Dec. The dean, who presumably took his title from that of the church, had perhaps served the church during August and September, a period which includes two feasts of the Virgin Mary (15 Aug. and 8 Sept.).

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1413-16, 149.

⁴¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 188; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 305, 336-7. Leland, however, refers to 'nine poor prebendaries': Leland, *Itin.* ed. Toulmin Smith, ii. 82.

⁴² *Cal. Lib.* 1251-60, 1.

⁴³ *Close R.* 1264-8, 164. Cf. *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 304 n. 40.

⁴⁴ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls. Ser.), i. 275-6.

⁴⁵ *Magnum Registrum Album* (S.H.C. 1924), 251-2; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 306-8.

⁴⁶ Robert of Shrewsbury: Eyton, vi. 368; viii. 106-7; *Pleas before the King and his Justices, 1198-1212* (Seld. Soc. lxxxiii), pp. lxxvii, xciii; Henry of London: *ibid.* *passim*; *D.N.B.*; Eyton, i. 71 n.

the wardrobe. Of 15 deans appointed between 1226 and 1341 at least 7 can be identified as wardrobe clerks or diplomats.⁴⁷ The dean seems to have been successful in 1310 in thwarting an attempt by the dowager countess of Cornwall to intrude one of her clerks in a vacant prebend.⁴⁸ Lay influence from another quarter may have been involved when title to the deanery was in dispute, 1327–41. Nicholas of Ludlow, who obtained a crown grant of the deanery only three days after Edward III's accession in 1327,⁴⁹ and Walter of Wetwang, nominally dean between 1337 and 1341,⁵⁰ were both king's clerks, but Thomas de Baddeby, who secured Ludlow's ejection in 1341,⁵¹ was installed with the help of the Earl of Arundel.⁵² He may have been one of Arundel's clerks, for two canons of St. Mary's were members of the earl's household in 1355.⁵³ Whatever Baddeby's origins his four successors were again king's clerks. Although Richard Bromley (dean 1381–c. 1402) and Thomas Standon (from 1402) were also canons of St. Chad's⁵⁴ the latter college was at that time under some measure of royal control⁵⁵ and the connexion cannot thus be taken as evidence of interference by that college's patron, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Hugh Holbache (1407–17) was a diplomat and canon lawyer,⁵⁶ and Thomas Rodbourne (1418–24) a royal chaplain.⁵⁷

The patronage of the prebends had been granted to Henry of London on his appointment as dean in 1203⁵⁸ and this privilege was normally enjoyed by his successors, although canons were occasionally appointed by the Crown between 1327 and 1341⁵⁹ and during Baddeby's deanery.⁶⁰ It is thus not possible to recover the names of more than a small proportion of the canons, most of them of the 13th century.⁶¹ No valid deductions on their origins can be based on so small a sample but it may be noted that, of 61 canons known to have been appointed before 1424, 11 were king's clerks (at least four of whom were employed in the wardrobe) and a further 11 bore the same surname as the contemporary dean and were presumably his kinsmen.

⁴⁷ Kirkham: Tout, *Chapters*, i. 195–201; vi. 25; Lucy: *Cal. Lib.* 1226–40, *passim*; *Close R.* 1227–31, *passim*; Houton: *Close R.* 1234–7, 85; Wycombe: *Cal. Lib.* 1251–60, 171–88, 395; Arras: Tout, *Chapters*, ii. 160; *Cal. Pat.* 1281–92, 14, 239; Ludlow: Emden, *Oxf.* 1155; Walter of Wetwang: Tout, *Chapters*, iv. 110; vi. 27, 29; and see n. 23 below. John of Kenley was the king's physician: Tout, *Chapters*, ii. 23. John le Faukener had been keeper of the hanaper: *Cal. Lib.* 1251–60, 353; 1260–7, *passim*.

⁴⁸ C 81/75/1741; S.C. 8/241/12027; *Cal. Chan. Wts.* i. 345, 359.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 2.

⁵⁰ Ibid. 1334–8, 437; 1338–40, 11; 1340–3, 82.

⁵¹ C 47/76/14; S.P.L., MS. 2, f. 352; *Cal. Pat.* 1340–3, 276, 444.

⁵² Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 538.

⁵³ *Cal. Papal Pets.* i. 278.

⁵⁴ *S.H.C. N.S.* x (2), 203–4; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/6, f. 73; *Cal. Pat.* 1396–9, 423; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/7, f. 113.

⁵⁵ See p. 116.

⁵⁶ Emden, *Oxf.* 944–5.

⁵⁷ Ibid. 1582–3.

⁵⁸ *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i. 110.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 26, 181, 187, 456; 1330–4, 340, 369, 518.

⁶⁰ Ibid. 1350–4, 377; 1364–7, 102; 1370–4, 232; C 47/76/15.

⁶¹ Apart from incidental references to individual canons, there are lists for 1255, 1278, and 1291: *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 78; S.P.L., MS. 28; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 308.

The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield secured a measure of control over the college for a short period in the mid 15th century. John Burdett (dean 1444–9) was Archdeacon of Chester⁶² and his successor John Launcell was the only dean to be instituted by the bishop.⁶³ John Crecy, however, who was appointed dean by the Crown in 1457, was a king's clerk who held prebends in other royal free chapels,⁶⁴ and in 1462 the bishop was forbidden to exercise jurisdiction over the college.⁶⁵ The king's under-almoner John Blackwin was dean from 1471 to 1472.⁶⁶ The next presentation was granted in 1486 to Sir William Tyler,⁶⁷ and it appears that the Crown occasionally exercised its patronage in an indirect manner. Robert Reyfield (dean from 1498) was Abbot of Boxley⁶⁸ and Thomas Lloyd (dean from 1540) was appointed at the suit of Mr. Knyvett.⁶⁹ Adam Grafton (dean c. 1509–13) was a notable royal chaplain⁷⁰ and, like the last dean, William Cureton, and three other 16th-century canons, was also a canon of St. Chad's.⁷¹

Although some early deans and canons had local connexions,⁷² residence had ceased to be normal by the early 13th century. Until the 14th century, however, it seems to have been the custom for one of the canons to live at the college and to act as proctor for the rest. Herbert of Attingham, who was described as 'official of Shrewsbury' c. 1217,⁷³ may have been such a canon, and Richard de Houton, proctor in the mid 13th century, displayed great energy in protecting the college's interests.⁷⁴ The proctor John de Colushull was apparently resident in 1304, when a burglar took sanctuary in the church,⁷⁵ and the canon John de Watenhall was assigned a house in the churchyard in 1335.⁷⁶ In 1415 John Hopton, a resident canon of St. Chad's, was acting as Dean Holbache's commissary.⁷⁷

Routine service of the church was performed by parochial chaplains, usually styled curates, and vicars choral. Although there may have been two curates in 1371,⁷⁸ there was only one at the Dissolution, when he lived in a house rented from the vicars choral and

⁶² Le Neve, *Fasti* (revised edn.), x. 13.

⁶³ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/10, f. 24v.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1467–77, *passim*; V.C.H. *Staffs.* iii. 289.

⁶⁵ Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 310.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1467–77, 276, 357.

⁶⁷ Ibid. 1485–94, 126.

⁶⁸ Ibid. 1494–1509, 170.

⁶⁹ L. & P. *Hen. VIII.* xv, p. 347.

⁷⁰ Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 798–9.

⁷¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 188. The canons were Edward Beeston, John Hodges, and Thomas Tonge: *ibid.*: L.J.R.O., B/a 1/13, f. 155v.; *ibid.* 1/14, f. 57; T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 337.

⁷² Robert of Shrewsbury seems to have had private property in the town, witnessed local charters, and was warden of Shrewsbury mint in the 1190s: Eyton, i. 98; ii. 112 n, 133 n; ix. 79; x. 336, 358; S.R.O. 322, deeds, no. 10. William Lestrangle, who may have succeeded him, came of a Shropshire family and had private property in Shrewsbury: Eyton, x. 110, 262; S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 181. John of Kenley, who had connexions with Robert Burnell, was also involved in property transactions in the county: Eyton, ii. 311, 312, 322–4.

⁷³ S.R.O. 322, deeds, no. 10.

⁷⁴ *Close R.* 1259–61, 441; and see above, p. 120.

⁷⁵ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. v. 165.

⁷⁶ *Cal. Fine R.* 1327–37, 433; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 94.

⁷⁷ *Reg. H. Chichele* (C. & Y.S.), iii. 421; and see above, p. 116.

⁷⁸ S.P.L., Deeds 170. For a late-12th-century curate see S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 53.

was paid £6 6s. 8d. a year.⁷⁹ Little is known of the vicars choral, who were less numerous and less well endowed than those of St. Chad's.⁸⁰ By 1371 they held property in Coleham⁸¹ but their only income at the Dissolution was 34s. 6d. derived from the endowments of obits.⁸² There were three vicars choral at this time but one of these was in fact a lay corrodian.⁸³ One of them received an additional £4 a year as priest of St. Mary's chantry⁸⁴ but this service, founded before 1278,⁸⁵ was not being served by the vicars choral in the later 14th century.⁸⁶ In 1548 one of the canons was priest of the Drapers' chantry but Sturry's chantry, the only other such service at St. Mary's, was served by its own priests.⁸⁷

The college was dissolved in January 1548, when the dean was appointed Vicar of St. Mary's and was assigned the deanery as a parsonage.⁸⁸ In June pensions totalling £18 10s. were granted to the dean and five canons and £3 13s. 4d. to the vicars choral.⁸⁹ Arthur Kelton, to whom the deanery, great tithes in Astley, Clive, and St. Mary's parish, and small tithes within the borough had been leased in 1543,⁹⁰ obtained a renewal of his lease in March 1549.⁹¹ Other portions of tithes in St. Mary's parish were sold by the Crown later in that year,⁹² and in 1552 the great tithes of Astley, Clive, Sansaw, Leaton, and Alkmond Park were granted to the corporation to endow Shrewsbury School.⁹³ The site of the college and deanery were sold in 1554 to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton,⁹⁴ who sold them in the following year to the tenant, Thomas Kelton.⁹⁵ In 1569 the latter obtained a lease of the profits of the college's spiritual jurisdiction and such tithes as still remained in the hands of the Crown.⁹⁶ Officials of St. Mary's continued to exercise a peculiar jurisdiction, including probate of wills, until the 19th century.⁹⁷

As was the normal practice in such colleges, the deans and each of the canons of St. Mary's were originally assigned separate houses.⁹⁸ Since there

were so few vicars choral it is improbable that the precinct ever included any communal buildings. No structural remains of these houses are known to survive and their sites can be identified only in general terms. The deanery stood near the Dominican friary at the north-east end of St. Mary's Square⁹⁹ and other canons' houses stood near the junction of Castle Street and St. Mary's Street.¹ It is possible, though direct evidence is lacking, that the precinct also included the south-east side of St. Mary's Square and some part of the south-west side of St. Mary's Street.² A description of the church itself is reserved for a later volume.

DEANS OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, SHREWSBURY

Richard, perhaps dean in the 1180s.³

Robert of Shrewsbury, occurs between 1186-7 and 1200.⁴

William Lestrangle, occurs at an unknown date.⁵

Henry of London, appointed 1203, resigned 1226.⁶

Walter of Kirkham, appointed 1226.⁷

Stephen de Lucy, appointed 1229.⁸

William de Houton, appointed 1232,⁹ occurs between 1235 and 1250.¹⁰

William of London, resigned 1262.¹¹

Simon of Wycombe, appointed 1262, died 1272.¹²

John le Faukener, appointed 1272.¹³

William of Dover, resigned 1282.¹⁴

Nicholas of Arras, appointed 1282, occurs until 1286.¹⁵

John de Witham, occurs from 1291,¹⁶ resigned 1300.¹⁷

John of Kenley, appointed 1300, dead by 1305.¹⁸

Peter de Shendon, appointed 1305, resigned 1321.¹⁹

Robert of Hampton, appointed 1321,²⁰ ejected 1327.²¹

formerly stood there, but without justification: Owen, *Hist. Shrews.* (1808), 23; *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] iv. 100; 3rd ser. vii. 315.

³ Assumed to be dean of St. Mary's in Owen and Blake-way, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 325, on the evidence of S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 53, where he occurs as 'Ricardus decanus'. It is not clear from the context whether the dean of St. Mary's or of St. Chad's is intended.

⁴ Eyton, ii. 112 n; *Cur. Reg. R.* (Rec. Com.), i. 270. Owen and Blake-way, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 325, gives Henry Marshall as dean before 1194 but cites no source.

⁵ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 181; Eyton, x. 110. He may have preceded Robert of Shrewsbury but, as he was still a canon of Bridgnorth in the 1220s, this is unlikely.

⁶ *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), i. 110; *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 161.

⁷ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 161; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, 96.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, 276.

⁹ *Close R.* 1231-4, 42.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 1234-7, 85; 1247-51, 218, 378.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, 221. Possibly the same as the preceding.

¹² *Ibid.* 221; 1266-72, 663.

¹³ *Ibid.* 1266-72, 663.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 1281-92, 12; C 47/15/3/28.

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, 12, 14, 239.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 1292-1301, 120, 277; *Tax Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 247; *Cal. Chan. R. Var.* 50.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 533. His resignation in 1298 was not effective: *Cal. Chan. Wts.* i. 95; *Cal. Close* 1296-1302, 333.

¹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 533; 1301-7, 316, 322.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, 316; 1321-4, 24.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 1321-4, 24.

²¹ By Nicholas of Ludlow: *Rot. Parl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 395.

⁷⁹ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 305; S.C. 6/Edw. VI/393 m. 39. The stipend was said to be £6 13s. 4d. in 1548: *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 337.

⁸⁰ See p. 117.

⁸¹ S.P.L., Deeds 170.

⁸² S.C. 6/Edw. VI/393 m. 39.

⁸³ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 337; Owen and Blake-way, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 341.

⁸⁴ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 337.

⁸⁵ S.P.L., MS. 28.

⁸⁶ S.P.L., Deeds 170.

⁸⁷ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 337-9.

⁸⁸ E 321/20/34.

⁸⁹ E 101/75/28 m. 1.

⁹⁰ Owen and Blake-way, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 330.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 332.

⁹² *Cal. Pat.* 1548-9, 395; 1549-51, 76. For the resulting disputes see Sta. Cha. 2/23/13; *ibid.* 3/7/28; C 1/1247/43-44.

⁹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, 387.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 1553-4, 98-99.

⁹⁵ S.P.L., Deeds 5984.

⁹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1566-9, 387; Owen and Blake-way, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 341.

⁹⁷ Owen and Blake-way, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 361-6; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, ii. 34, 36, 39.

⁹⁸ This is made clear in the Shrewsbury 'Hundred Roll' of 1278: S.P.L., MS. 28.

⁹⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 53. The latest known reference to the house, under the name of the Deanery, is in 1644: S.P.L., Deeds 1459.

¹ S.P.L., Haughmond Cart. f. 192v.

² Part of the south-west side of St. Mary's Street formed an enclave in St. Mary's parish. 'Painted tiles' and masonry remains, including the carved head of a monk, which were found when houses on this side of the street were demolished in the 18th and early 19th centuries, were taken to be evidence that the 'college' of St. Mary's

Nicholas of Ludlow, appointed Jan. 1327 and apparently in possession by October of that year,²² ejected 1341.²³

Thomas de Baddeby, appointed 1341,²⁴ resigned 1381.²⁵

Richard Bromley, appointed 1381, dead by 1402.²⁶

Thomas Standon, appointed 1402.²⁷

Hugh Holbach, appointed 1407,²⁸ occurs until 1416.²⁹

Thomas Rodbourne, appointed 1418, resigned 1424.³⁰

John Shipton, appointed 1424, resigned 1444.³¹

John Burdett, appointed 1444, dead by 1449.³²

John Launcell, instituted 1449.³³

John Crecy, appointed 1457, dead by 1471.³⁴

John Blackwin, appointed 1471, resigned 1472.³⁵

John Whitmore, appointed 1472.³⁶

Robert Reyfield, appointed 1498.³⁷

Adam Grafton, appointed before 1509,³⁸ resigned 1513.³⁹

Edward Higgins, appointed 1513.⁴⁰

Richard Twyford, dead by 1523.⁴¹

William Vaughan, appointed 1523, resigned 1540.⁴²

Thomas Lloyd, appointed 1540.⁴³

William Cureton, occurs 1548, surrendered 1549.⁴⁴

A damaged impression of the college's large oval common seal, attached to a lease of 1311,⁴⁵ shows the seated figure of the Virgin, with Child, holding a lily in her right hand. Legend missing. A smaller version of the same device was used in a round seal, 1 in. diameter, known from an impression of 1444.⁴⁶ This was supposed by Owen and Blakeway to be the deanery seal but is more likely to be that of the churchwardens.⁴⁷ An oval seal, known from impressions of 1444,⁴⁸ and measuring $2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in., is probably that of dean John Burdett. It shows two seated figures beneath canopies; the Virgin in prayer on the left and a crowned figure with right hand raised in benediction on the right. The letters 'IHC' are

blazoned on a shield at their feet. Legend, black letter:

SIGILLUM [JOHANNIS BURDE]T DECA[NI CAPE]LLE
REGIE BEATE MARIE SALOPIE⁴⁹

37. THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, BRIDGNORTH

THE forerunner of this royal free chapel was the college founded at Quatford in 1086 by Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury. A tradition current in the later Middle Ages that the college was founded at Quatford to fulfil a vow by Roger's second wife Adelize¹ is not out of accord with known facts and may embody some elements of truth. It seems clear, however, that the earl's main object was to provide his clerks with a source of income more secure than the life-interests in the manors of Stoke St. Milborough and Morville which they had earlier been given.² Material considerations probably also accounted for his choice of site. The college stood close to one of the earl's principal residences in a district better provided than Shrewsbury with comital estates from which income might be drawn. He may well have imagined, too, that its church would form an imposing and attractive feature in the new town he planned to establish at Quatford.³

The content of the college's foundation charters is preserved in later transcripts of an abbreviated account of its foundation, probably drawn up in or after the 13th century.⁴ The preliminaries seem to have been accomplished quickly, for the three or four original deeds cited in the account can be dated to the years 1085–6.⁵ The earl first provided his canons with the whole of Eardington, except the site of the castle and town of Quatford and his demesne woodlands, granting Millichope to Wenlock Priory in compensation for the latter's claims to Eardington.⁶ The church was dedicated, apparently on 14 November 1086,⁷ before an impressive assembly which included three bishops, six archdeacons,

⁴⁴ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 336; E 321/20/34.

⁴⁵ S.P.L., Deeds 3991.

⁴⁶ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., almshouse deed, 1444.

⁴⁷ The legend is *SIGILLUM... ECCLESIE BEATE MARIE SALOPESSBURIE*. The illegible letters do not read *DECANALE* as suggested in Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 414; cf. *T.S.A.S.* liv. 82.

⁴⁸ S.R.O. 1831 uncat., almshouse deed, 1444.

⁴⁹ The missing words are presumably [JOHANNIS BURDE]T DECA[NI] as suggested in Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 414.

¹ Eyton, i. 106–7; Leland, *Itin.* ed. Toulmin Smith, ii. 86.

² *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 312, 315; Eyton, i. 32; iii. 227; *T.S.A.S.* lvi. 252–3.

³ *V.C.H. Salop.* i. 318; J. F. A. Mason, 'The Norman Castle at Quatford', *T.S.A.S.* lvii. 40.

⁴ A copy of the account, made c. 1600, survives in a volume of transcripts of Acton evidences (S.P.L., MS. 292, f. 20). This version is headed 'Liberties and foundations' and is followed by copies of two 13th-century papal bulls relating to the college. William Acton of Aldenham acquired the reversion of Morville prebend in 1554: see below, p. 128. There is a facsimile of an 18th-century transcript in *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv, facing p. 1. For a 15th-century reference to the account see N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 1339.

⁵ Eyton, i. 108–12; *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv, 1–4.

⁶ 'Raynoldus Lailial', who appears as a witness to this grant in S.P.L., MS. 292, f. 20, is presumably Rainald de Bailleul, who succeeded Warin as sheriff of Shropshire in 1085 or 1086.

⁷ The date given in S.P.L., MS. 292, f. 20. The traditional date is 22 July: Eyton, i. 108.

²² *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 2, 187. Estate ratified 1331: *ibid.* 1330–4, 181.

²³ C 47/76/14; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 538. Walter of Wetwang, who was appointed dean in 1337 and 1338 (*Cal. Pat.* 1334–8, 437; 1338–40, 11) and resigned before Jan. 1341 (*ibid.* 1340–3, 82), presumably did not secure possession of the deanery. Ludlow was still laying claim to it in 1342: *ibid.* 1340–3, 444.

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1340–3, 82 (Feb. 1341); instituted in Aug. 1341 after ejection of Nicholas of Ludlow: *ibid.* 276; Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 538; C 47/76/14.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1377–81, 613, 623.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 613, 623; 1401–5, 175. An abortive appointment of John Repingdon as dean was made in 1397: *ibid.* 1396–1399, 251.

²⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1401–5, 175.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 1405–8, 318.

²⁹ *Cal. Papal Regs.* vi. 419–20; *Shrews. boro. rec.* 827 (ct. r. Mar. 1416).

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1416–22, 132; 1422–9, 198.

³¹ *Ibid.* 1422–9, 198; 1441–6, 260. Cf. *Cal. Papal Regs.*, ix. 72.

³² *Cal. Pat.* 1441–6, 260; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/10, f. 24v.

³³ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/10, f. 24v.

³⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1452–61, 385; 1467–77, 276. Estate ratified 1461: *ibid.* 1461–7, 94.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 1467–77, 276, 357; C 47/15/3/20.

³⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1467–77, 357.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 1494–1509, 170.

³⁸ L. & P. *Hen. VIII*, i (2), p. 932; *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. vi. 372.

³⁹ He resigned at an unknown date: C 1/514/5.

⁴⁰ L. & P. *Hen. VIII*, iii (2), p. 1452.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*; *ibid.* xv, p. 347.

⁴² *Ibid.* xv, p. 347.

monks from the earl's foundations at Shrewsbury and Wenlock and from Gloucester Abbey, two sheriffs, and at least six of the earl's principal lay tenants in Shropshire. Provision was made for six canons, and the earl then added to his original endowment the churches of Claverley and Alveley, the tithes of Nordley, Bobbington, and 'Laetonia', a third of the tithes of Morville, Chetton, Stottesdon, Corfham, Culmington, and Siefton, and the tithes of tolls and a market in Quatford. On the same day the earl's sons Hugh and Philip gave the township of Burcote in Worfield.

It is improbable that Quatford would have survived for long as a secular college had not the estates of the earls of Shrewsbury been forfeited to the Crown following the rebellion of Robert of Bellême in 1102. Earl Roger's son Hugh granted Quatford to the French abbey of La Sauve Majeure,⁸ presumably because he no longer required the college as a means of providing for his secretariat, and in the confirmation of the grant by Robert of Bellême provision was made that as each canon died his prebend was to be assigned to a monk.⁹ If any steps were taken to transform Quatford into a dependency of the French house, the events of 1102 quickly rendered them abortive. Patronage of the college was retained by the Crown and when it next appears in the mid 12th century¹⁰ it had been transferred to Bridgnorth, where its church was the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen in the royal castle there. Although it now comprised a dean and five canons the college preserved in its unusual constitution some trace of its origins as a community of comital chaplains. The Crown reserved the right to appoint to each prebend as well as to the deanery and each canon exercised independent jurisdiction in his own prebend.

The college also retained the greater part of its original endowment. Burcote does not reappear among its possessions and the tithes it had once held in Chetton, Culmington, Siefton, and Stottesdon had passed into other hands by the mid 13th century.¹¹ Sources of revenue were divided on a rough geographical basis between the deanery and the five prebends, those of the deanery lying in Bridgnorth and townships to the east, those of Alveley and Eardington prebends to the south and south-west, and those of Morville, Underton, and Walton prebends to the north-west.

The dean drew most of his income from tithes and other dues in Bridgnorth St. Mary, Claverley, and Bobbington.¹² His portion also included Quat-

ford church, Pendlestone mills in Bridgnorth, the manor of Ludstone in Claverley, and a portion of tithes in Stottesdon. Income from tithes and Easter offerings in the dependent chapel of Bridgnorth St. Leonard and from fairs and markets in the town were apparently shared between the dean and canons, but the dean was said to have appropriated the former in 1379¹³ and the canons' rights to the latter were in doubt at the Dissolution.¹⁴ By the mid 13th century Alveley prebend included lands in the south of Eardington as well as the church and tithes of Alveley itself, while the remainder of Eardington, with its chapel, formed the endowment of Eardington prebend.¹⁵ This may have been a modification of the original arrangement, since the two Eardington estates were said in 1255 to represent parts of a single prebend,¹⁶ and in 1350 the portion of Eardington in Alveley prebend was transferred to that of Eardington.¹⁷

Lands in Morville and the two adjoining townships of Underton and Walton, afterwards the sole endowment of the three prebends named after them, probably represent the two hides which Earl Roger had held in demesne at Morville in 1086.¹⁸ The college lost the portion of tithes it had held in Morville parish. Shrewsbury Abbey was able to establish its title to the tithes of Walton and Underton in the 12th century¹⁹ and there is no indication that Morville prebend included the tithes of that township.²⁰ These three prebends were considerably less well endowed than the others in the later Middle Ages and there are indications that they had once included the lost portions of tithes in Corvedale. A third of the demesne tithes of Corfham and a small annual pension from Diddlebury were still claimed as part of Underton prebend in 1255.²¹

Deans and canons of Bridgnorth were thus considerably better endowed than their counterparts at Shrewsbury St. Mary²² and there was little apparent change in the gross income from the college's estate between the 13th and the 16th centuries. There are five late-13th-century valuations purporting to show the income of each prebend. The two sets of figures given in 1255²³ and the assessment in the *Taxatio* of 1291²⁴ are untrustworthy but more reliance can be placed on the gross valuations of £123 and £160 given at the assizes of 1272²⁵ and 1292²⁶ respectively. The valuation of £81 6s. 8d. in 1535²⁷ is clearly an underestimate, judging by the net valuations of £112 in 1546²⁸ and £101²⁹ in 1548 and the gross value of £132 given in the first ministers' account, 1547-8.³⁰

sometimes described as a payment *in decimis constitutis*, may have been intended as a composition for the portion of tithes in Morville granted to the college in 1086.

²¹ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 59, 64. The value of Underton prebend seems to have fallen from 50 marks in 1200 to 15 marks by 1272: *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 71; Eyton, i. 77. The college also laid claim, with less apparent justification, to the advowson of Ditton Priors, c. 1196, and to lands in Tasley, 1203; Eyton, i. 322; *Pleas before the King and his Justices, 1198-1212* (Seld. Soc. lxxxiii), 102-3.

²² See p. 120.

²³ Deanery and prebends, £79 13s. 4d.: *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 59; prebends only £81 6s. 8d.: *ibid.* 83.

²⁴ £68 3s. 4½d.: *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv. 8; *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 162, 166, 243.

²⁵ Eyton, i. 74-75, 77, 119, 122, 336.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 72, 75, 77, 119, 122, 337.

²⁷ *Valor. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 199, 210.

²⁸ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 317-18.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 360-1.

³⁰ S.C. 6/Edw. VI/393 f. 34.

⁸ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 446; cf. J. F. A. Mason in *T.S.A.S.* lvii, 41, 45-46, 161.

⁹ *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 447.

¹⁰ *Pipe R.* 1156-8 (Rec. Com.), 88, 169. Henry I was alleged to be the founder in 1392: *Cal. Inq. Misc.* v, pp. 202-3.

¹¹ Cf. *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 59, 64.

¹² *Ibid.* 59; *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv, 21-23.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, 416.

¹⁴ E 321/20/49; E 321/36/6.

¹⁵ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 59, 73, 83.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 83.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, 546-7; cf. N.L.W., Pitchford Hall 2484; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iv, p. 51.

¹⁸ Rather than the 3 hides held for life by the earl's clerks in 1086, as suggested in *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv, 5; cf. Eyton, i. 29-31, 69-70. The three prebends were said to comprise 3½ virgates in 1255 (*Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 82) and 2 carucates and one noke in 1341 (*Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 190).

¹⁹ N.L.W., Shrews. Cart. nos. 349, 350.

²⁰ Eyton suggested (i. 321) that the 10s. a year paid to the canons by the Crown and later by Bridgnorth borough,

Rather more than half of the total income was annexed to the deanery, which was said to be worth 60 marks in 1272, 100 marks in 1292, and £81 5s. 2½d. in 1547–8.³¹ All but some £3 of the last-mentioned sum was derived from tithes and other spiritualities, and Alveley, the most wealthy of the prebends, similarly drew most of its income from tithes. It had been valued at 60 marks in 1272 and at 80 marks in 1292, but its income was reduced after the transfer of lands and tithes in Eardington to Eardington prebend in 1350.³² It was worth £21 6s. 8d. in 1547–8, of which at least £20 seems to have been derived from tithes.³³ Eardington prebend, worth 15 marks in 1272 and 14 marks in 1292, comprised in 1547–8 about 200 acres of land³⁴ worth £9 a year and only £1 in tithes.³⁵ The three prebends in Morville, which included little or no income from tithes,³⁶ were reckoned to be of about the same value as Eardington prebend in the later 13th century³⁷ but their values had fallen to little more than £6 apiece in the 16th century.³⁸

Since the Crown enjoyed the patronage of both deanery and prebends the royal household remained the largest single source from which deans and canons were drawn until the later 15th century.³⁹ The origins of the few known 12th-century canons cannot be established but in John's reign they included two royal justices,⁴⁰ a king's physician,⁴¹ and at least four of the king's foreign dependents or allies.⁴² The Wardrobe became a prominent source after the appointment of the noted wardrobe clerk Peter of Rivaulx as dean in 1224;⁴³ wardrobe clerks secured the prebends of Alveley,⁴⁴ Eardington,⁴⁵ Morville,⁴⁶ and Underton⁴⁷ between 1227 and 1238 and two Poitevins, one of them a clerk of the Great Wardrobe⁴⁸ and the other the king's kinsman Peter of Aubusson,⁴⁹ held Walton prebend successively, 1248–75. Clerks from the queen's Wardrobe were appointed to Underton in 1244⁵⁰ and to Alveley in 1260.⁵¹ Prince Edward, whose physician had been

canon of Alveley, 1252–3,⁵² secured control of appointments to the deanery during and after the Barons' Wars and two late-13th-century canons had connexions with the papal curia, but otherwise most vacancies were filled from the royal household. William of Fécamp, appointed to Morville in 1263, was a king's physician,⁵³ the noted pluralist John Maunsel, who held Underton until 1264,⁵⁴ and Adam de Fileby who probably succeeded him were diplomats,⁵⁵ and Walter Langton, Keeper of the Wardrobe, was appointed dean in 1291.

Apart from the royal justice Henry of London⁵⁶ the only canon with known local connexions up to this date had been William Lestrangle (Alveley 1203–28),⁵⁷ who had been followed here by his nephew John Gernun.⁵⁸ In the 1290s, however, there occurred a curious interlude while the deanery was held successively by three of the king's Savoyard kinsmen and three prebends were held by John, Nicholas, and William Brun, who seem to have been members of a prominent Bridgnorth merchant family.⁵⁹ A fourth prebend was held by Robert of Turberville, who was living at or near Bridgnorth in 1292⁶⁰ and was also rector of the nearby parish of Wheathill.

Walter de Bedwynd, Cofferer of the Wardrobe,⁶¹ was appointed to Morville prebend in 1306 and the two next vacancies were also filled from this department.⁶² Although the Wardrobe never secured a monopoly of preferment at Bridgnorth it provided at least 14 of the 57 deans and canons appointed between 1306 and 1399, compared with four from the Chamber and three from the Privy Seal. The last, all appointed between 1361 and 1363,⁶³ included William of Wykeham. Comparatively few prebends went to officials of the Chapel Royal in the 14th century and of the five known appointments of such clerks three were made in the last years of Richard II.⁶⁴ Four canons were members of the queen's household⁶⁵ and five were officers in the

³¹ Except where otherwise stated the sources for values of individual prebends are those given in the preceding paragraph.

³² The portion transferred was said to be worth £12 6s. 8d. in 1378: *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iv, p. 51.

³³ The tithes were leased for £20 c. 1530: C 1/797/59–60.

³⁴ Six virgates in 1255: *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 82.

³⁵ Cf. E 315/68 ff. 384v.–385.

³⁶ Underton prebend included somewhat more than

8½ virgates in 1458, when 17s. was derived from tithes: S.P.L., Deeds 9546. Walton prebend comprised only two virgates of arable c. 1549: Req. 2/17/39.

³⁷ 1272: Underton and Walton, 15 marks; Morville, 10 marks. 1292: Underton and Walton, 18 marks; Morville, 10 marks.

³⁸ Underton: £6 1s. 8d. in 1458 (S.P.L., Deeds 9546); leased for £6, c. 1530 (C 1/748/49); £6 6s. in 1547–8. Walton: £6 13s. 4d. in 1548. Morville: £6 in 1547–8.

³⁹ Lists of deans and canons, neither of which is wholly free from error, are given in Eyton, i. 71–78, 117–23, 321–40, and *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv. 50–62. Except where otherwise stated the following analysis of the antecedents of deans and canons is based on the biographical notices by Hamilton Thompson in *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv. 24–49, 63–87.

⁴⁰ John Witing (Eardington 1207–26), Henry of London (Morville 1205–8).

⁴¹ Matthew *Medicus* (Underton c. 1205–1209): Eyton, i. 76.

⁴² Hugh de Taunay (dean from 1214), the Prior of Montgautier (Morville to 1204), Thomas de Argentouil (Underton from 1200), John Sarracenus (Walton 1215).

⁴³ *Cal. Pat.* 1216–25, 372–3.

⁴⁴ William of Haverhill, after 1235; cf. Tout, *Chapters*, vi. 19, 27.

⁴⁵ Henry of Cornhill, 1226–35; cf. *Cal. Lib.* 1226–40, *passim*.

⁴⁶ Bernard of Grimsby, 1233–44; cf. *ibid.* 27, 98, 193.

⁴⁷ William de Burgo, 1238–44; cf. Tout, *Chapters*, i. 199; vi. 27. His predecessor Robert of St. Albans was a king's physician: *Cal. Pat.* 1225–32, 439.

⁴⁸ William Duplessis, 1248–9; cf. Tout, *Chapters*, i. 276n.

⁴⁹ Cf. Emden, *Oxf.* i. 74–75; *E.H.R.* lv. 419–23.

⁵⁰ Guy de la Palud: *Close R.* 1242–7, 213; cf. Tout, *Chapters*, v. 234.

⁵¹ Hugh de la Penne; cf. Tout, *Chapters*, v. 234.

⁵² Alexander *Physicus*; cf. *Close R.* 1247–51, 448, 483.

⁵³ *Cal. Pat.* 1258–66, 276.

⁵⁴ *D.N.B.*; Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 1217–18.

⁵⁵ Emden, *Oxf.* i. 684.

⁵⁶ See p. 120.

⁵⁷ See p. 121 n. 72.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1225–32, 198–9.

⁵⁹ Cf. Eyton, i. 312.

⁶⁰ C 47/11/4/18.

⁶¹ Tout, *Chapters*, vi. 30.

⁶² Engeld of Warley (dean 1308–18) and Thomas of Charlton (Walton 1307–17). Cf. *ibid.* 26, 28; Emden, *Oxf.* i. 392–3.

⁶³ John of Buckingham (Alveley 1361–3), William of Wykeham (Alveley c. 1363–6), William Wenlock (Morville 1361–73): Tout, *Chapters*, v. 112; vi. 53.

⁶⁴ Thomas Keynes (dean 1353–62) and Walter of London (Underton 1331–2) were king's almoners. For the latter cf. Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 1158. Nicholas Slake (dean 1387–91, Eardington 1394–5, 1396–9) and John Boor (Underton 1395–1402) were deans of the chapel royal and Richard de la Felde (Alveley 1390–1401) was a king's almoner.

⁶⁵ William Kirkby (Eardington c. 1343–68); cf. Tout, *Chapters*, v. 256–7. Thomas More (Eardington from 1375), who may have been a wardrobe clerk when appointed; cf. *ibid.* iv. 200–1; v. 261–2; vi. 32. Theobald de Troyes (Underton 1312–21). Robert Elmham (Underton 1361–5), a former member of the queen mother's household who had been pensioned in 1358: *Cal. Pat.* 1358–61, 136.

Chancery⁶⁶ or Exchequer.⁶⁷ Instances of nepotism were rare. Wykeham was followed at Alveley by Richard of Wykeham, who does not appear to have been in the royal service and was presumably a kinsman. Walter of London may have shown a similar concern for his kin, for he was succeeded in Underton by Nicholas of London in 1332 and, having been reappointed to Underton, resigned it to John of London in 1343. Apart from Thomas of Eyton *alias* Knockin and Henry of Harley, who challenged Eyton's title to the deanery in 1327,⁶⁸ no 14th-century deans or canons appear to have been of local origin but three deans were in the service of bishops of Hereford.⁶⁹

If the evidence of royal commissions of inquiry is to be believed, 14th-century deans habitually neglected the dependent chapels in their charge. In 1336, when it was alleged that the dean and canons had been alienating their estates, the commissioners were given power to deprive them if necessary.⁷⁰ As a result of an inquiry, perhaps set on foot by a newly-appointed dean in 1369, his predecessor was found to have failed to provide chaplains at Claverley, Broughton, Bobbington, Quatford, and Bridgnorth St. Mary.⁷¹ Similar charges were made in 1376⁷² and 1379⁷³ and among the detailed catalogue of misdeeds attributed to Columb of Dunbar in 1410 were charges that he had sold the lead on the roofs of Quatford, Bobbington, and Claverley churches, causing them to fall down.⁷⁴

From the early 15th century a far smaller proportion of deans and canons was drawn from the administrative departments of state. Columb of Dunbar obtained the deanery in 1403 as a reward for help given by his father to Henry IV in the campaign of Hambleton Hill⁷⁵ and William Dudley (dean 1471-6) also seems to have owed his preferment to timely military assistance to Edward IV.⁷⁶ Other 15th- and 16th-century deans included the King's councillor Richard Martin (1476-82),⁷⁷ Wolsey's secretary Thomas Larke (1508-15), and the diplomat Thomas Magnus (1517-48); the five remaining deans were primarily scholars, two of

whom were incidentally connected with the royal household.⁷⁸ The antecedents of 26 of the 62 canons appointed between 1399 and 1548 are not known. The remainder included four administrative officials in the king's or queen's household⁷⁹ and a Chancery clerk,⁸⁰ while the Privy Seal,⁸¹ the Duchy of Lancaster,⁸² and the Irish Chancery⁸³ each provided two canons. On the other hand at least 15 canons were associated with the Chapel Royal, notably those of Walton prebend, which was held continuously by vicars choral and other clerks of the Chapel Royal from 1479 if not earlier.⁸⁴ A further six 15th-century canons were Oxford scholars.⁸⁵

The practice of granting the right of next presentation to vacant prebends is first met with at Bridgnorth in 1475⁸⁶ and this seems to have become the normal method of dispensing Crown patronage here by the early 16th century.⁸⁷ The Chapel Royal retained its interest in Walton prebend to the end but the four remaining prebends were held from the 1490s by canons without known connexions with the Crown. A few bore local names but the antecedents of most of them are not known.

There is little evidence that the Crown's rights of patronage at Bridgnorth, or the status of the college as a peculiar jurisdiction, were ever seriously challenged. The dean was involved in 1241 in a lawsuit with a papal collector concerning the sequestration of the former's goods as rector of Claverley,⁸⁸ but the college was among those royal free chapels whose exemption from ordinary jurisdiction was claimed in 1245⁸⁹ and there is no later record of trouble from this quarter. Until 1281, when Bridgnorth's exemption from ordinary jurisdiction was confirmed,⁹⁰ there were occasional clashes with the diocesan authorities. The archdeacon of Stafford had interfered in the appointment of a chaplain to Bobbington, *c.* 1222,⁹¹ and a dispute over the archdeacon's right to levy procurations was in progress in 1245.⁹² The canons found it necessary, *c.* 1260, to ask the dean to protect them from the archdeacon, who had threatened to impose an interdict on Bridgnorth and to imprison one of the vicars choral

⁶⁶ William Borstall (Morville 1373-7): *Cal. Pat.* 1374-7, 1.

⁶⁷ Nicholas of Acton (Eardington 1336-9): S.C. 1/38/163. Robert Crull (1377), Thomas Orgrave (1377), and John Oudeby (1398-1405) all of them canons of Underton: A. Steel, *Receipt of the Exchequer, 1377-1485* (1954), 137, 422, 424.

⁶⁸ See p. 128 n. 59.

⁶⁹ Thomas Talbot, Robert Ive, and Roger of Otery. For the last cf. Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 1409.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, 365.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 1367-70, 347; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, pp. 278-80.

⁷² *Cal. Pat.* 1374-7, 323-4.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 1377-81, 416.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 1408-13, 435-6.

⁷⁵ Emden, *Oxf.* i. 604-5.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 559-600.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* ii. 1236-7.

⁷⁸ John Marshall (1410-45) and Henry Sever (1445-71) were Oxford scholars, the latter being also a king's chaplain: Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 1227-8; iii. 1673. William Chantry (1482-6) and John Argentine (1486-1508) were of Cambridge, the latter having also been physician to the princes in the Tower: Emden, *Camb.* 15-16, 132, 669. William Cooper (1515-17) had been a fellow of Eton: Emden, *Oxf.* i. 507.

⁷⁹ William Pilton (Underton 1402-8), keeper of the king's jewels, Richard Caudrey (Walton 1419-29), king's secretary: Emden, *Camb.* 126-7. John Arundel (Alveley 1455-9), king's physician: Emden, *Oxf.* i. 49-50. Thomas Burwell (Morville 1487-90), secretary of Margaret, Countess of Richmond: *Cal. Pat.* 1485-94, 195.

⁸⁰ William Brinklow (Eardington 1408-32): cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1401-5, 469.

⁸¹ Thomas Langley (Alveley 1401-6) and Thomas Lyseux (Underton 1449-56).

⁸² John Newton (Eardington 1406-8) and Walter Sherrington (Eardington 1432-49): R. Somerville, *Duchy of Lancaster*, i. 115 n. 193-4, 389-90, 566, 588. Hamilton Thompson noted the close connexion during the 15th century between Bridgnorth and Newark College, Leicester, a Lancastrian foundation: *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv. 44-46.

⁸³ Robert Dyke (Underton 1422-40) and Thomas Chace (Underton 1440-9); cf. Emden *Oxf.* i. 379-80.

⁸⁴ *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv. 47-48; cf. Emden, *Oxf.* i. 520; iii. 1748 (Richard Crowe, Laurence Squire); S.P.L., MS. 112, f. 94 (William Moulder); *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), p. 417 (John Synger).

⁸⁵ Henry Sever (Alveley 1435-45, dean 1445-71): see n. 78. John Haddon (Alveley 1472-1504): Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 845. John Brekyn (Eardington from 1470): *ibid.* i. 263. Edward Underwood (Underton 1471-1504): *ibid.* iii. 1930-1. Fulk Birmingham (Walton 1436-43): *ibid.* i. 176-7. Walter Peytwyn (Walton 1443-70): *ibid.* iii. 1475.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, 509.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* 590; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iv (2), p. 2118; iv (3), pp. 2598, 2641, 2772; xiii (1), p. 142; xiv (1), p. 74; cf. C 1/797/59-60; C 1/1501/38.

⁸⁸ Eyton, i. 324.

⁸⁹ *Ann. Mon.* (Rolls Ser.), i. 275-6.

⁹⁰ *Magnum Registrum Album* (S.H.C. 1924), 251-2.

⁹¹ *Cur. Reg. R. x.* 276-7.

⁹² Eyton, i. 325.

should he venture outside the town.⁹³ The college also enjoyed some measure of exemption from local secular jurisdiction; the deans and canons had been quit of suit of hundred and county in 1234⁹⁴ and they were said to be claiming pleas of the crown and waif in the manor of Bridgnorth in 1292.⁹⁵

The earliest surviving act book of the dean's peculiar covers the period 1472–1523.⁹⁶ His court, normally presided over by a commissary,⁹⁷ then met at intervals of a little less than a month. Visitations or general chapters were usually held once a year and were attended by the vicars choral, the clergy and other representatives of the two town churches and the four country chapels in the dean's portion, and the priors of the hospitals of St. James and Holy Trinity. Although each of the canons enjoyed similar peculiar jurisdiction over his prebend, no record of such peculiars has survived. There are manor court rolls of Underton prebend, 1458–1537,⁹⁸ including, in 1501, a combined view of frankpledge and court for spiritual causes.⁹⁹

Although there are rare instances of the appointment of local men as canons there is no evidence that canons had ever been assigned prebendal houses.¹ They might go to Bridgnorth on occasion, two canons being present at the dean's visitation of 1480,² but in the early 16th century they seem to have stayed at inns in the town.³ There are, however, some indications that deans of Bridgnorth maintained the manor-house at Ludstone as a local residence until the end of the 14th century. Peter of Rivaulx obtained a gift of 18 beams for repair there shortly after his appointment as dean in 1223⁴ and the dean claimed the right to take wood for fuel from Morfe Forest in 1285.⁵ A similar claim was made in 1332 by Thomas of Eyton, who implies that he and some at least of his predecessors had been resident.⁶ When his successor Thomas Talbot petitioned the king to the same effect he limited his claim to woods in the manor of Ludstone.⁷ The timber-framed manor-house which stood there in the time of dean Thomas of Tutbury (1391–1403) comprised a hall, chamber, 'frerechamber', kitchen, and bakehouse.⁸ Other buildings included a gatehouse, partly of stone, and there was a well-stocked fishpond. Tutbury, who evidently intended to rebuild the house in stone, had assembled a quantity of freestone, shingles, tiles, and boards for the

purpose but these were sold by his successor Colum of Dunbar, who pulled down the greater part of the house and allowed the remainder to fall into ruin.⁹

The chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, which was demolished in 1792, was described by Leland as 'a rude thing' and was certainly a far less impressive building than the other collegiate churches in the county.¹⁰ The nave, long chancel, and western tower were probably built c. 1238¹¹ and a north aisle was added, presumably after 1294, when a chantry service was founded in St. Mary's by Richard Damas.¹² It was originally intended as a private chapel for the castle but the townsmen petitioned, c. 1330, that it should become a parish church¹³ and it was being used as such by the later 15th century.¹⁴ Its routine service was the responsibility of the vicars choral and parochial chaplains. The king had assigned a yearly stipend of 50s. to the chaplain of the newly built chapel in 1238¹⁵ and this was confirmed in 1259.¹⁶ There were two such chaplains, c. 1260,¹⁷ but again only one after the mid 14th century.¹⁸ In the early 16th century his salary was apparently paid by the dean and canons jointly.¹⁹ There had presumably been five vicars choral since the refoundation of the college but they are not recorded before 1260²⁰ and little evidence survives regarding them. In the 16th century their income was derived from the profits of the Easter light in St. Mary's church and tithes of wool, lambs, and hemp in the parish.²¹ These had been part of the dean's estate, and the dean's court had assumed responsibility for the discipline of the vicars choral. In 1512 they were directed to attend services properly attired and not to absent themselves without permission from the parochial chaplain²² and in 1523 the appointment of two vicars choral was quashed on the ground that they were insufficiently learned.²³

The college had been dissolved by April 1548²⁴ and pensions were assigned to the dean and four of the canons in the following June.²⁵ Eardington and Walton prebends were granted to John Thynne and Laurence Hyde in August 1548²⁶ and Underton, granted to John Peryent and Thomas Reeve in December 1549,²⁷ was sold to Roger Smyth in the following month.²⁸ The deanery and the two remaining prebends were retained by the Crown rather longer. The whole of the deanery estate had

⁹³ S.C. 1/11/8.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226–57, 188.

⁹⁵ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 686.

⁹⁶ S.P.L., MS. 112. Later act books date from a period after the dissolution of the college.

⁹⁷ John Lye, Warden of Tong College, was commissary in 1496 and 1502: S.P.L., MS. 112 ff. 36v., 50v.; John Bold, commissary 1510–23, was a chaplain of St. Mary's: *ibid.* ff. 70v.–106 *passim*; John Preen, commissary c. 1530–48, was priest of St. Mary's chantry in the same church: E 321/36/6; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 361.

⁹⁸ S.P.L., Deeds 9526–36, 9546.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* 9531.

¹ No reference to such houses occurs, for example, in the survey of Bridgnorth castle, 1281: Eyton, i. 258–9.

² S.P.L., MS. 112, f. 6v.

³ E 321/36/6.

⁴ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 561.

⁵ C 47/11/4/3.

⁶ C 81/188/5288–9.

⁷ S.C. 8/36/1772.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1408–13, 435–6.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Leland, *Itin.* ed Toulmin Smith, ii. 86. For descriptions of the building see Cranage, i. 9; *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv. 18.

¹¹ Eyton, i. 323. Cf. *Close R.* 1256–9, 94; 1264–8, 338; 1268–72, 48.

¹² C 143/20/25; *Cal. Pat.* 1292–1301, 107. From the evidence of mouldings on the capitals of the former nave arcade Dr. Watkins-Pitchford considered that it may have been built as late as the 1360s: W. Watkins-Pitchford, 'History of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen' (TS. 1950), pp. 8–10, in S.R.O. 1104, box 17.

¹³ Eyton, i. 321 n.

¹⁴ S.P.L., MS. 112, *passim*.

¹⁵ *Cal. Lib.* 1251–60, 457.

¹⁶ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, pp. 279–80; v, pp. 202–3; S.P.L., MS. 112, *passim*.

¹⁷ S.C. 1/11/8.

¹⁸ S.P.L., MS. 112, f. 77v.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* f. 107.

²⁰ E 321/36/6.

²¹ E 321/36/6; E 310/23/122. f. 40; *Cal. Pat.* 1563–6, 173; E 318/43/2313; cf. cases brought by vicars choral for recovery of tithes in S.P.L., MS. 112, *passim*.

²² S.P.L., MS. 112, f. 77v.

²³ *Ibid.* f. 107.

²⁴ E 315/68 ff. 384v.–385.

²⁵ E 101/75/28 mm. 2d.–3.

²⁶ E 315/68 ff. 384v.–385; E 318/37/2008; *Cal. Pat.* 1548–9, 54; cf. C 1/1273/38; Req. 2/17/39.

²⁷ E 318/33/1867; *Cal. Pat.* 1549–51, 17.

²⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1548–9, 386.

been leased, with Morville prebend, to John Seymour in September 1548²⁹ but the manor and tithes of Ludstone were granted in 1549 to William Sawle and William Bridges,³⁰ who later sold them to Edward Leveson and William Billingsley,³¹ and the great tithes of Bridgnorth St. Leonard were granted to Francis Tunstall and Thomas Smithies in 1560.³² In 1569 Francis and Martin Barnham were granted the reversion of Pendlestone mills, the small tithes and Easter dues of St. Leonard's, and profits of the dean's spiritual jurisdiction and of markets and fairs in the town.³³ The rest of the deanery estate was granted in 1579 to Sir Christopher Hatton,³⁴ who immediately sold it to Rowland Hayward and John Lacy.³⁵ The reversion of Morville prebend was acquired in 1554 by Thomas Reeve and George Cotton,³⁶ who then sold it to William Acton of Aldenham.³⁷ Alveley prebend, which had been leased to William Gatacre in 1561,³⁸ was granted to the Barnhams in 1569.³⁹

DEANS OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, BRIDGNORTH

Alexander, occurs 1161 × 71 and perhaps 1182.⁴⁰
Simon, occurs c. 1196.⁴¹
Hugh de Taunay, appointed 1214,⁴² occurs 1221.⁴³
Peter of Rivaulx, appointed 1223,⁴⁴ died 1262.⁴⁵
Michael de Fienles, appointed 1262, resigned 1265.⁴⁶
Stephen of London, appointed 1265,⁴⁷ died or resigned 1268.⁴⁸
Bonettus of St. Quentin, appointed 1268, died 1290.⁴⁹
Walter Langton, appointed 1290,⁵⁰ resigned in or after 1298.⁵¹
Amadeus of Savoy, obtained reversion 1298,⁵² died 1300.⁵³
William of Savoy, appointed 1300, resigned 1301.⁵⁴
Peter of Savoy, appointed 1301,⁵⁵ resigned 1308.⁵⁶

²⁹ E 321/20/49; *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv. 21-23.

³⁰ E 318/35/1926; *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, 102.

³¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, 61. They were sold to John Jones of Ludstone in 1557: *ibid.* 1555-7, 332.

³² *Ibid.* 1558-60, 332.

³³ *Ibid.* 1566-9, 437-8.

³⁴ S.P.L., MS. 2, f. 257.

³⁵ S.P.L., Deeds 12477.

³⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1553-4, 122.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 349; S.R.O. 1093/2/281.

³⁸ E 310/23/122 f. 26; *Cal. Pat.* 1560-3, 128.

³⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1566-9, 437-8.

⁴⁰ Eyton, i. 328.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 322, 329.

⁴² *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), i (1), 113, 116.

⁴³ *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 1342.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1216-25, 372-3.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 1266-72, 739.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*; *ibid.* 1258-66, 407.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* 1258-66, 407.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 1266-72, 261. The appointment of William de Montford in 1265 was probably abortive: *ibid.* 1258-66, 410.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 1266-72, 261; 1281-92, 410.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 1281-92, 410.

⁵¹ A licence to retain the deanery for five years, granted on his election as Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in 1296, was renewed in 1298: *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 230, 339; *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 580.

⁵² *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 339; *Cal. Papal Regs.* i. 580.

⁵³ *Cal. Chanc. Wts.* i. 111.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 526, 595.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 595.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 1307-13, 141.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 93, 141.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 1317-21, 106.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* Title to the deanery was in dispute with Henry of Harley, 1327-8: C 81/150/1430-2; S.C. 8/242/12071;

Engelard of Warley, appointed 1308,⁵⁷ resigned 1318.⁵⁸

Thomas of Eyton *alias* Knockin, appointed 1318,⁵⁹ occurs 1332.⁶⁰

Thomas Talbot, appointed 1334.⁶¹

Thomas Keynes, appointed 1353.⁶²

Robert Ive, appointed 1362, died 1369.⁶³

Thomas of Brantingham, appointed 1369, re-signed 1370.⁶⁴

Roger of Otery, appointed 1370,⁶⁵ died 1387.⁶⁶

Nicholas Slake, appointed 1387.⁶⁷

Thomas of Tutbury, appointed 1391,⁶⁸ died 1403.⁶⁹

Columb of Dunbar, appointed 1403, ejected 1410.⁷⁰

John Marshall, appointed 1410, occurs 1424.⁷¹

Henry Sever, probably appointed 1446,⁷² occurs 1448, died 1471.⁷³

William Dudley, appointed 1471, resigned 1476.⁷⁴

Richard Martin, appointed 1476, resigned 1482.⁷⁵

William Chantry, appointed 1482, died 1485.⁷⁶

John Argentine, appointed 1485,⁷⁷ died 1508.⁷⁸

Thomas Larke, appointed 1508, resigned 1515.⁷⁹

William Cooper, appointed 1515.⁸⁰

Thomas Magnus, appointed 1517, occurs until 1548.⁸¹

38. THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN, BATTLEFIELD

THE principal object of Battlefield College was to provide intercession for the souls of those slain in the battle of Shrewsbury (1403), on the site of which its church was built.¹ Although Henry IV provided the bulk of its endowment and figured as founder in 1410² the college owed its inception not to the king but to Roger Ive, its first master. Ive, member of a burgess family of Shrewsbury, had been Rector of Albright Hussey, the parish in which Battlefield lay, since 1398.³ In 1406 he obtained licence to

Cal. Close, 1327-30, 247; *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 134, 144. Eyton's estate was ratified in 1328: *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 228.

⁶⁰ C 81/188/5288. ⁶¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, 548; 1334-8, 7.

⁶² *Ibid.* 1350-4, 468.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 1361-4, 221; 1367-70, 285, 347; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, pp. 278-80.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1367-70, 285, 401.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 416. The appointment of Henry of Wakefield in April 1370 was revoked in May: *ibid.* 401.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 1385-9, 347; *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv. 51.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, 347. ⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 1388-92, 486.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 1401-5, 195. The appointments of Thomas Sparkford, 1392, and Nicholas Slake, 1401, were probably abortive: *ibid.* 1391-6, 159; 1399-1401, 448.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 1401-5, 195; 1408-13, 192, 228, 435-6.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* 1408-13, 192, 436, 477; 1422-9, 149. Probably dean until his death in 1446: Emden, *Oxf.* ii. 1227-8.

⁷² On death of last dean.

⁷³ *Cal. Papal Regs.* xi. 41; *D.N.B.*

⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, 276, 600.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 600; 1476-85, 255.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 1476-85, 255; Emden, *Camb.* 132; *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv. 51.

⁷⁷ *Arch. Jnl.* lxxxiv. 51; Emden, *Camb.* 15-16, 669.

⁷⁸ S.P.L., MS. 112, f. 63.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, ii (1), p. 117.

⁸⁰ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, ii (1), p. 117.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* ii (2), p. 1135; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 360.

¹ Most of the sources for the history of the college are printed in W. G. D. Fletcher, 'Battlefield College', *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 177-260. Cf. the same author's *Battlefield Church* (2nd edn. 1903) and an earlier account of the college, in some respects more perceptive, by J. B. Blakeway in *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. i. 321-45.

² *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 187-90.

³ *Ibid.* 177-8.

acquire a two-acre site in Hateley Field from Richard Hussey, the lord of the manor, with the object of building a chapel there so that daily masses might be celebrated by himself and a fellow-chaplain for the souls of the slain.⁴ The site was described in some detail in 1410;⁵ it was surrounded by a ditch with two 20-foot entrances to the north and south and within it was the large common grave in which most of the dead from the battle had been buried.

The evolution of Battlefield as a college of priests from its beginnings as a simple chantry chapel seems to have been the result of negotiations, 1406–10, between Ive, Hussey, and the Crown. In March 1409, when Ive had nearly finished building the body of the church,⁶ it was constituted a perpetual chantry, to be served by 7 chaplains and a master, and was to be independent of the mother-church of Albright Hussey.⁷ Licence was given for the chaplains to acquire lands and later in that year they obtained a crown grant of the advowson of St. Michael's-on-Wyre (Lancs.), with licence to appropriate it.⁸ This scheme was evidently found unsatisfactory. Having surrendered the chapel to the Crown early in 1410,⁹ Ive obtained a fresh foundation charter in May of that year.¹⁰ This was addressed to Ive alone, appointed him master, and reduced the number of chaplains to five. It provided that Battlefield should be united with the benefice of Albright Hussey and vested the office of master in successive rectors of that church. The Crown increased its original endowment by the addition of the advowsons of Shifnal (including Dawley chapel) and of the chapel of St. Michael in the Castle, Shrewsbury (including Shrewsbury St. Julian and Ford chapels), both of which were to be appropriated. Further clauses exempted the master from taxation on his spiritualities and temporalities and granted him the right to hold an annual fair at Battlefield on the patronal feast day (22 July). It is perhaps significant that a papal confirmation of October 1410¹¹ refers to Battlefield for the first time as a college and not simply as a perpetual chantry. As patrons of Albright Hussey the Hussey family were also patrons of Battlefield and they maintained a close connexion with the college throughout its history. Prayers for their welfare were among the services required of the chaplains of 1410¹² and two members of the family became masters in the early 16th century.¹³

Until his resignation in 1447 the college was dominated by the strong personality of Roger Ive. He seems to have regarded the endowments secured in 1410 as adequate for its maintenance. A small piece of land near the college in Harlescott was bought in 1421¹⁴ and in 1428 lands there and in Albright Hussey were leased from Shrewsbury Abbey,¹⁵ but the only substantial addition was the township of Aston in Shifnal, acquired before 1444.¹⁶ Solvency

may, however, have been maintained at the expense of the college's obligations to its appropriated churches, for there were complaints of neglect at Ford in the 1440s.¹⁷ Throughout its history the college seems to have relied on alms to cover expenditure on the fabric of the church and its other buildings. Indulgences to stimulate almsgiving were obtained from the bishop of Hereford in 1418,¹⁸ from the Pope in 1423¹⁹ and 1443,²⁰ and from the bishop of Lichfield in 1460,²¹ while proctors of the college are found collecting alms, nominally for the fabric and new buildings, in 1461,²² 1480,²³ 1484,²⁴ and 1525.²⁵

The charter of 1410 had vested the site of the college and its endowments in Roger Ive and he also regarded as his property the furnishings and other contents of the church and communal collegiate buildings. In the years immediately before his resignation he took steps to ensure that the college should not suffer when it ceased to be a proprietary establishment. By his will of 1444²⁶ he directed that he should be buried in a stone tomb near the high altar, and he granted the church plate, vestments, and service books, together with a dwelling house, kitchen, and buttery with their furniture, to the five chaplains as the endowment of a chantry for his soul. The will also apportioned the revenues between the master and chaplains and laid down rules of conduct. The master was allotted the income from the appropriated churches of Shifnal and Shrewsbury St. Julian and rents from Aston in Shifnal. The chaplains, who were to pay 5 marks a year for their board, were required to have dinner and supper together in the hall, not in their own chambers. They were not to absent themselves without leave and were forbidden to keep women inside the college or elsewhere on pain of expulsion. Their salaries, up to that time 8 marks apiece, were to be drawn from the revenues of St. Michael's-on-Wyre. An additional 2 marks apiece was to be paid them if they celebrated daily for Ive's soul and kept an obit on the anniversary of the battle of Shrewsbury for Ive, members of the Hussey family, and others. They might also receive the revenues of Ford chapel if they celebrated a weekly requiem on Mondays for the same intentions. The liturgy to be observed on high feast days was set out in some detail.

The college's immunity from taxation, based on the charter of 1410, was tested in what appears to have been a collusive action in the Exchequer in 1445²⁷ and confirmed later in that year.²⁸ There is some evidence too that at about this time significant additions were being made to the church fabric and fittings. Although the tower at Battlefield church was probably not completed until c. 1500, during the mastership of Adam Grafton,²⁹ Ive's will makes it clear that building there was in contemplation if not

⁴ Ibid. 179–80; *Cal. Pat.* 1405–8, 263.

⁵ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 185–6; *Cal. Pat.* 1408–13, 173–4.

⁶ Lead for the roof was supplied from Tutbury (Staffs.) in Aug. 1409; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 184–5.

⁷ Ibid. 181–2; *Cal. Pat.* 1408–13, 59.

⁸ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 183–4.

⁹ Ibid. 185–6; *Cal. Pat.* 1408–13, 173–4.

¹⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 187–90; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1341–1417, 443.

¹¹ *Cal. Papal Regs.* vi. 225; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/9, f. 187v; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 192–4.

¹² *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 188.

¹³ See p. 131.

¹⁴ S.R.O. 322, mediæval deeds, no. 234.

¹⁵ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. i. 326.

¹⁶ Ibid. 3rd ser. iii. 203.

¹⁷ Ibid. 200–1; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/9, f. 188.

¹⁸ *Reg. E. Lacy* (C. & Y.S.), 20.

¹⁹ *Cal. Papal Regs.* vii. 252.

²⁰ Ibid. viii. 248.

²¹ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, f. 127.

²² *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 219–21; S.P.L., MS. 2, f. 325.

²³ *Reg. T. Mylling* (C. & Y.S.), 57.

²⁴ Ibid. 94–95.

²⁵ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. i. 336; 3rd ser. iii. 226.

²⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1441–7, 371–4; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 201–9.

²⁷ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. i. 326–7.

²⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1441–6, 412; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 210–13.

²⁹ His name is carved on a panel on the east wall of the tower: Cranage, x. 844.

actually in progress by 1444.³⁰ The stained glass formerly in the church, depicting the arms of the Hussey family, their relatives and neighbours, has been dated to the years 1434–45³¹ and the oak statue of Our Lady of Pity, still in the church, probably dates from the same period.³²

Ive resigned in 1447 on a pension of £10 a year³³ and may have been dead by 1454.³⁴ His successors appear to have made less impact on the life of the college. Roger Phelips (master 1454–78) built six chambers for the chaplains near the college gateway.³⁵ These are thought to have stood within the present churchyard to the south of the church and may have replaced earlier quarters in a three-story building adjoining the south wall of the chancel, of which slight traces remain.³⁶ Adam Grafton, who took some part in the completion of the tower, held a number of other preferments, served as chaplain to Prince Edward (later Edward V) at Ludlow, and was successively archdeacon of Salop and Stafford.³⁷ He seems to have been living at Withington in 1506³⁸ and it is unlikely that he was ever in residence at the college. His successor John Hussey may also have been non-resident, since he did not appear at the bishop's visitation in 1518.³⁹

No significant additions were made to the endowment of the college after 1447. Its privilege of spiritual jurisdiction in the parish of Shrewsbury St. Julian was evidently called into question soon after Ive's resignation, for the master was inhibited from exercising such jurisdiction in 1454,⁴⁰ but his right to prove wills there was confirmed in 1536.⁴¹ By the early 16th century the college no longer enjoyed the exemption from taxation which Ive had gone to such pains to procure.⁴² The burden of taxation, together with the pensions due to the former master Adam Grafton, was the chief complaint of the chaplains at the visitation of 1518.⁴³ The college statutes were then said to be well observed but, according to the master, they were no longer fully observed in 1524.⁴⁴ The chaplains, however, were obedient and of good character and he intended to make the necessary reforms. One of the chaplains complained that they were being held answerable for the debts of a former master, and another alleged that the present master had carried off the college muniments.

In 1535 the college's gross income was said to be £56 1s. 4d.⁴⁵ Of this sum £3 was derived from rents in Aston, £50 14s. 8d. from the lessees of the rector-

ies of St. Michael's-on-Wyre and Shifnal and of the tithes of Dawley, Shrewsbury St. Julian, Ford, and Albright Hussey, and £2 6s. 8d. from alms and oblations. The master's salary was then put at £34 a year and those of the five chaplains at £4 apiece, but the former was said to be about £20 in 1546 and 1548, when the chaplains each received 8 marks a year,⁴⁶ as had been the practice in the earlier 15th century. There is no evidence that the additional stipends offered in Ive's will were ever paid. If the terms upon which Roger Mosse was admitted as a chaplain in 1546 were typical each chaplain was given the use of a garden and fishpond in the college orchard in addition to a chamber.⁴⁷ Edward Shorde, one of the chaplains, obtained a lease for life of the chapels of St. Michael in the Castle and St. Julian in 1542⁴⁸ and it is possible that this living, being close to the college, was normally served by the chaplains in person, but by 1548 the rectory of St. Julian had been leased to the college's patron Richard Hussey.⁴⁹ Ive's will contains references to an almshouse or hospital at the college⁵⁰ and a deponent in a lawsuit of 1581 recalled going to school there as a boy,⁵¹ but no expenditure is recorded under either of these heads in or after 1535.

The formal dissolution of the college seems to have taken place early in 1548, for a pension of 10 marks was assigned to the master in June of that year,⁵² but the master and five chaplains were still in residence in November.⁵³ By this date the church had replaced Albright Hussey chapel as the parish church,⁵⁴ the parish being subsequently styled Battlefield. Edward Shorde was retained as curate at a stipend of £5 a year and was assigned quarters in the 'curate's chamber'.⁵⁵

The site of the college, the rectory of St. Julian, Albright Hussey chapel, tithes in Harlescott, market stalls near the college, and the tolls of Battlefield fair were granted in 1549 to John Cowper and Richard Trevor,⁵⁶ who conveyed the Harlescott tithes to Thomas Ireland later in that year⁵⁷ and presumably disposed of the remainder soon afterwards, for the college site is found in the possession of the Hussey family until 1638.⁵⁸ Lands in St. Michael's-on-Wyre were also sold in 1549⁵⁹ and the estate at Aston in Shifnal in 1553.⁶⁰ Shifnal rectory and Ford church were retained by the Crown until 1588⁶¹ and 1590⁶² respectively and the rectory of St. Michael's-on-Wyre until the early 17th century.⁶³

Apart from the feature on the south wall of the

³⁰ There were already three bells in a 'belfry' and he directed that the completion of the tower should be the first charge on alms: *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 202, 204.

³¹ *Ibid.* 2nd ser. i. 336–8, 345.

³² It closely resembles a carving of the same subject on a finial on the choir stalls in Ludlow church, which date from 1446–7: *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iv, pp. xvii–xviii; and see below, p. 136.

³³ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 213–16; *L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/10, f. 4.

³⁴ There is no reference to his pension on the institution of Roger Phelips as master: *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 216–17.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 2nd ser. i. 334–5.

³⁶ Cranage, x. 844–5. The first floor of the tower, which contains a fireplace, may also have been used as a chaplain's chamber.

³⁷ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 222–3; Le Neve, *Fasti* (revised edn.), x. 18, 20.

³⁸ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. i. 336.

³⁹ *L.J.R.O.*, B/v 1/1, part 1, p. 33.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* B/a 1/11, f. 34.

⁴¹ *S.P.L.*, MS. 2, ff. 450D, 450E.

⁴² *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. i. 325.

⁴³ *L.J.R.O.*, B/v 1/1, part 1, p. 33. ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, part 2, p. 37.

⁴⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 195. Somewhat lower valuations were given in 1546 and 1548: *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 312–13, 345–6.

⁴⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 312–13, 345–6.

⁴⁷ *Cat. Anct. D.*, A. 13438.

⁴⁸ *S.P.L.*, MS. 2, f. 450G.

⁴⁹ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 244.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 204, 207.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 204, 207.

⁵² *E* 101/75/28.

⁵³ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 345–6; iii. 243–4.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵⁵ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 243–4, 245–6; x. 345–6; *E* 101/75/28.

⁵⁶ *E* 318/27/1551; *Cal. Pat.* 1548–9, 394–5; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 249–53. For a circumstantial account of this transaction see the deposition of Richard Higgins, 1581, in *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 310–14.

⁵⁷ *S.P.L.*, Deeds 10133.

⁵⁸ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 257–8.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 253–6; *Cal. Pat.* 1549–51, 136.

⁶⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 256–7; *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 56.

⁶¹ *C* 66/1318 m. 22.

⁶² *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 234.

⁶³ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 258.

chancel no remains of the college are now standing; it was probably demolished soon after the Dissolution. Depressions in the field to the south of the churchyard are thought to mark the site of the college fishponds⁶⁴ but neither these nor the site of the college buildings have ever been excavated. A description of the church is reserved for a later volume.

MASTERS OF BATTLEFIELD COLLEGE

Roger Ive, constituted master 1409,⁶⁵ resigned 1447.⁶⁶

Henry Bastard, instituted 1447,⁶⁷ died 1454.⁶⁸

Roger Phelips, instituted 1454,⁶⁹ died 1478.⁷⁰

Adam Grafton, instituted 1478,⁷¹ resigned by 1518.⁷²

John Hussey, occurs between 1518 and 1521,⁷³ died before 1524.⁷⁴

Humphrey Thomas, occurs from 1524,⁷⁵ died 1534.⁷⁶

John Hussey, instituted 1534,⁷⁷ surrendered 1548.⁷⁸

An oval seal of the master, attached to a deed of 1530,⁷⁹ measures $2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. It shows the Virgin, with Child, standing under a canopy. There are shields of arms to the right (Henry IV) and left (Roger Ive) surmounted by swords erect, and beneath is the kneeling figure of Roger Ive. Legend, black letter:

SIGILLUM COMMUNE DOMINI ROGERI IVE PRIMI
MAGISTRI ET SUCCESSORUM SUORUM COLLEGII BEATE
MARIE MAGDALENE IUXTA SALOP

In his will Roger Ive directed that a new seal should be made on the ground that the first seal had been forged. This was to bear the same legend but its device included figures of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. John the Baptist.⁸⁰ No impression of such a seal is known and it may never have been made.

39. THE COLLEGE OF
ST. BARTHOLOMEW, TONG

IN November 1410 Isabel Pembridge obtained licence to acquire the advowson of Tong from Shrewsbury Abbey and to convert it into a collegiate church. The college was to consist of a warden and four chaplains and its principal function was to intercede for the souls of Isabel and her three former husbands, Sir Thomas Peytevin, Sir John Ludlow, and Sir Fulk Pembridge, the last of whom had died in 1409. Leave was given to endow the college with the advowson of Tong and a messuage there, the advowson of Orlingbury (Northants.), lands in Sharnford (Leics.), and the reversion of the manor

of Guilden Morden (Cambs.). Patronage of the college was vested, after Isabel's death, in Sir Fulk's heir Sir Richard Vernon of Haddon.¹

The remaining stages in the establishment of the college were quickly completed. The first warden was instituted in March 1411² and a set of statutes for its government was drawn up in the same month.³ In addition to the warden and chaplains the college was to include two clerks and thirteen almspeople. The warden was to be nominated by Isabel during her lifetime and thereafter was to be elected by the chaplains from among their own number and approved by the patron. Chaplains, who were to be appointed by the warden, were to serve a year's probation. One of them was to act as subwarden, sacrist, and precentor and others as steward and parochial chaplain. One of the chaplains or clerks was also to teach the clerks, other servants of the college, and the poor children of Tong and neighbouring villages. The duties of the two clerks, also appointed by the warden, included assistance in divine service and waiting on the chaplains at table. Annual stipends of 10 marks and 4 marks respectively were assigned to the warden and chaplains, but the subwarden, parochial chaplain, steward, and schoolmaster were to receive an additional 6s. 8d. a year. When too old or infirm for service chaplains were not to be removed from the college unless they had adequate private means. Chantry services, which were set out in detail, included annual obits for Isabel, her parents, and her former husbands. As in other such colleges each chaplain was to have a private chamber and all meals were to be taken in a common hall, where chaplains sat at an upper table and the clerks at a lower. The statutes contained the usual provisions for continual residence but chaplains were allowed a month's holiday a year and the warden might be absent for up to two months a year while on necessary business. Chaplains were required to contribute towards the cost of entertaining their guests and were forbidden to hawk or hunt, or to keep dogs in the college precinct. Poor people were to be admitted to the almshouses at the warden's discretion and each was to receive a pittance of one mark a year. They were bound to hear one or two daily masses and to pray for their benefactors; for those unable to come to church mass was to be said three days a week in the almshouse chapel.

The college endowments were enlarged in 1415 by the addition of the possessions of the dissolved alien priory of Lapley (Staffs.) including the overlordship of Silvington,⁴ and this was reflected in revised statutes issued in 1423.⁵ The stipends of the warden and chaplains were raised to £10 and £5 respectively and aged chaplains with private means were no longer to be displaced. Supervision of the almshouses was now vested in the lord of Tong

⁶⁴ Plan, 1855: *ibid.*, facing p. 177; cf. *Salop. N. & Q.* N.S. vi. 112.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1408-13, 59.

⁶⁶ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/10, f. 4.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 1/11, f. 34.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 1/12, f. 90.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷² *Ibid.* B/v 1/1, part 1, p. 33.

⁷³ *Ibid.*; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 224-5.

⁷⁴ L.J.R.O., B/v 1/1, part 2, p. 37.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 226-9.

⁷⁶ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/14, pt. 2, f. 31v.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*; cf. S.P.L., Deeds 5983.

⁷⁸ E 101/75/28.

⁷⁹ Illustrated and described in *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii. 229.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* 208.

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1408-13, 280; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 1401-3; C 143/442/14.

² L.J.R.O., B/a 1/7 (1), f. 116v.

³ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 1404-11; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. viii. 181-217.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1413-16, 334-5; Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 1403-4; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. viii. 217-21; *V.C.H. Staffs.* iii. 342; Eyton, iv. 381.

⁵ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/9, ff. 181-186v.

manor and the wardens of a local religious guild, the Fraternity of All Saints. The warden was to pay £20 a year to the guild wardens, from which each inmate was to receive a weekly pittance of 2s. and an allowance of corn and malt. In the selection of inmates preference was to be given to those from Lapley, Wheaton Aston, and Tong, and to members of the fraternity.

The higher stipends provided in 1423 were not in fact paid, for the chaplains were still being paid at the rates of 1411 in the 1430s⁶ and at the Dissolution.⁷ Steward's accounts for 1437–8 and 1440–1⁸ indicate the importance of Lapley, the rents and tithes of which accounted for about half the college's total income of some £67 a year, while the original estate produced little more than £11. The college's demesne lands, which were always kept in hand, probably also lay in Lapley and in Wheaton Aston, near Tong, where the warden had a fishpond. At the date of the two accounts the college employed five farm servants and was producing sufficient corn, meat, and dairy produce for its own requirements. Surplus rye was sold in 1438 but the only significant cash crop was wool. In 1438, when the college had a flock of 92 sheep, 30 stones of wool were sold, and 39 stones were sold in 1441. There were then 11 oxen and six horses on the demesne but relatively few cattle and even for these it was necessary to hire keep. The amounts of stock and crops found on the college demesne at the Dissolution were smaller than in the mid 15th century but still adequate for domestic needs.⁹

In 1448 the college obtained a crown grant of rights of private justice in the lordship of Tong, including return of writs and the privilege of appointing its own justices of the peace.¹⁰ By 1535 it had acquired a fifth of the manor of Weston under Lizard (Staffs.) and a small property in Wellington.¹¹ The college presumably also derived substantial benefits from gifts in money or kind forming the endowment of temporary chantry services. Such bequests were made in 1451 by William Fitzherbert,¹² who was already lodging at the college in 1437,¹³ and by the warden's brother Fulk Eyton in 1454.¹⁴ The only other permanent chantry service at Tong was that established by Sir Henry Vernon (d. 1515), who built the chapel of the Salutation of Our Lady to the south of the south aisle to house his tomb and that of his wife.¹⁵ The chantry's endowments, consisting of lands in and near West Bromwich (Staffs.),¹⁶ were not amalgamated with those of the college but

his chantry priest was required to live in the college and to assist in the routine service of the church.¹⁷

There is no later evidence that the Fraternity of All Saints was concerned with the almshouses but in other respects the provisions of 1423 seem to have been followed. By the 1430s, when the tithes of Lapley and rents of Guilden Morden had been appropriated to their upkeep, the almshouses were supervised by a separate almshouse warden¹⁸ and £20 was still the sum set aside for them annually in 1535.¹⁹ The detailed instructions given to the new lay owner of the college in 1546 regarding allowances of corn, meat, and fish for the inmates²⁰ presumably represented existing practice.

The college, whose endowments were then said to be worth £56 a year, was dissolved together with Vernon's chantry in September 1546.²¹ Both were granted in 1547 to Sir Richard Manners,²² who then held the Vernon estates in right of his wife.²³ Later in the same year Manners sold the college site and Tong rectory to James Wolryche²⁴ and in 1548 he sold Lapley manor to Robert Broke.²⁵ By 1557 the endowments of Vernon's chantry had been acquired by their lessee Robert Forster.²⁶

The college building, which stood to the south of the church,²⁷ was still substantially intact in 1757²⁸ but was said to be in ruins a few years later²⁹ and its remains were demolished in the early 19th century.³⁰ The almshouses, near the west end of the church,³¹ continued to be maintained by the lords of Tong manor. In 1697 an annuity of £12 was assigned to provide annual doles for the six widows then occupying them.³² Provision for a school had been made in the college statutes³³ and, although none was recorded at the Dissolution, it is likely that this was the ancestor of the school standing near the almshouses, which was said in the early 18th century to have been maintained by the lord of the manor for a long time.³⁴ The school and the almshouses, except for one wall, were demolished at the same time as the college ruins and rebuilt on a new site.³⁵ A description of the church is reserved for a later volume.

WARDENS OR MASTERS OF TONG COLLEGE

William Galley, instituted 1411, resigned 1413.³⁶

William Mosse, instituted 1413.³⁷

William Admondeston, instituted 1418, resigned 1423.³⁸

Walter Batell, instituted 1423, resigned 1437.³⁹

Richard Eyton, instituted 1437, died 1479.⁴⁰

²³ See pedigree in *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. viii. 171–4.

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1547–8, 146–7.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 1548–9, 92.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 1555–7, 326; cf. *E* 318/16/740.

²⁷ Shown on map of Tong, 1739, in *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. viii, facing p. 175; cf. *S.P.L.*, Plans 11. See also partial ground plan, revealed by cropmarks during a dry summer, in *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. ii, facing p. 22.

²⁸ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vi. 205.

²⁹ *Eng. Topog.* (Gent. Mag.), x. 154.

³⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vi. 205.

³¹ *Ibid.* viii, map facing p. 175.

³² *3rd Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 5, pp. 258–9 (1820), iv.

³³ See p. 131.

³⁴ *3rd Rep. Com. Char.* p. 259.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 260; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vi. 205; Cranage, i. 54.

³⁶ *L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/7 (1), ff. 116v., 118.

³⁷ *Ibid.* f. 118.

³⁸ *Ibid.* B/a 1/7 (2), f. 15v.; *ibid.* B/a 1/9, f. 95v.

³⁹ *Ibid.* B/a 1/9, ff. 95v., 104v.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* f. 104v.; *ibid.* B/a 1/12, f. 90v.; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 407–9; *ibid.* vi. 203–4; Emden, *Oxf.* i. 662.

⁶ *S.P.L.*, MS. 7, pp. 44, 52.

⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 196; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 314.

⁸ *S.P.L.*, MS. 7, pp. 40–55 (copies made by the Revd. Edward Williams, 1797, from originals then in the possession of the vicar of Tong).

⁹ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vi. 212–14.

¹⁰ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1427–1516, 100–1.

¹¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 196; *E* 318/16/740.

¹² *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. i. 407–8; *S.P.L.*, Deeds 331.

¹³ *S.P.L.*, MS. 7, p. 42.

¹⁴ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vi. 201–2.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* viii. 222–3; *L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/14, ff. 29–30v.

¹⁶ *E* 318/16/740; *Cal. Pat.* 1547–8, 161.

¹⁷ *L.J.R.O.*, B/a 1/14, ff. 29–30v.

¹⁸ *S.P.L.*, MS. 7, pp. 47, 49.

¹⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 196.

²⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vi. 210–11, 215.

²¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (2), pp. 84, 92; *C* 47/7/3–4; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. viii. 230–2; *E* 318/16/740.

²² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (2), p. 405; *Cal. Pat.* 1547–8, 161; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. viii. 234–40.

Thomas Hynkley, instituted 1479.⁴¹
 John Bryken or Bryton, occurs 1491, resigned 1493.⁴²
 Thomas Brown, instituted 1493, died 1496.⁴³
 John Lygh or Lye, instituted 1496, died 1508.⁴⁴
 Ralph Cantrell, instituted 1508.⁴⁵
 Thomas Forster, resigned 1515.⁴⁶
 Henry Bullock, died 1526.⁴⁷
 Thomas Rawson, instituted 1526, occurs 1535.⁴⁸

No seal known.

40. THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARY, NEWPORT

THIS college of secular priests, which was in being by 1452, developed from a more modest chantry service planned by its founder twenty years before. In 1432 Thomas Draper obtained licence to found and endow a chantry in Newport church, to be served by two priests. They were to celebrate in the Lady Chapel which Draper was then building, for the souls of Henry V, Henry VI, and Draper's former master, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.¹ A single priest was serving this chantry in 1435, when, at the instance of the king and the duke, Draper obtained a papal indulgence, the object of which was to provide funds to finish building the chapel and to increase the chantry's endowments so that a second priest could be engaged.² There was apparently still only one priest in 1438³ and a further papal indulgence was obtained, with like object, in 1440.⁴ In 1442 licence was given for Draper to acquire the advowson of Newport from Shrewsbury Abbey and to found a college consisting of a master and four chaplains, two of whom were to serve his chantry.⁵ The brethren of the Guild of St. Mary, Newport, were now among those for whom daily masses were to be said.⁶ This was presumably in recognition of assistance given by the guild, which seems by this time to have assumed responsibility for the fabric of the Lady Chapel.⁷ In 1448, when the abbey's grant was confirmed, Draper conveyed the advowson of Newport to the college⁸ and in 1454 he obtained licence to settle on it 8 messuages, 4 cottages, 8 shops, and some 140 a. land in Newport and Edgmond.⁹ The college was presumably fully established by 1452, when its first master was appointed;¹⁰ he and his successors were also parish priests of Newport.¹¹

The college statutes,¹² drawn up c. 1448, provided for annual stipends of 10 marks for the master and of 7 marks apiece for the four chaplains, while the college servant was to have 13s. 4d. a year. Shrewsbury Abbey was to nominate and institute the master

but in other respects a large measure of control was vested in the Guild of St. Mary. Chaplains were to be appointed and accounts rendered by the master and guild officers jointly. Services required of the chaplains were specified in some detail. They were to celebrate daily offices and the service of Our Lady in the Lady Chapel according to the Use of Sarum, 'non transcurriendo sincopando sed cum debita intencione et devocione'. These services were to begin at 6 a.m., except on Sundays and feast days, when they were to begin at 7 a.m. and the chaplains were also to sing in the chancel at mass, matins, and vespers. They were bound to live in the college, being liable to expulsion if they accepted another benefice requiring residence outside, and were not to be outside its walls after 7 p.m. in winter or after 9 p.m. in summer. Each was to have a private chamber but meals, at which they were to refrain from idle chatter, were to be taken in the common hall. Draper reserved the right to amend the statutes but no such alterations are known to have been made.

The college had only two masters or wardens between 1452 and 1543. Roger Salter, instituted in 1491, was granted leave of absence for study in the same year¹³ but masters seem normally to have observed the provisions for continual residence. Scarcely anything is known of the internal life of the college before the Dissolution, when the master and the two chaplains serving Draper's chantry were still being paid at the rate laid down in the statutes.¹⁴ One of the chantry chaplains was then public preacher and master of a grammar school¹⁵ and at this time the College also housed an aged priest and an organ-player, who were paid £2 and £1 6s. 8d. a year respectively.¹⁶ The college estates were said to be worth £18 1s. a year in 1454¹⁷ and surveys made between 1546 and 1548 put their gross value at some £33, about two-thirds of which was derived from rents of houses and shops in the town.¹⁸ The Guild of St. Mary maintained its connexion with the college. Its officers are among parties to college leases in 1522 and 1545¹⁹ and links were sufficiently close in 1535 for the service to be described as a guild chapel.²⁰

The college was dissolved in 1547,²¹ the two chantry priests and the organ-player being assigned pensions in the following year.²² Its estate, apart from the rectory and tithes of Newport and the college house, was granted to John Cowper and Richard Trevor in April 1549.²³ Sir John Peryent and Thomas Reeve, who obtained a crown grant of the rectory and tithes in December 1549,²⁴ immediately sold them to Richard Cupper,²⁵ the Crown's tenant of the college house.²⁶ The last was retained by the Crown until 1581, when it was granted to

⁴¹ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/12, f. 90v.

⁴² B. M. Campb. Ch. xix. 16; L.J.R.O., B/a 1/13, f. 155.

⁴³ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/13, ff. 155, 223.

⁴⁴ Ibid. f. 223; *ibid.* B/a 1/14, f. 45.

⁴⁵ Ibid. B/a 1/14, f. 45.

⁴⁶ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. vi. 207.

⁴⁷ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/14, f. 49.

⁴⁸ Ibid.; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 196.

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, 252.

² *Cal. Papal Regs.* ix. 43.

³ *Cal. Papal Regs.* ix. 104.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, 64, 112.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1431/12.

⁶ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/10, ff. 56v.-58v.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1452-61, 162.

⁸ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/10, f. 27.

⁹ S.P.L., Deeds 4667.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 316.

¹² L.J.R.O., B/a 1/10, ff. 72-74.

¹³ Ibid. B/a 1/13, f. 126.

¹⁴ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 316, 366; E 315/67 f. 268v.; E 318/27/1551.

¹⁵ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 366; E 318/27/1551.

¹⁶ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 316.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1452-61, 162.

¹⁸ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 316, 366; S.C. 6/Edw VI/393 mm. 35v.-36; E 315/67 ff. 285-6; E 318/27/1551.

¹⁹ S.R.O. 1/75-76.

²⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), iii. 188.

²¹ S.C. 6/Edw VI/393 mm. 35v.-36.

²² E 101/75/28.

²³ *Cal. Pat.* 1548-9, 392-3; E 318/27/1551.

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, 15; E 318/33/1866.

²⁵ S.R.O. 1910/18. ²⁶ E 315/67 f. 286; E 318/33/1866.

Edmund Downing and Peter Ashton,²⁷ who sold it in 1583 to John Matthews of Newport.²⁸ A house standing on the site of the College was acquired by the parishioners in 1700²⁹ and was used as the parsonage of Newport until 1866.³⁰ This house, now No. 22, St. Mary's Street, was described as 'rebuilt and reedified' in 1700³¹ and dates from the earlier 17th century;³² no fragments of the college appear to survive in this or adjacent houses. A description of the church is reserved for a later volume.

MASTER OR WARDENS OF NEWPORT COLLEGE

Richard Porter, instituted 1452,³³ resigned 1491.³⁴
 Roger Salter, instituted 1491,³⁵ resigned 1543.³⁶
 John Moreton, instituted 1543.³⁷

The master and chaplains were given licence to have a common seal in 1442³⁸ but no reference to such a seal was made in the college statutes and no impression of it has been found.

RELIGIOUS GUILD

41. THE PALMERS' GUILD OF LUDLOW

It was said in 1388 that this guild had been founded in 1284 by a group of Ludlow burgesses, who assigned rent-charges on their property to endow three guild chaplains, severally to pray daily for the living, for the dead, and in honour of the Cross.¹ All brethren and sisters of the guild were to attend the funerals of guild members on pain of a fine. Nocturnal wakes were permitted but no women other than kin were to attend and participants were forbidden to wear 'hideous masks', to jest about the deceased, or indulge in unseemly sports. In intention at least the guild was also to be a mutual benefit society. Relief was to be given, according to the merit and quality of the person concerned and only on the first three occasions, to members reduced to poverty by theft, fire, shipwreck, or other mishap. In addition to assistance during temporary sickness, particular care was to be given to lepers and the blind, and to mutilated or incurable brethren. Should a guildsman be wrongfully imprisoned anywhere in England the guild officers were to secure his release, either from his own or from guild resources, and a dowry was to be provided for sisters of the guild on their marriage or entry into religion. Authority was vested in a warden (or rector) and two stewards, who were to be appointed annually by a small committee of guildsmen. The guild was incorporated in 1329.²

The guild had existed for some years before the promulgation of the statutes of 1284. The tradition, current in Leland's time,³ that it had been founded in the time of Edward the Confessor arose from the identification of the Ludlow palmers with the three palmers who, according to legend, had brought back a ring from St. John the Evangelist to this king.⁴ The legend is depicted in glass, said to date from the

mid 15th century, in St. John's chapel in Ludlow church⁵ and Leland presumably saw it repeated on the reredos of this chapel's altar, carved in 1525.⁶ The statutes indicate no special devotion to St. John the Evangelist. According to them the guild was dedicated to the Virgin⁷ but the dedication to the Virgin and St. John jointly, first recorded in 1329,⁸ became the common form soon after and suggests that both legend and legendary founder had been adopted early in the 14th century.

More reliable evidence for the origins of the guild is provided by its muniments of title, the earliest of which is an undated register⁹ briefly listing donors of rent-charges on properties in Ludlow. The first part of the register, which is arranged topographically and records some 113 grants, appears to have been drawn up in the 1270s.¹⁰ A further 41 grants of rent-charges were later added to the register as they were made. The comparatively large number of grants recorded in the original part of this register need not necessarily imply that the guild had been in existence for many years before its compilation. Of the 113 original grants 91 were of rent-charges of 6d. a year or less and the total income thus secured was little more than adequate to support its chaplains, at least two of whom were employed at the time the register was compiled.¹¹ It is more likely that most of these early grants were the result of a sudden outburst of enthusiasm in the middle years of the 13th century. The initiator may have been Geoffrey Andrew (fl. 1255-75), who is the first known warden of the guild and whose name heads the list of grants in the undated register.¹²

Although annual election of officers had been stipulated in 1284¹³ wardens of the guild seem always to have held office for life and the two stewards for periods of four or five years. The latter were presumably at first responsible for all aspects of guild finances but, as guild property increased, one

²⁷ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] ix. 130.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 131; S.R.O. 1910/21.

²⁹ S.R.O. 1910/855.

³¹ *Ibid.* 1910/855.

³² There are ovolo-moulded ceiling beams in the 'entry' and the roof construction is of 17th-century type.

³³ L.J.R.O., B/a 1/10, f. 27.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 1/13, ff. 124-124v.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 1/14 (2), f. 57.

³⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1441-6, 64.

¹ Except where otherwise stated this paragraph is based on *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 151-5.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 459.

³ Leland, *Itin.* ed. Toulmin Smith, ii. 76.

⁴ A version of the legend is printed in *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] i. 336-9.

⁵ E. W. Ganderton and J. Lafond, *Ludlow Stained and Painted Glass* (1961), 51.

⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iii, pp. i-ii; S.R.O. 356, box 347B, contract, 1525.

⁷ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 151.

⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 459.

⁹ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] i. 340-51. The original is in Lloyd's Bank, Ludlow.

¹⁰ An annual income of some £2 was derived from these grants. In 1284 the Guild was said to have acquired rent-charges totalling 43s. 6d. before the Statute of Mortmain (1279): *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 155. Sixteen of the 'original' donors were living in the 1250s; a further 16 were still alive in the 1270s. One of the grants is also represented by an original deed (S.R.O. 356/MT/735) which is unlikely to have been written much later than 1250.

¹¹ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] i. 346.

¹² *Ibid.*; Eyton, v. 286; S.R.O. 356/MT/735, 1131, and (for undated references) *passim*.

¹³ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 154-5.

of the guild chaplains was employed as rent collector. By 1344 the rent collector, though still subordinate to the stewards, was accounting separately.¹⁴ By the early 15th century the functions of the stewards and the rent collector had been fully differentiated: the stewards collected entry fines from members and repaired guild property while the rent collector applied the rents to pay the guild chaplains.¹⁵ Routine business was handled by a clerk, the earliest known being Walter of Heyton, writer and witness of a dozen grants to the guild, 1293–1308.¹⁶ A guildhall in Mill Street had been acquired before 1283¹⁷ and was the meeting-place for the guild's annual feast at Pentecost.¹⁸ There is no evidence for any other general assemblies of the brethren, the guild's affairs being conducted by a council. The latter can presumably be identified with the 'five or seven' brethren who, according to the statutes, were to appoint the guild officers,¹⁹ though from the 14th century onwards it appears normally to have consisted of twelve persons.²⁰ These were prominent Ludlow burgesses, drawn from the same class as the members of the Twelve and Twenty Five (the governing body of Ludlow borough). About half of the persons appearing in lists of the Twelve and Twenty Five, 1308 and 1317–19,²¹ figure as officers, donors, or frequent witnesses in grants to the guild at this period. The bailiffs of the borough witnessed many of the earliest surviving grants to the guild, while borough and guild both made use of the same guildhall. By the later 15th century the guild had, by means of admissions in confraternity, established links with all parts of Wales and southern England, but the close connexion between guild and borough was maintained throughout the guild's history. In 1470 for instance, eight of the twelve members of the guild council had been members of the Twelve and Twenty Five,²² while nearly all the known wardens and stewards after 1400 served at some stage as bailiffs of the town.²³

Although the statutes of 1284 referred to only three chaplains,²⁴ a guild rental of the same year makes it clear that four chaplains were being maintained.²⁵ Payments to five chaplains are recorded in 1344²⁶ and a will of 1349 speaks of 'the seven priests of the palmers',²⁷ but there were only four of them in 1364²⁸ and 1377,²⁹ though their salaries had by then been raised. The function of the guild chaplains in the 14th century, and more particularly their relationship to other chantry priests in the parish church, is somewhat obscure. An early grant to the guild states that its chaplains served before the High

Cross³⁰ and this was the function of at least one of the three chaplains in 1284.³¹ The original dedication of the guild to the Virgin, which occurs in the formula normally employed in grants to the guild of the later 13th century,³² suggests that another chaplain had always served in the Lady Chapel. If this was so he served alongside a chantry priest maintained by the borough.³³ William of Tugford, the chantry priest of Our Lady, c. 1362–93, was not maintained by the guild, though frequently a witness or feoffee in guild transactions.³⁴ A similar dual service may have been maintained in the chantry of St. Andrew. This had been founded in 1275 by Geoffrey Andrew's nephew William, who vested the patronage in the commonalty of Ludlow borough³⁵ but, since the guild could be described in 1377 as 'the guild of Palmers of St. Andrew'³⁶ it seems likely that one of its chaplains was also concerned with this service. The guild's rent collector collected the revenues of both these chantries in the 15th century,³⁷ when they were presumably being served solely by guild chaplains, but their endowments were still being listed separately from other revenues of the guild in 1439.³⁸

Small annual rent-charges, which were the guild's sole type of endowment in its early years, still made up the bulk of its income of some £10 a year in 1284, when this was derived from about 160 rent-charges and the rents of not more than 20 town properties owned by the guild.³⁹ Although they continued to be made until 1349, grants of rent-charges rapidly went out of fashion after 1300 and it seems clear that the guild was, in the 14th century, deliberately accumulating extensive house property in Ludlow. Much of this was given to the guild in return for spiritual benefits but, since a consideration is specified in a number of the grants, it can be assumed that in these cases at least the property acquired represented the investment of surplus income. Licences to acquire property in mortmain were obtained in 1291,⁴⁰ 1329,⁴¹ 1344,⁴² 1357,⁴³ and 1392,⁴⁴ but the provisions of the Statute of Mortmain were evaded by the regular employment of feoffees to uses, the licences were used to cover properties acquired many years before, and a proportion of the guild's estate was not recorded in the licences at all. By 1351 the guild possessed 38 tenements and 14 shops, in addition to 112 rent-charges and a fulling mill in Linney.⁴⁵ The net income from rents was £24 in 1345⁴⁶ and about £31 in 1365, when a little over £2 a year was received from properties outside the town.⁴⁷

¹⁴ S.R.O. 356, box 322, 'stewards' acct. 1344–5.

¹⁵ Ibid. box 321, stewards' acct. 1423–8; box 325, rent collectors' acct. 1472–1518.

¹⁶ Ibid. MT/148, 163, 274, 311, 329, 467, 498, 542, 755, 774.

¹⁷ Ibid. MT/328.

¹⁸ For particulars of guild feasts see *ibid.* stewards' acct. 1344–1534 *passim*.

¹⁹ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 154.

²⁰ S.R.O. 356/MT/249, 392, 1357; *ibid.* box 520, will of Geoffrey Baugh, 1500.

²¹ Ibid. box 419, boro. acct. 1308–9, 1317–19.

²² Ibid. MT/1116; *ibid.* box 420, boro. acct. 1466–7.

²³ Cf. lists of bailiffs in *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vii. 158–9, and T. Wright, *Hist. Ludlow* (1852), 486–92.

²⁴ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 152.

²⁵ S.R.O. 356, box 322, rental, 1284.

²⁶ Ibid. stewards' acct. 1344–5.

²⁷ Ibid. box 520, will of Henry le Woolere, 1349.

²⁸ Ibid. box 325, rent collectors' acct. 1364–5.

²⁹ Ibid. box 321, stewards' acct. 1377–8.

³⁰ Ibid. MT/15.

³¹ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 152.

³² S.R.O. 356/MT *passim*.

³³ The borough was paying his salary in 1300 and 1320: *ibid.* box 419, boro. acct. 1299–1300, 1319–20.

³⁴ Ibid. MT/384, 387, 390, 524, 580; *ibid.* box 325, rent collectors' acct. 1364–5; *ibid.* box 520, will of Hugh Ace, 1393.

³⁵ Ibid. MT/1132–3.

³⁶ Ibid. box 520, will of William de la Vilde, 1377.

³⁷ Ibid. box 325, rent collectors' acct. 1472–1518.

³⁸ Ibid. box 322, rental, 1439.

³⁹ Ibid. rental 1284; cf. S.R.O. 1996/16/1. Except where otherwise stated the following paragraph is based on S.R.O. 356/MT *passim*.

⁴⁰ C 143/15/32.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 460.

⁴² Ibid. 1343–5, 309; C 143/268/14.

⁴³ *Cal. Pat.* 1354–8, 528; C 143/326/16.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1391–6, 115; C 143/412/5.

⁴⁵ S.R.O. 356, box 322, rental, 1351.

⁴⁶ Ibid. stewards' acct. 1344–5.

⁴⁷ Ibid. box 325, rent collectors' acct. 1364–5.

As the practice of granting rent-charges fell into disuse the grant of rights of confraternity in return for a fixed sum, paid in full or by instalments, became the normal method of admission to the guild. The only surviving 14th-century list of brethren admitted by this means, 1377–8,⁴⁸ shows that income from this source was already nearly as large as that derived from guild property. A total of 63 persons was admitted for fines ranging from 2s. to 20s. a head and the gross receipts of £27 10s. 8d. exceeded the amount collected in rents that year. Most of these new members seem to have come from Ludlow but the list includes two persons from elsewhere in Shropshire and one from Bristol, the latter foreshadowing a special relationship between the guild and Bristol which is apparent in lists of guild members of the later 15th century.

New features, which first appeared in the 1390s, were to transform the character of the guild during the last 150 years of its existence. One of these was the endowment of chantries or annual obits for the benefit of individual members which, besides adding significantly to the guild's property, increased the number of its chaplains and so involved it more closely in the service of the parish church. Other new developments were the extension of membership far beyond the confines of the town and the cultivation of nobility and gentry with interests in the region.

In 1397 a group of feoffees in a guild transaction,⁴⁹ all of them presumably members of the guild council at this time, included Sir Hugh Cheney, knight of the shire between 1378 and 1400,⁵⁰ and John Burley (probably John Burley of Broncroft, knight of the shire 1399–1411).⁵¹ There is little other evidence for direct participation in the running of the guild on the part of the local nobility and gentry, but this class figures prominently enough in lists of guild members in the 15th and early 16th centuries. A register of the time of Henry IV includes members of the Burley and Malehurst families, Fulk Pembridge of Tong, Sir Roger Acton, and Sir Hugh Mortimer.⁵² As might be expected, the earls of March, lords of the manor of Ludlow, maintained close links with the guild. An inventory of guild goods, 1389,⁵³ includes a set of vestments bequeathed by the Earl of March and in 1438 his descendant Richard, Duke of York, was admitted a member with his wife for the high entry fine of £16 13s. 4d.⁵⁴ During the 1420s it was customary to distribute caps bearing the livery of the guild to local notables, as well as to officers of the guild, at the annual feast.

Edmund, Earl of March, Lord Talbot, and William Burley were among the recipients in 1424.⁵⁵

The custom of endowing daily masses or annual obits by individual members for their own benefit, rather than that of the brethren in general, is first met with in 1393, when Hugh Ace, Vicar of St. Katherine's, Hereford (but member of a Ludlow family), provided for an annual obit for himself and his kin.⁵⁶ The growth of the practice can presumably be related to the building of the college in the churchyard as a residence for the guild chaplains.⁵⁷ Over 30 endowments of this nature are recorded between 1393 and 1537, nearly all of them by inhabitants of Ludlow. They included daily masses endowed by John Hawkins (1405),⁵⁸ Richard Sibbeton (1408),⁵⁹ Thomas Paas (1427),⁶⁰ William Mershton (1443),⁶¹ and John Parys (1449).⁶² The resulting increase in the number of chaplains may be the reason for the enlargement of the college in the 1440s.⁶³ The guild's establishment was said to be 8 chaplains in 1436⁶⁴ and, although only 6 were paid in 1463,⁶⁵ between 8 and 10 chaplains were normally employed, 1472–1533, at a cost of some £50 a year.⁶⁶ The only new daily masses endowed after 1450 were those founded by John Hosier (1486)⁶⁷ and Thomas Cooke (1516),⁶⁸ but in each case the founder stipulated that his chantry priest was not to be regarded as a priest of the guild, although the priests were provided with free quarters in the college and their salaries were paid by the guild officers.⁶⁹

Apart from this proliferation of chantries the guild's contribution to the service and adornment of the parish church at this period must have been considerable. In 1446–7 the guild purchased 100 wainscot boards at Bristol for the choir stalls, which are still in the church, and may also have paid the wages of the craftsmen who made them.⁷⁰ The churchwardens' accounts suggest that the guild was always ready to assist these officers in ways which might escape record, as in 1469 when it contributed towards the carriage of stone from a quarry at Hughley.⁷¹ The guild's most notable contribution, however, seems to have been in the field of church music. This developed in the Lady Chapel, where the chantry priest originally maintained by the borough was by the 15th century a guild chaplain. It is probably more than coincidence that the payment of an additional stipend to this chaplain for supervising the choir is first recorded in 1486,⁷² the year in which John Hosier provided stipends for the six best-voiced children commonly singing at the mass of Our Lady.⁷³ By 1492, when there were two

⁴⁸ S.R.O. 356, box 321. A list of 24 persons from whom entry fines were due in 1347 is in S.R.O. 1996/16/3.

⁴⁹ Ibid. MT/1167.

⁵⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. x. 185–6. A goblet given by him figures in a list of guild plate of 1501: *ibid.* 3rd ser. iv. 380; S.R.O. 356, box 315.

⁵¹ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. xi. 4–5.

⁵² S.R.O. 356, box 319.

⁵³ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 162.

⁵⁴ S.R.O. 356, box 321, stewards' acct. 1437–8.

⁵⁵ Ibid. stewards' acct. 1423–8.

⁵⁶ Ibid. box 520, will of Hugh Ace.

⁵⁷ See p. 139.

⁵⁸ S.R.O. 356/MT/848.

⁵⁹ Ibid. box 347B, obit agreement, 1408.

⁶⁰ Ibid. MT/857.

⁶¹ Ibid. MT/863, 1380; *ibid.* box 520, will of William Mershton, 1436.

⁶² Ibid. box 520, will of John Parys, 1449.

⁶³ See p. 139.

⁶⁴ S.R.O. 356, box 520, will of William Mershton, 1436.

⁶⁵ Ibid. box 322, rent collectors' acct. 1462–3.

⁶⁶ Ibid. box 325, rent collectors' acct. 1472–1518; box 456, rent collectors' acct. 1531; box 316, rent collectors' acct. 1532–3. There were still ten priests c. 1540: Leland, *Itin.* ed. Toulmin Smith, ii. 76.

⁶⁷ S.R.O. 356, box 315, foundation deed of Hosier's almshouses, 1486.

⁶⁸ Ibid. MT/1362.

⁶⁹ A weekly Jesus Mass, founded by Geoffrey Baugh, c. 1500, was served by one of the existing guild chaplains: *ibid.* box 520, will of Geoffrey Baugh, 1500.

⁷⁰ Ibid. box 321, stewards' acct. 1446–7; cf. J. Winny, 'Two Medieval Puzzles Solved?', *Country Life*, 3 Jan. 1957.

⁷¹ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. i. 235.

⁷² S.R.O. 356, box 325, rent collectors' acct. 1486–7.

⁷³ The choristers were required to sing before his tomb and that of Piers Beupie: *ibid.* box 315, foundation deed of Hosier's almshouses, 1486.

guild chaplains (or 'singing men') in the Lady Chapel, the guild's porter was paid for serving in the choir and Thomas Sherman received 40s. as organist.⁷⁴ In the following year the guild undertook to provide and maintain lights in the Lady Chapel to Our Lady and St. Anne.⁷⁵ John Vauwe, who began his career as a chorister, was engaged in 1503 as a third guild chaplain in the Lady Chapel⁷⁶ and was still employed in 1533, though no longer as a 'singing man'.⁷⁷ Three such chaplains appear to have been employed until the 1530s⁷⁸ and in 1546 there was establishment for four 'singing men' although only two were then serving.⁷⁹

Surviving guild records do not suggest that the provisions in the statutes of 1284 regarding financial assistance to members in distress were carefully observed. In 1347 nine members received alms totalling 13s 11d., and 2s. 3½d. was spent at the funerals of ten others.⁸⁰ Alms of 6s. 8d. were given to a member in 1364.⁸¹ Three or four such cases occur annually in the 1420s and in 1427 a total of 13s. was also distributed to divers poor brethren at Easter and All Saints.⁸² Annual expenditure on alms was said to amount to a mere 8s. 2d. in 1546.⁸³

The number of grants of property to the guild fell off after the later 14th century but later acquisitions tended to be individually more substantial, since most of them formed the endowment of chaplains or obits. By 1439 the guild owned 167 rent-charges, 96 tenements, 30 shops, and 18 other properties in Ludlow, and out of a gross rental of £85 only 19s. 8d. came from property outside the town.⁸⁴ Net receipts from rents varied from £58 to £80 a year between 1462 and 1504⁸⁵ but had evidently increased substantially before the dissolution of the guild, since gross rents of £122 (£102 net) were recorded in 1546⁸⁶ and of £140 c. 1550.⁸⁷ By the latter date the guild's Ludlow possessions included 152 tenements, 14 shops, 75 miscellaneous properties, and only 63 rent-charges, while the gross income from property outside Ludlow had risen to £20 a year.⁸⁸ Most of the country properties lay in south Shropshire and north Herefordshire, notably at Ashford Carbonell, Cleobury North, Hopton Wafers, Richard's Castle, and Stanton Lacy, but included outliers at Marlborough (Wilts.)⁸⁹ and Eastham (Worcs.). Some part of the property outside Ludlow was acquired as the endowment of obits but much was purchased, notably in the years 1517–26.⁹⁰ An observation made in 1546 that expenditure on repairs to the guild's town property greatly exceeded the surplus income set aside for the purpose is borne out by the stew-

ards' accounts;⁹¹ the country purchases were presumably designed to provide a more profitable investment.

By the end of the 15th century, however, income from the admission fines of members in confraternity equalled if it did not exceed that from rents. The admission of members and the collection of entry fines was the main duty of the stewards, who, by this period, might spend over half the year in their journeys throughout Wales and southern England. In 1446–7 one steward was away from Ludlow for 51 days and the other for 89.⁹² In 1505–6 the periods were 163 days and 127 days⁹³ and in 1533–4, their busiest recorded year, the stewards were on their travels for 210 and 165 days respectively.⁹⁴ They were entitled to travelling expenses (for themselves and a companion) of 14d. a day. There is no sign that the office was unpopular, for several stewards served for more than one term, and one may assume that they combined guild duties with private business. Surviving itineraries suggest that recruiting grounds were clearly divided between the two stewards. In 1446–7 Richard Ryall spent two of his three journeys (each of three weeks) in the clothing districts of the west, each time visiting Bristol, and a mere nine days on a circuit which included Much Wenlock, Stafford, and Wolverhampton. His colleague Richard Knighton made six journeys, three through Shropshire, Cheshire, and northern Wales, two to London, and one in central Shropshire.⁹⁵ By 1505 it was customary for one of the stewards to confine himself to the west, while the other covered Shropshire, Wales, and the west Midlands.⁹⁶ Fines and instalments were collected at local centres, normally market towns, and in the more important towns the guild employed local representatives known as 'solesters'.⁹⁷

No pattern can be traced in the amounts levied as entry fines in 1377,⁹⁸ but by the early 15th century a fixed scale was in use.⁹⁹ Single persons paid 6s. 8d. and married couples 13s. 4d., half this rate being charged on members already dead. Only a very small number of members paid their fine in full on their admission. The remainder paid instalments of a few pence a year, often for as long as 20 years. Payment of entry fines or instalments in kind was not uncommon; Bristol merchants are found paying in wine, and west Midland craftsmen with iron goods, while members living near Ludlow sometimes provided corn in lieu. Officials of the guild also had to dispose of quantities of articles left as pledge for the payment of fines of deceased members.¹ A small

⁷⁴ Ibid. box 325, rent collectors' acct. 1492–3. Sherman, who was briefly replaced by John Perche, 1493–4, continued as organist until at least 1503: *ibid.* rent collectors' acct. 1493–1503. Maurice Phillips was organist in 1551: E 318/31/1766.

⁷⁵ S.R.O. 356/MT/1117.

⁷⁶ Ibid. box 325, rent collectors' acct. 1501–4.

⁷⁷ Ibid. box 316, rent collectors' acct. 1532–3.

⁷⁸ Ibid.; *ibid.* box 456, acct. of decayed rents, 1531.

⁷⁹ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 327.

⁸⁰ S.R.O. 1996/16/3.

⁸¹ Ibid. 356, box 325, rent collectors' acct. 1364–5.

⁸² Ibid. box 321, stewards' acct. 1423–8.

⁸³ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 327.

⁸⁴ S.R.O. 356, box 322, rental, 1439.

⁸⁵ Ibid. rent collectors' acct. 1462–1504.

⁸⁶ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 327.

⁸⁷ S.R.O. 356, box 322, rental, c. 1550; cf. E 318/31/1766.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ For the Marlborough estate see E. G. H. Kempson,

'A Shropshire Gild at work in Wiltshire', *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* lvii. 50–55.

⁹⁰ Based on S.R.O. 356/MT/*passim*.

⁹¹ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 328. In Ludlow corporation's particulars for a grant of the guild estate, 1551, separate valuations were given for 'much ruined burgages' (£11 4s. 8d.) and 'burgages totally in decay and down' (51s. 8½d.). Many houses were said to be ruinous and uninhabited, despite an average annual expenditure of £24 on repairs between 1521 and 1545: E 318/31/1766.

⁹² S.R.O. 356, box 321, stewards' acct. 1446–7.

⁹³ Ibid. box 324, stewards' acct. 1505–6.

⁹⁴ Ibid. box 321, stewards' acct. 1533–4. ⁹⁵ Ibid. 1446–7.

⁹⁶ Ibid. box 324, stewards' acct. 1505–6.

⁹⁷ Ibid. box 321, stewards' acct. 1533–4. ⁹⁸ Ibid. 1377–8.

⁹⁹ Except where otherwise stated the following five paragraphs are based on *ibid.* box 319, registers, temp. Hen. V, 1485–9, 1505–9; *ibid.* boxes 268, 317–20, 323, 'riding books', 1497–1516.

¹ Ibid. box 319, clerk's memorandum bk. 1512–29.

annual payment was commonly levied from members in guilds of this type² but none was required by the Palmers' Guild.

Transactions of this nature required a relatively sophisticated system of record-keeping. While on their journeys the stewards made out lists giving the names of new brethren and of those paying instalments, with the amounts received from each. These, endorsed with a claim for expenses, were handed to the guild clerk, who was responsible for preparing all other records of confraternity. The clerk then made out 'receipt' accounts, which were arranged topographically and distinguished new from old members, and entered the names of that year's new members in a 'riding book'. The 'riding books', which are also arranged topographically, provide the most complete record of confraternity membership, since they were subsequently used to record the instalments paid by particular members. When a member's fine had been fully paid a marginal note 'sol.' 'reg.' was set against his name in the 'receipt' account and 'riding book' and he was entered in the register (a parchment roll) of the year in which payment was completed. The guild records include a few original steward's lists³ and 'receipt' accounts, 1472-1539,⁴ 'riding books' for c. 1460, 1497-1508, and 1515-16, and registers, 1399-1413, 1485-9, and 1505-9. A simpler method of recording confraternity payments, whereby the names of those paying by instalment were entered in a parchment *debitarium*, was in use until the earlier 15th century.⁵

Since so high a proportion of income from confraternity came in by instalments, the amount received from this source in any one year provides only a rough guide to changes in guild membership. Totals of £25-30 a year are recorded in the 1420s,⁶ of £56 in 1440,⁷ and of £82 in 1447,⁸ but of only £40 in 1473.⁹ During the earlier 16th century total receipts were rarely less than £100 a year and reached £156 in 1515.¹⁰ The stewards could still collect £130 in 1533-4¹¹ but by 1540 only £43 was paid in the course of their journeys and nearly half of this was repaid to them in travelling expenses.¹² Surviving records suggest that confraternity membership reached a peak in the first two decades of the 16th century. The number of members who paid their entry fines in full and were therefore entered in the registers rose from 568 in the four-year period 1485-9 to 1,176 in the years 1505-9. In the first period about a third and in the second less than a tenth of those admitted were already dead. These figures, however, represent perhaps a quarter of all those who contracted for membership, the remainder having neglected to pay or defaulted after a few instalments. In 1505-6, for example, out of 2,020 persons recorded in the 'riding book', only 405 subsequently paid their fine in full, while 1,214 paid only a part before dying, moving elsewhere, or losing interest, and 382 paid nothing.

Since the records do not always indicate the occupations of members any attempt to classify them according to social status must be tentative. Of members (or family groups) with stated occupations appearing in the registers of 1485-9 and 1505-9 about half were merchants, tradesmen, or craftsmen, a little more than a quarter were clergy, and about an eighth were nobility or gentry. Among minor changes in the composition of fully paid membership between these two dates is an increase in the number of regular clergy (mainly monks) from 4 in 1485-9 to 63 in 1505-9.¹³ Both in the 'riding books' and in the registers the number of persons of stated occupation who were engaged in the textile trades far exceeds any other group, but this may be no more than a reflection of the general balance of occupations. The occupations of London members are nearly always given, and here at least give a firm indication of the class to which the guild appealed. London members admitted in 1505-6 included 18 persons engaged in textile trades (10 of them mercers), 4 other substantial tradesmen, a gentleman, 2 members of the Inns of Court, and a fellow of a Cambridge college.

The geographical distribution of members followed a pattern to be expected from the itineraries of the stewards. During the 15th century about half of them lived in Shropshire or in those parts of Herefordshire and Worcestershire adjacent to Ludlow, but the proportion of such local members had dropped to a quarter by 1505-6. The next largest group lived in the south-west Midlands and West Country but the proportion of Welsh and northern Midland members tended to rise during the later 15th century. Thirty-four members of Edward IV's household were admitted, c. 1461,¹⁴ but the number of London members was normally small. Very few members lived in districts outside the stewards' normal circuits but once at least a steward enrolled members while visiting Walsingham.¹⁵ Like some other guilds¹⁶ the Palmers appear to have obtained a papal indulgence conferring special privileges on their members. Such would seem to have been the object of a journey to Rome undertaken by the warden in 1514.¹⁷

Although the guild was investigated by the Chantry Commissioners in 1546¹⁸ it continued in being for a further five years. During protracted negotiations with the Privy Council and the Court of Augmentations the guild's spokesmen alleged that, in virtue of a confirmation of its charter obtained from Henry VIII, the guild was exempt from the operation of the Chantries Acts and that only £22 9s. of its revenues was being expended on superstitious uses.¹⁹ From the outset, however, the object of these negotiations was to secure not the survival of the guild but the transfer of its endowments to Ludlow corporation. Agreement over the terms of transfer had been reached by May 1551²⁰ and in the follow-

² H. F. Westlake, *The Parish Gilds of Medieval England* (1919), 42, 53, 66, 84, 97.

³ S.R.O. 356, boxes 319, 456, 534.

⁴ Ibid. boxes 316, 319, 326, 456.

⁵ Ibid. box 319, *debitaria*, 1423-33.

⁶ Ibid. box 321, stewards' acct. 1423-8.

⁷ Ibid. 1439-40.

⁸ Ibid. 1446-7.

⁹ Ibid. box 319, clerk's 'receipt' acct. 1472-3.

¹⁰ Ibid. box 324, stewards' acct. 1505-6; *ibid.* box 326, clerk's 'receipt' acct. 1511-21.

¹¹ Ibid. box 321, stewards' acct. 1533-4.

¹² Ibid. warden's acct. 1540-1.

¹³ Lengthy lists of monks for a number of houses in southern England are provided in the 'riding books', 1497-1516. ¹⁴ S.R.O. 356, box 319, 'riding book', c. 1461.

¹⁵ Ibid. box 456, stewards' list, n.d.

¹⁶ Westlake, *Parish Gilds*, 74-76.

¹⁷ S.R.O. 356, box 319, clerk's memorandum bk. 1512-29. For earlier papal grants see *Cal. Papal Regs.* v. 309, 316. ¹⁸ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 327-8.

¹⁹ Correspondence, now in S.R.O. 356, box 291, printed in Wright, *Hist. Ludlow*, 366-76; cf. E 318/31/1766; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iv. 369-70.

²⁰ Wright, *Hist. Ludlow*, 370-1.

ing month the guild was formally surrendered to the Crown.²¹ In 1552 the college and all other possessions of the guild were granted to the corporation at an annual rent of £8 13s. 4d. The support formerly given by the guild to Hosier's almshouses²² and the grammar school²³ was to be maintained, and out of the revenues the borough was also required to provide an usher at the grammar school, a public preacher, and an assistant to the Rector of Ludlow.²⁴

The college stood on the west side of College Street, facing the churchyard. It was built in 1393–4²⁵ and extensions, which were in progress in 1446–7,²⁶ included a great chamber and other service buildings. For a few years after it had passed to the corporation in 1552 the college appears to have been used as a poor-house²⁷ but by 1571 it had been leased to a Mr. Poughnell,²⁸ and it remained a private residence²⁹ until it became Ludlow Cottage Hospital in 1874.³⁰

The main features of the plan can be reconstructed from the surviving remains.³¹ The building originally included an eastern range, parallel to the street, but this was rebuilt in 1715.³² The only surviving feature likely to be earlier than 1715 is a disused stone chimney-stack on the south gable. A moulded coping on the inner face of the stack marks the earlier roof-line. This suggests that the southern end of this range originally contained the kitchen, the northern end being presumably an open hall.

Behind the eastern range is a courtyard about 50 ft. square. This is bounded to the south by a stone wall containing three pairs of windows and two square-headed fireplaces in corresponding positions at ground and first-floor levels. The west wall, which for 20 feet is of the same height and thickness as the south wall, contains a blocked doorway some 11 feet from its junction with the south wall, flanked by two small windows, and a large window in a similar position at first-floor level. These features, all of which are of late medieval date, indicate that to the south of the courtyard was a two-story building some 50 feet long and 20 feet wide. Since it contained four heated rooms it may have been the private quarters of the guild chaplains. The internal plan was probably the common one of shared heated chambers, each serving two studies or cells. Such a plan could have accommodated up to

eight chaplains and this corresponds closely with the guild's known establishment towards the end of its history.

The north wall and the remaining part of the west wall of the courtyard are lower and narrower than the south wall and contain no medieval features. There were, however, buildings on this part of the college site in the 19th century³³ which may have incorporated or replaced medieval stone or timber-framed structures.

Some part of the additions made to the college in the 1440s may be incorporated in the old rectory (a nurses' home in 1969). The older part of this house comprises a two-bay stone range adjoining the north gable of the Cottage Hospital and a cross-wing to the north with a timber-framed and jettied upper story; both contain 15th-century features.³⁴

WARDENS OF THE LUDLOW PALMERS' GUILD

Geoffrey Andrew, occurs before 1284.³⁵

Henry Pygin, occurs 1284–1310.³⁶

Richard of Corve, occurs 1334–49.³⁷

Richard of Orleton, occurs from 1359, died c. 1361.³⁸

John Hawkins, occurs 1364–71.³⁹

William of Orleton, occurs 1373–90.⁴⁰

William Hereford, occurs 1392.⁴¹

William Broke, occurs 1393–4.⁴²

Philip Hugene, occurs 1397.⁴³

William Parys, occurs 1401–4.⁴⁴

John Leinthall, occurs 1405–8.⁴⁵

William Parys, occurs 1424–40.⁴⁶

John Parys, occurs from 1443, died c. 1449.⁴⁷

John Griffith, occurs 1451–63.⁴⁸

John Dodmore, occurs 1467–70.⁴⁹

Richard Sherman, occurs 1470–94.⁵⁰

Walter Morton, occurs 1496–1508.⁵¹

Richard Downe, occurs 1508–34.⁵²

Walter Rogers, occurs 1535–46.⁵³

William Langford, occurs 1546–51.⁵⁴

There are impressions of the oval common seal, 1357 and 1499–1517;⁵⁵ its matrix was presumably struck soon after 1329, when the guild was given licence to have such a seal.⁵⁶ It measures 2 × 1½ in.

floor of the latter. Other features are noted in O. Baker, *Ludlow* (1888), 59.

³⁵ S.R.O. 356/MT/*passim*.

³⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. i. 151; S.R.O. 356/MT/755.

³⁷ S.R.O. 356/MT/68, 678, 1143.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 690; *ibid.* box 520, will of Richard of Orleton, 1361.

³⁹ *Ibid.* box 325, rent collectors' acct. 1364–5; *ibid.* MT/521.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* MT/487, 552, 1397.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 841.

⁴² *Ibid.* 657, 717.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 294.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 847, 965.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 848; *ibid.* box 347B, obit agreement, 1408.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* box 321, stewards' acct. 1424–5, 1439–40.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* MT/864; *ibid.* box 520, will of John Parys, 1449.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* MT/866–7; *ibid.* box 322, rent collectors' acct. 1462–3.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* MT/997, 1325, 1372.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 706, 715.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 672; *ibid.* box 319, register, 1507–9.

⁵² *Ibid.* box 319, register, 1507–9; *ibid.* box 321, stewards' acct. 1533–4.

⁵³ *Ibid.* MT/677, 1432.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 1044; E 322/12/141.

⁵⁵ S.R.O. 356/MT/450, 1020, 1362, 1386.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 459.

²¹ E 322/12/141.

²² See p. 108.

²³ See p. 147.

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 345–6; E 318/31/1766.

²⁵ Site acquired by the Guild in 1393: S.R.O. 356/MT/656, 845. In course of erection by March 1394, when a lease refers to it as 'the new College': *ibid.* MT/657.

²⁶ *Ibid.* box 321, stewards' acct. 1446–7.

²⁷ *Ibid.* box 400, boro. acct. 1563–4.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 1571–2. Possibly William Poughnell, who died in 1583: *S.P.R. Heref.* xiii. 242.

²⁹ Leases, 1583–1825, in S.R.O. 356/2/5, ff. 305, 348v.; 2/7, pp. 69–70, 118, 405; boxes 374, 381, 390; box 397, reg. of leases, f. 6.

³⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1885).

³¹ Thanks are due to Mr. J. W. Tonkin of Wigmore (Herefs.), on whose survey the following description is largely based.

³² 'The College now Mr. Meyrick's rebuilt 1715': memo. by R. Perks, 1728, endorsed on Palmers' Guild deed of 1515 *penes* Lloyd's Bank, Ludlow.

³³ S.R.O. 2097/1 (map of Ludlow, 1861). The building on the west side of the courtyard is shown in a drawing of 1878: *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] i, facing p. 333. It included a projecting central bay with 'rusticated quoins' and heavy moulded pediment and was probably part of Meyrick's rebuilding of 1715.

³⁴ Butt purlins clasped at the central truss in the former and a ceiling beam of 15th-century type in the ground

and shows two standing figures, flanked by pillars, beneath cusped and traceried canopies. On the left is the Virgin and Child and on the right St. John the Evangelist, holding a palm leaf over his left shoulder and a ring and open scroll in his right hand. The scroll has an illegible inscription. Below are two shields, that to the left bearing the arms of England and the other the arms of the Mortimers, lords of Ludlow manor. A kneeling figure, presumably representing a palmer, is set between the two shields. Legend, black letter:

SIGILLUM CUSTODIS ET CONF[R]ATRUM GIL[DE]
PA[L]MA[R]IORUM DE LUDEL'

At least three smaller seals were employed by the guild during the later 14th and early 15th centuries. Their legends appear to make no reference to the guild but the earliest specimen, an impression of

which is found on a deed of 1342, is there described as the common seal.⁵⁷ This is a round seal of $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. The device, which is surrounded by cusping, shows the standing figure of the Virgin facing a kneeling figure, who holds a three-branched plant and probably represents a palmer. Legend illegible. The second seal, known from impressions of 1381 and 1383,⁵⁸ is oval and measures $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. It has a device similar to that of 1342 but the Virgin is holding the Child and the two figures are set in a plain canopied niche. Legend, lombardic:

MATER DEI MISERERE MEI

An impression of the third variant form of the common seal is attached to a deed of 1417.⁵⁹ It is oval, $1 \times \frac{3}{4}$ in., and has the same device as the preceding but the figures are surrounded by cusping. Legend illegible.

⁵⁷ S.R.O. 356/MT/359.

⁵⁸ Ibid. 321, 528.

⁵⁹ Ibid. 530.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

THE accounts that follow were written in 1969. They relate to the public and endowed grammar schools then existing in the county and to other ancient endowed grammar schools which survived until the 19th century. There is also a short account of the Careswell Foundation. A general treatment of education in Shropshire is reserved for a later volume.

1. BITTERLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL¹

A SCHOOL at Bitterley is recorded in the 16th century² and the school-house was repaired at the parish expense in 1661.³ Classics were being taught here before 1673⁴ but the school was not endowed until 1712, when John Newborough, head master of Eton and a former pupil of Bitterley, bequeathed £400, part of which was used to buy a 38-acre farm at Kerry (Mont.).⁵ This estate yielded £20 a year in the 18th century, £27 in 1807, and £34 in 1820.⁶

From 1682, if not earlier, masters were chosen by the more substantial ratepayers in the parish.⁷ Until 1793 they were always graduate clergymen, who served as curates in neighbouring parishes, but the school's last four masters were laymen. Humphrey Butler (master 1713–19) taught at the grammar school in Tenbury, where he was curate, performing his duties at Bitterley by deputy, sometimes John Langford and sometimes 'some ancient gentlewomen'.⁸ The parishioners, moved by 'unease' at Butler's neglect, chose another master in 1717 but Butler kept possession of the school and Langford was elected to succeed him in 1719.⁹ For much of the 18th century Bitterley seems to have been a flourishing school. Latin was taught and it was attended by boarders as well as local boys.¹⁰ The school-house was enlarged in the time of John Attwood¹¹ (master 1777–93), who may have had as many as 45 boarders.¹² It sank, however, to the level of an elementary school under Thomas Shepherd (1793–1807), who was reputed to have been a footman.¹³ Village children paid school pence and were taught to read and write.¹⁴ Shepherd's successor, Thomas Williams, is said to have fre-

quented Ludlow market to persuade farmers to board their sons at his school¹⁵ but he had only eight boarders in 1818.¹⁶ Four of these were learning Latin but the parishioners did not favour his attempt to reintroduce classics into the regular curriculum.¹⁷ The 26 boys and girls attending the school as day pupils in 1818 seem to have been taught no more than the three Rs.¹⁸ James Green, elected master when Williams took a post at Ludlow grammar school in 1823,¹⁹ was somewhat more successful in attracting boarders. He was offering 'a classical, commercial, and polite education' in 1826²⁰ and two years later a parishioner alleged that he was neglecting the day boys in favour of his boarders. His methods, however, were unanimously vindicated at a parish meeting and an apology which later appeared in the local press stated that the curriculum included Greek as well as Latin and that numbers were increasing.²¹

Green was still master, and in unfettered control of the school, in 1864.²² Despite his age and old-fashioned methods of teaching he was said to be zealous and active, though his pupils were 'naturally stupid'. All the boys were learning Latin and six Greek, while French was being taught by Green's wife. Natural science was studied, mainly by practical experiment, and Bitterley was the only Shropshire grammar school with a gymnasium. The school building, however, was in bad repair and the twenty boarders were overcrowded; only senior boys, called praeposters, had separate beds. The boarders paid fees of £31 10s. a year if over twelve or £29 if under and the eleven day boys also paid small weekly sums. It is possible that the boarders later moved to Bitterley rectory, where

¹ Thanks are due to Mr. D. Lloyd of Moseley, Birmingham, and the Revd. D. S. M. Lockhart, Rector of Bitterley, for help in the preparation of this account.

² *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vii. 95. The tradition that it was founded by a monk of Wigmore Abbey in the time of Henry VIII, apparently first recorded in *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966–XIV], p. 261, H.C. (1867–8), xxviii (12), is without foundation.

³ S.R.O. 1011, box 222, Bitterley churchwardens' acct. 1661–1721, f. 6.

⁴ The school's benefactor John Newborough attended Bitterley school before entering Eton: Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*

⁵ *3rd Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 5, p. 266 (1820), iv.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 267; S.R.O. 1011, box 222, Bitterley churchwardens' acct. 1661–1721, f. 161v.

⁷ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. vii. 97–99.

⁸ *Ibid.* 95–104; S.R.O. 1011, box 222, Bitterley churchwardens' acct. 1661–1721, ff. 166v., 167, 214v.

⁹ S.R.O. 1011, box 222, Bitterley churchwardens' acct. 1661–1721, ff. 169, 169v.

¹⁰ *3rd Rep. Com. Char.* p. 267.

¹¹ *Ibid.* p. 266.

¹² *Schs. Inquiry Com.* p. 262.

¹³ *3rd Rep. Com. Char.* p. 267.

¹⁴ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* p. 262.

¹⁵ *3rd Rep. Com. Char.* p. 267.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ S.R.O. 1011, box 222, Bitterley vestry minutes, 1801–24, f. 45v.; S.R.O. 356/2/7, p. 373.

¹⁸ T. Wright, *Hist. Ludlow* (1826), 244–6.

¹⁹ S.R.O. 1011, box 222, paper of 23 Oct. 1828; press cutting in Bitterley churchwardens' acct. 1661–1721.

²² *Schs. Inquiry Com.* pp. 261–5.

Green was living in 1870.²³ Though he was offered the headship,²⁴ he resigned when the school was reorganized as an elementary school for boys and girls under a Scheme of 1874.²⁵ The school estate was sold in 1876,²⁶ when a new school-house was built on the same site.²⁷ The new school was styled Bitterley grammar school until 1958, when it became an aided Church of England school.²⁸

2. BRIDGNORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THE first reference to what may have been this school¹ is in 1503, when the corporation forbade any of the town's chantry priests to keep school there 'after that a schoolmaster cometh to town'.² This may imply that the school, which was governed by the corporation until 1908, was established at about this time. By 1547 the grammar school master was being paid £8 a year from the revenues of St. Leonard's chantry³ and this was confirmed, following a lawsuit brought by the master, Reuben Stenton, in 1556.⁴ Later in the 16th century a rent charge of £20 a year was granted to the corporation as an additional school endowment by Sir Rowland Hayward.⁵ This was confirmed in 1624 by his son John, then M.P. for Bridgnorth, who gave a further £100 by will of 1635.⁶ The last was invested in 1638 in lands at Gollogoyt (Mont.) worth £6 a year.⁷

A master and usher were teaching at the school in the later 16th century,⁸ when the school-house already stood to the west of St. Leonard's churchyard.⁹ Teachers and boarders lodged elsewhere in the town until 1639, when a newly built house to the south-east of the churchyard was leased to the master by Sir William Whitmore.¹⁰ This remained the headmaster's house until the 19th century.¹¹

The corporation took a close interest in the school in the earlier 17th century. It dismissed the usher for 'insufficiency' in 1629¹² and the master for neglecting the school in 1635, when there were only six boys there.¹³ Another usher was dismissed in 1638 for abusing the master¹⁴ and the regulation

of relations between master and usher was among matters covered in school statutes drawn up in that year.¹⁵ The master was to teach in the high school and the usher in the low school; any negligence on the usher's part was to be reported and both master and usher were to 'agree together' lest they 'give occasion to the scholars to be stubborn'. School was to begin at 7 a.m. throughout the year and text-books were to be selected by the master. By further statutes of October 1638¹⁶ the master's stipend was set at £24 and that of the usher at £10. The school was said to be open to 'all comers' and admission fees introduced at this time were abolished in 1641.¹⁷ Inventories of the school library of 1638 and 1651 contain the books to be expected in a well-run grammar school of the period; an English edition of Calvin's *Institutes* was added between these two dates.¹⁸

The school appears to have flourished, at least at times, under the long headships of Richard Cornes (1674-1726) and Hugh Stackhouse (1726-43). The master's salary was raised by £10 a year in 1726¹⁹ and a writing master, appointed in the following year, was provided with a new chamber over the schoolroom.²⁰ Entrance qualifications were defined in 1751: no boy might enter the low school unless he could 'read well in his bible' or the high school unless proficient in accidence and grammar.²¹ These regulations were said to follow 'ancient usage', but were revoked in 1755.²² A decision of 1766 to leave the usher's post vacant, diverting his stipend to the master,²³ suggests that the number of boys had declined. The old schoolroom, however, was rebuilt in 1785 with the help of gifts from the borough M.P.s, Thomas Whitmore and Hugh Pigot.²⁴

In 1817, when Charles Mayo was appointed master on the nomination of the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford,²⁵ his income was raised by £30 to £89²⁶ and Bridgnorth freemen, whose sons had hitherto attended the school without payment, were now required to pay an annual 'compliment' of 3 guineas.²⁷ Mayo, however, left in 1819, when there were only 11 boys and the curriculum was limited to Greek and Latin.²⁸ Writing and arithmetic were

²³ Kelly's *Dir. Salop.* (1870).

²⁴ Bitterley par. rec., copy letter from rector to Endowed Schs. Com. 6 May 1872.

²⁵ Char. Com. files.

²⁶ Bitterley par. rec., sale parties. 1876.

²⁷ Kelly's *Dir. Salop.* (1879); local information.

²⁸ Ex inf. S.C.C. Educ. Dept.

¹ This account is partly based on material supplied by Dr. J. F. A. Mason, whose help is gratefully acknowledged.

² Bridgnorth boro. rec., Great Leet Bk. 1434-1563, p. 149. The keeping of a school in St. Leonard's church was banned c. 1517: S.P.L., MS. 112, f. 90.

³ T.S.A.S. 3rd ser. x. 362.

⁴ 4th Rep. Com. Char., H.C. 312, p. 226 (1820), v.

⁵ Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schs.* ii. 340.

⁶ Bridgnorth boro. rec., deed, 1624; order bk. 1634-85, f. 13v.; 4th Rep. Com. Char. pp. 226-7.

⁷ Bridgnorth boro. rec., deed, 1638.

⁸ Ibid. Great Leet Bk. 1542-94, p. 629.

⁹ J. F. A. Mason, *Borough of Bridgnorth* (1957), 36.

¹⁰ Bridgnorth boro. rec., order bk. 1634-85, f. 9; L.J.R.O., B/v 1/55.

¹¹ J. F. A. Mason, 'The Headmaster's House in St. Leonard's Close' (TS. 1960, *penes* the Town Clerk, Bridgnorth).

¹² Bridgnorth boro. rec., Great Leet Bk. 1586-1684, p. 446.

¹³ Ibid. order bk. 1634-85, ff. 6, 6v.

¹⁴ Ibid. f. 19. He remained in office, however, until 1641: *ibid.* ff. 27v., 28.

¹⁵ Ibid. ff. 20-21.

¹⁶ Ibid. ff. 21-2.

¹⁷ Ibid. f. 28v.

¹⁸ Ibid. inventories, 1638, 1651. Wase was told in 1677 that most of the library had been lost in the Civil War: Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 133v.

¹⁹ Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schs.* ii. 227.

²⁰ Bridgnorth boro. rec., order bk. 1713-32, f. 66v. The writing master held the chamber under lease from the corporation, and the head master was unable to obtain possession of it in 1825: *ibid.* order bk. 1732-74; *ibid.* report on school, 1841.

²¹ Ibid. order bk. 1732-74.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid. order bk. 1775-93, p. 170. Estimates had been sought in 1783 from Samuel Wright of Kidderminster and other architects: *ibid.* p. 95.

²⁵ Ibid. correspondence *re* election of master, 1816-17; *ibid.* order bk. 1794-1819, p. 404. The practice of nomination by the Dean of Christ Church, which presumably arose from the exhibitions at that college to which the school was entitled under the Careswell Foundation, was not maintained: *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966-XIV], p. 267, H.C. (1867-8), xxviii (12).

²⁶ On the insistence of the Dean of Christ Church: Bridgnorth boro. rec., order bk. 1794-1819, p. 392; Christ Church mun. MS. Estates 207.

²⁷ Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schs.* ii. 227.

²⁸ Bridgnorth boro. rec., order bk. 1794-1819, p. 446; 4th Rep. Com. Char. p. 228.

taught by the writing master, who was still independent of the master.²⁹

The school experienced a notable revival under Thomas Rowley (master 1821–50) at a period when most other grammar schools in the county were in decline. He made Bridgnorth a flourishing boarding school and could number among his former pupils the Oxford tutor Osborne Gordon, James Fraser, Bishop of Manchester, and the Shropshire historian R. W. Eyton.³⁰ The number of day boys seems to have remained low but Rowley sometimes had as many as 120 boarders in the 1830s,³¹ though their number fell somewhat after 1843.³² They were at first housed in rooms to the north of the master's house and Rowley later bought the adjacent College House for this purpose, but he was unable to take possession of the writing school until 1840.³³ Rowley was a staunch Tory³⁴ and political motives probably lay behind allegations that he was neglecting the foundation scholars, which led to the appointment of a committee of inquiry in 1841.³⁵ It was urged in his defence that he had produced no fewer than eight Careswell exhibitioners since his appointment and that he had raised the school from 'a state of utter insignificance' to 'pre-eminence'.³⁶

The additional stipend introduced in 1817 was discontinued when Rowley resigned in 1850 and his successor H. G. Merriman was paid only £30 a year.³⁷ He was still able to attract some 60–70 boarders³⁸ but there were only 3 dayboys when he resigned in 1859, complaining of the 'wretchedly dilapidated condition' of the school³⁹ and taking most of his remaining boarders with him to his new school at Guildford.⁴⁰ His successor, who resigned after a month, alleged that the school was 'quite destitute of all educational apparatus' and that there were no pupils.⁴¹ H. J. Ward (master 1859–77) let the master's house and rented an adjoining one for his own use.⁴² During the 1860s he had about a dozen pupils and, since numbers were so small, all teaching was carried on in the master's study, the old schoolroom being used only for parish meetings.⁴³ Apart from classics and mathematics, some French, history, geography, and English was taught in 1865, when the Taunton Commission's inspector found only six boys at the school, two of them the sons of the master.⁴⁴

Ward supported current local agitation for the conversion of the school into a 'middle class' school. He favoured amalgamation with the Bluecoat school, and the diversion of the Careswell exhibitions to general school purposes.⁴⁵ A draft Scheme of 1873, which would have merged the two schools, could not be adopted owing to difficulties over the Careswell exhibitions.⁴⁶ The school continued to languish. S. F. Ellaby, appointed master in 1877, introduced commercial subjects and encouraged sport.⁴⁷ He had 45 boys in 1878 and was employing two assistant masters in the following year, but left in 1880.⁴⁸ Thomas Price (master 1890–7) attempted to attract pupils by advertising it as a cheap public school⁴⁹ but had only 25 boys at his retirement.⁵⁰ Only two Careswell exhibitions were awarded 1858–97, one of them to the master's son.⁵¹

H. V. Dawes (master 1897–1930) had 83 boys by 1903,⁵² when it was necessary to hold the school in three separate buildings.⁵³ The corporation's management of the school was ended under a Scheme of 1908, which provided free places and introduced a new body of 11 governors, only three of whom represented the corporation.⁵⁴ In the following year a new school was opened in Northgate.⁵⁵ This was shared with a girls' grammar school, the two schools being amalgamated in 1928.⁵⁶ There were 92 boys and 102 girls in 1914⁵⁷ and about the same numbers in the 1930s, when there were very few boarders.⁵⁸ No boarders have been taken since 1945, and in 1955 the school was classed as a Controlled school.⁵⁹ There were 215 boys and 252 girls at the school in 1969.⁶⁰

3. DONNINGTON, FORMERLY WROXETER, GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THIS school was founded in 1627 by Thomas Alcock of Wroxeter, yeoman, who provided an endowment of 20 marks from lands at Edgerley. Thomas Alcock stipulated that the master should be appointed by the Newport family, lords of Wroxeter manor, and that free education should be given to children from the parishes of Uppington and Wroxeter.¹ The school was held in Wroxeter village before the Civil War, possibly in the church,

²⁹ Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schs.* ii. 228.

³⁰ D.N.B. Cf. S.R.O. 1104, box 2A, Preston Marcott [Hubert Smith], 'The Bridgnorth Grammar School, its Legends and Tales', for a lively account of the author's schooldays under Rowley.

³¹ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* p. 265.

³² After rumours of Rowley's intended resignation: *Bridgnorth Jnl.* 18 Apr. 1914.

³³ Mason, 'The Headmaster's House'; Bridgnorth boro. rec., report on school, 1841.

³⁴ Ex inf. the late Mrs. M. R. Collier (Rowley's great-granddaughter) per Dr. Mason.

³⁵ Bridgnorth boro. rec., report on school, 1841.

³⁶ Ibid. report and remarks by John Trevor, 1841.

³⁷ Ibid. MS. re the charging of an annual payment in augmentation of the revenue of the grammar school, 1850; *ibid.* correspondence re election of master, 1850.

³⁸ Ibid. correspondence re election of master, 1859.

³⁹ Ibid. letter from H. G. Merriman, 20 Jan. 1859.

⁴⁰ Ibid. correspondence re election of master, 1859.

⁴¹ Ibid. letter from W. Mirrieles, 14 Mar. 1859.

⁴² Ibid. reply to questionnaire from Char. Com., 17 Jan. 1865.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* pp. 268–72. There were no boarders: *ibid.* p. 271.

⁴⁵ Bridgnorth boro. rec., correspondence, 1864; *ibid.* reply to questionnaire from Schs. Inquiry Com. 1865; *Bridgnorth Jnl.* 28 Aug. 1869; *Ed.* 27/3944.

⁴⁶ *Ed.* 27/3945.

⁴⁷ S.R.O. 1104/2 (prospectus, n. d.); *Bridgnorth Jnl.* 20 July 1878.

⁴⁸ Bridgnorth St. Leonard, *Par. Mag.* no. 146.

⁴⁹ *Ed.* 27/3945 (prospectus, n. d.).

⁵⁰ *Bridgnorth Jnl.* 25 Apr. 1914.

⁵¹ Ex inf. Dr. Mason.

⁵² *S.C.C. Minutes*, 1903–4, p. 121. In 1905 there were 7 assistant masters: *ibid.* 1905–6, Sec. Educ. Scheme, p. 8.

⁵³ i.e. the school-house, the headmaster's house, and the Foster Memorial Institute in High Street. For the consequent difficulties see inspector's report, 1905, in *Ed.* 35/2109.

⁵⁴ *Ed.* 35/2109.

⁵⁵ *Midland Evening News*, 8 Aug. 1912.

⁵⁶ *S.C.C. Minutes (Educ.)*, 1928–9, p. 15.

⁵⁷ *Bridgnorth Jnl.* 26 Sept. 1914.

⁵⁸ Ex inf. Dr. Mason.

⁵⁹ Ex inf. S.C.C. Educ. Dept.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

¹ Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 138; *24th Rep. Com. Char. H.C.* 231, p. 372 (1831), xi.

and Richard Baxter, the Puritan divine, wrote of his schooldays there c. 1627 to 1631.² The master at this time was John Owen, who lived with Sir Richard Newport at Eyton-on-Severn and taught Latin and Greek. Baxter became captain of the school³ and among his younger contemporaries there were Newport's sons Francis and Andrew, and Richard Allestree, later Provost of Eton. Baxter, who left school at 16, did not proceed to university, but spent 18 months with a private tutor at Ludlow. He then returned to Wroxeter at Newport's request and taught at the school for about three months, since Owen was dying of consumption. Richard Stevinton of Dothill, the founder of High Ercall grammar school,⁴ also devised to Wroxeter school in 1652 an annual rent-change of £13 6s. 8d. from lands at Arleston in Wellington.⁵ He confirmed Newport's right to appoint the master, but in default such appointments were to be made by the vicar and churchwardens of Wroxeter.

The school was being held at Eyton-on-Severn by 1667⁶ but within the next twenty years it was transferred to a house at Donnington,⁷ later known as Donnington House, to which six acres of land were attached.⁸ By 1674 the master was also perpetual curate of Uppington, which was in the Newport's gift.⁹ The two posts were normally combined until 1879¹⁰ and this added income seems to have encouraged masters to stay at the school; there had been at least 11 masters 1627–74,¹¹ but only 9 1674–1879.¹² An annual payment of £10 from lands at Wilcott in Great Ness, given by Francis, Viscount Newport, in trust for the master of his old school in 1684,¹³ appears later to have been regarded as part of the endowment of Uppington curacy.¹⁴

Nothing is known of the 18th-century curriculum, although classics were evidently taught since the school was eligible after 1744 for two Careswell exhibitions¹⁵ and boys from Donnington had earlier gone to university. The school had only one non-graduate master before 1879: Francis Latouche, appointed in 1716 on the refusal of a new curate of Uppington to undertake both duties.¹⁶ John Douglas, appointed master in 1749,¹⁷ employed others to teach at the school. One of these was Goronwy Owen, later a notable Welsh poet, who taught classics at Donnington 1748–53.¹⁸ He had a low opinion of the abilities of his pupils, calling them 'cywion Saeson'.¹⁹ The school seems to have been well attended in the later 18th century. The wife of James Cope (master 1769–c. 1806) ran a girl's

day school²⁰ and there were between 30 and 60 boarders, mostly sons of gentry and professional men, in the middle years of John Geary (master 1806–38), though he seems never to have had more than six day boys.²¹ Without apparent justification he limited the number of free places to 40 boys, who were admitted when capable of starting Latin grammar.²² His boarders paid fees of £45 a year, while day boys, who received free tuition in classics, paid 3 guineas a year for writing and arithmetic.²³ Geary spent considerable sums on the buildings and is reputed to have grown very rich on boarding profits, but he decided in 1829 to take no more boarders and at the end of that year he had only five boys.²⁴ Two Careswell exhibitions were available to Donnington²⁵ at the time and, since boarders had the same rights to such exhibitions as day boys, it was perhaps because of them that Geary had attracted so many boarders.

Geary's successor, the eccentric John Meredith (1838–79),²⁶ found one boy at the school on his arrival and left it with none.²⁷ From time to time he had private boarders at high fees,²⁸ and less frequently a few local day boys. He reduced the fee for day boys to 2 guineas a year in an unsuccessful attempt to attract farmers' sons, subsequently abandoning teaching and converting the school-room into a store-house. For years before 1865 there had been no pupils at all and the large school-house was in parts ruinous, but Meredith still took his stipend of £26 a year and had the use of the school property, then valued at £30 10s. a year. In the eyes of the Taunton Commission's inspector the school was beyond hope. Boarding accommodation comprised three small mouldy rooms and, although its boarding facilities were little better, Shrewsbury School drew the sons of local gentry. Farmers suspected that a classical education at Donnington would make parsons of their sons and were sending them instead to cheap private boarding schools. No funds were available for school repairs and there were no trustees, though an approach has been made to the Charity Commission by some local landowners.

The school's prospects were further impaired by the opening in 1874 of a National school at Donnington for children in Uppington and Wroxeter parishes.²⁹ On Meredith's death in 1879 a lay master was appointed by the vicar and churchwardens in an attempt to revive the grammar school as a day school,³⁰ but he had left by 1891³¹

² For Baxter's account of his schooldays see his *Autobiography* (Everyman edn. 1931), 6–12.

³ *Reliquiae Baxterianae*, ed. M. Sylvester (1696), 3.

⁴ See p. 146.

⁵ Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 138; *24th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 373.

⁶ L.J.R.O., B/a 4/5.

⁷ It was no longer being held at Eyton-on-Severn in 1676, when it had no permanent building: Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 138. It was settled at Donnington by 1689, when the Careswell exhibitions were bequeathed: see below, p. 164.

⁸ *24th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 373.

⁹ *S.P.R. Lich.* iv (1), Uppington intro. p. iii, 151.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 138.

¹² *S.P.R. Lich.* iv (1), Uppington intro. p. iii.

¹³ S.R.O. 1338/1.

¹⁴ Letter, 1905, *penes* Clerk to the Donnington Foundation.

¹⁵ See p. 164.

¹⁶ *S.P.R. Lich.* iv (1), 157; S. Garbet, *Hist. Wem* (Wem, 1818), 170.

¹⁷ *S.P.R. Lich.* iv (1), 163.

¹⁸ *Dict. Welsh Biog.* Owen had previously taught at Oswestry: see below, p. 152. It was at Donnington that, at the prompting of John Douglas, he began the serious study of poetry: ex inf. Mr. L. B. Jones, University College, Bangor.

¹⁹ 'English chickens': *Llythyrâu Goronwy Owen*, ed. J. Morris Jones (1895), 17.

²⁰ Emma Boore, *Wrekin Sketches* (1897), 154.

²¹ *24th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 373.

²² Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schs.* ii. 345.

²³ Ibid. 346; *24th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 373.

²⁴ *24th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 373.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Except where otherwise stated this paragraph is based on *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966–XIV], pp. 273–4, H.C. (1867–8), xxviii (12).

²⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1879).

²⁸ Emma Boore, *Wrekin Sketches*, 154.

²⁹ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1879).

³⁰ Emma Boore, *Wrekin Sketches*, 154.

³¹ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1885, 1891).

and the school was closed under a Scheme of 1893.³² In accordance with the Scheme Donnington's Careswell exhibitions were transferred to Shrewsbury School and its endowments were vested in an Exhibition Trust, administered by nine governors. The trust has since been used to provide bursaries for local children. It was at first restricted to children aged from 12 to 15 but was extended to cover university education under a Scheme of 1928.³³ The school-house was sold in 1894 and the Wilcott annuity was redeemed in 1922.³⁴

4. MARKET DRAYTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THIS school was already in existence in 1555, when it was endowed by Sir Rowland Hill with a rent-charge of £22 from lands in Wellington.¹ By this date and until 1909 it was held in St. Mary's Hall, on the south-east side of the churchyard, and had probably been established by the guild of St. Mary.² The churchwardens, whom Hill made governors of the school, were to be assisted by the vicar and the lord of the manor. The master and usher, who were to teach English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, were assigned stipends of £13 6s. 8d. and £6 13s. 4d.³ respectively, the remaining £2 being set aside for school repairs. Their stipends were augmented in 1622 by Sir Thomas Lake, who gave a rent-charge of £9 19s. from lands at Eyton in Baschurch.⁴ The only university scholarship to which the school was entitled was an exhibition of £10 at Trinity College, Oxford, endowed by Thomas Unton in 1693 but available only if not required by a relative of the founder.⁵

School statutes, probably confirming existing practice, were drawn up on the initiative of the lord of the manor in 1719.⁶ Instruction in English and the classics was to be free and the master and usher were forbidden to take fees of any kind. Eight weeks' annual holiday seems to have been allowed and Thursday afternoons were also free. Boys could purchase an extra day's holiday for 2s. 6d., which was to be put to the library fund.

Randall Lacke (d. 1561)⁷ was probably the school's first head master, and notable early head masters included Humphrey Leech (c. 1597–c. 1605), who later became a Jesuit,⁸ and Thomas Chaloner, the ejected head master of Shrewsbury School, who served for less than a month in 1646.⁹ In view of the meagre endowments it is not surprising that most of the school's headmasters be-

tween the 17th and 19th centuries remained there for very short periods.¹⁰ The school's only famous alumnus was Robert Clive, who was there from 1737.¹¹

If the school had ever had a good reputation this had been lost by the early 19th century. One late-18th-century usher was also a liquor merchant.¹² By 1811, when only English, writing, and arithmetic were being taught, there were very few pupils.¹³ In 1816 the churchwardens were empowered to raise the master's salary to £25 a year by abolishing the usher's post and leasing part of the school building.¹⁴ At the same time nearly £200 was spent on repairs¹⁵ and by 1818, when classics were again being taught, there were 61 boys, none of whom was a boarder.¹⁶ By 1829 the master was taking fees for admission and for teaching writing and accounts.¹⁷

This revival was shortlived, for there were only two boys at the school in 1829.¹⁸ The vicar acted as master for some years before the appointment of Dr. Charles Cooke in 1847.¹⁹ Cooke, whose term of office (1847–c. 1877) was longer than that of any other master in the school's history, had as many as 44 boys, 30 of them boarders, in the 1850s and at one time had two assistant masters.²⁰ By 1867, however, the school was again in decline. Of the 16 day boys and 5 boarders five were then studying Latin and only one Greek. There were no entrance requirements, the general academic standard was very low, and the school-house was half ruinous.²¹

The school was extensively repaired in 1877, a playground near the vicarage being acquired at the same time, and there were 35 boys at its reopening in 1877.²² Under J. E. Hewison (master 1877–83) the curriculum included divinity, English, French, Latin, Greek, mathematics, drawing, and writing,²³ and commercial subjects, including shorthand, were introduced under his successor F. C. Woodforde (1883–1909).²⁴ These changes, however, failed to attract pupils; there were only 7 boys at the school in 1905²⁵ and 3 in 1909,²⁶ when it was replaced by a new County Council grammar school at Mountfields.²⁷ The latter originally comprised separate schools for boys and girls, but these were amalgamated between 1933 and 1936²⁸ and the combined school was merged with a secondary modern school to form The Grove comprehensive school in 1965.²⁹

Although Sir Rowland Hill provided the school with a common seal in 1555³⁰ no impression has been found.

³² Char. Com. files.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Sale partic. 1894, and acct. 1924–5 *penes* Clerk to the Donnington Foundation.

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1555–7, 51; copies in S.R.O. 327, box 33.

² *24th Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 231, p. 301 (1831), xi.

³ Ibid. The master and usher were to live in the school building.

⁴ Ibid. The stipends were raised to £19 19s. 4d. and £9 19s. 6d. respectively.

⁵ N. Rowley, *Market Drayton Grammar School* (Shrewsbury, 1965), 4.

⁶ Ibid.; *24th Rep. Com. Char.* pp. 301–2.

⁷ Market Drayton par. rec., reg. 1558–1657.

⁸ *D.N.B.* ⁹ A. G. Matthews, *Walker Revised*, 304.

¹⁰ For a list of head masters see Rowley, *Market Drayton Grammar School*, 6; N. & S.V. Rowley, 'Market Drayton Transcripts' (TS. in S.R.O.), pp. 354–5.

¹¹ *D.N.B.*

¹² Rowley, *Market Drayton Grammar School*, 4.

¹³ S.R.O. 327, box 33, letter from Sir Corbet Corbet, 1812.

¹⁴ *24th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 302.

¹⁵ The sum of £182, lent to the school from the funds of the charities of Bill, Denstone, and others, was not repaid until 1899: Char. Com. files.

¹⁶ Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schs.* ii. 348.

¹⁷ *24th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 302.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966–XIV], p. 292, H.C. (1867–8), xxviii (12).

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid. pp. 292–6.

²² Rowley, *Market Drayton Grammar School*, 5. ²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid. ²⁵ *S.C.C. Minutes*, 1905–6, p. 9.

²⁶ N. & S.V. Rowley, *Market Drayton* (Market Drayton, 1966), 66.

²⁷ Rowley, *Market Drayton Grammar School*, 5; Char. Com. files. ²⁸ S.R.O. 1333/5.

²⁹ *S.C.C. Minutes (Educ.)*, 1964–5, p. 153.

³⁰ S.R.O. 327, box 33, instructions from Sir Rowland Hill, n.d. [1555].

5. HIGH ERCALL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THIS school was apparently founded by Richard Stevinton of Dothill, who by will of 1652 granted a rent-charge of £6 13s. 4d. from his estate at Arleston in Wellington to maintain a schoolmaster to teach English and Latin.¹ The school-house was burnt down soon afterwards but was rebuilt before 1663 by Thomas Leeke,² who then added to its endowment some 60 acres at Sarnau in Guilsfield and Meifod (Mont.).³ He appointed trustees to administer the estate and to pay £20 a year to the master but reserved the right to nominate masters, such nominations being made after his death by the Newport family, then the lords of High Ercall manor. Masters were to be graduates but not benefited clergymen and their appointment was to be subject to the approval of the head master of Shrewsbury School. The curriculum and timetable at High Ercall were to follow those in use at Shrewsbury and the school was to be examined annually by the vicar, parish officers, and substantial inhabitants.⁴ Leeke died shortly afterwards, leaving his books to the school,⁵ and its library was commended by Wase in 1673.⁶ Although it is not known to have produced any notable alumni in this or at any other period, the school seems to have been well run during the long headship of John Smith (by 1673 to 1713)⁷ and it was again rebuilt in 1699.⁸

New trustees were appointed in 1690 and 1728⁹ but Henry Wood, who had been appointed master before 1734 by the last of the Newports, Henry, Earl of Bradford,¹⁰ later became a trustee also and by the 1760s had assumed sole control of the school estate.¹¹ In breach of the school's statutes he held the livings of Preston upon the Weald Moors (from 1744) and High Ercall (from 1762)¹² but had long since ceased to teach, leaving the school in charge of a cashiered exciseman who was described as 'a drunken ignorant man'.¹³ The parishioners took it upon themselves to spend some £100 on repairs to the school-house in 1769, which the trustees subsequently undertook to repay,¹⁴ and they prevailed on Wood to resign in the following year.¹⁵ His successor, who was appointed by the trustees without reference to the head master of Shrewsbury, was not a graduate;¹⁶ there is no indication of the curriculum during the later 18th century.

Following a petition from the parishioners to Chancery a new body of six trustees was appointed in 1828,¹⁷ with power to increase net rents from the Sarnau estate from £30 to about £78 a year.¹⁸ New

school statutes¹⁹ drafted by Samuel Butler, head master of Shrewsbury School, apparently at the request of Ralph Leeke of Longford were embodied in a further Chancery decree of 1829. These gave the trustees the exclusive right to appoint the master, who was still to be a graduate, and to conduct annual examinations. Ability to read the New Testament was to be the only entrance qualification; sons of parishioners of High Ercall were to be given free tuition in English and accounts but fees were payable for Latin and Greek. Holidays were limited to a month at Christmas and Midsummer and a week at Easter; other holidays were to be granted 'very sparingly'. Surplus income from the school estate was to be used to provide prizes or to buy books.

Thomas Pearson, whose appointment as master was approved with some reservations by Butler, was paid £50 a year in addition to the Arleston rent-charge and was allowed to take boarders.²⁰ Although the school-house was considered large enough to house fifty boarders²¹ Pearson had only four of them in 1830, when four of the 31 boys at the school were learning Latin.²² The rule that masters should not also be engaged in parochial work was waived in 1837 so that the curate, J. Meredith, might be appointed master.²³ Butler had evidently recognized in 1829 that the school had for many years past ceased to be a grammar school in the strict sense and the statutes drafted by him had provided for a mixed grammar and elementary school. This uneasy alliance was maintained until the 1870s. School pence, apparently introduced in the 1840s,²⁴ were abolished c. 1856 in an effort to attract more labourers' children. This decision seems to have led to the resignation of the master²⁵ and in 1857 his successor, Christopher Hogg, divided the upper and lower classes into separate schools.²⁶ By 1865 the 26 boys in the lower school, most of them labourers' sons and nonconformists, were being taught by an usher, while Hogg taught the 20 boys in the upper school, most of them boarders, in his dining room.²⁷ Eight of these knew Latin, though not very well, and on average one boy a year passed to other grammar schools.²⁸ There were no boarders by 1873, when Latin was no longer being taught and Hogg himself had ceased to teach.²⁹

The lower school was constituted a public elementary school under a Scheme of 1876, which also provided a body of representative, though still predominantly Anglican, governors.³⁰ The upper school was then closed initially for up to three years for repairs but it was never reopened; the

¹ 24th Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 231, p. 357 (1831), xi.

² S.R.O. 81/284. Wase, however, thought that the school had been built by the lord of the manor: Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 138v.

³ 24th Rep. Com. Char. pp. 354-6.

⁴ S.R.O. 81/284.

⁵ Ibid. 81/288.

⁶ Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 138v. The library had been burned by 1829: S.R.O. 81/286.

⁷ Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 138v.; *S.P.R. Lich.* xx. 319.

⁸ S.R.O. 81/290.

⁹ Ibid. 81/295.

¹⁰ Ibid. 81/293.

¹¹ Ibid. 81/293-4.

¹² Ibid. 81/295, 298.

¹³ Ibid. 81/295.

¹⁴ Ibid. 81/294.

¹⁵ Ibid. 81/295.

¹⁶ Ibid. 81/301-2.

¹⁸ 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 356.

¹⁹ Ibid.; High Ercall par. rec., letter, S. Butler to R. Leeke, 13 Mar. 1829.

²⁰ High Ercall par. rec., letters, 5, 13 Mar. 1829, 27 Sept. 1856.

²¹ 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 357.

²² Ibid.

²³ High Ercall par. rec., petition from parishioners, n.d.

²⁴ By J. Dingle, master 1840-56; *ibid.* letter, J. Dingle to vicar, 3 Oct. 1856.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966-XIV], p. 276, H.C. (1867-8), xxviii (12).

²⁷ Ibid. pp. 276-9; High Ercall par. rec., letter, 9 Sept. 1873.

²⁸ *Schs. Inquiry Com.*, pp. 276-9.

²⁹ High Ercall par. rec., letters, 9 Sept., 30 Oct. 1873.

³⁰ Ibid. Scheme, 1876. For the attitude of local non-conformists to the school cf. J. Beard, *My Shropshire Days on Common Ways* (n.d.), 47, 215, 217. A school board had been established in 1875: *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1879).

building was sold to the lord of the manor in 1882,³¹ and the lower school apparently closed in 1887.³² Hogg had retired on a pension of £40 a year in 1876,³³ and until his death this absorbed most of the former school's income, but since 1900 the endowment has been used to provide exhibitions for boys and girls of High Ercall attending secondary schools or colleges.³⁴

6. LUDLOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL

A SCHOOL existed at Ludlow c. 1200,¹ when the rector empowered Master Philip, 'vicar and school-master of Ludlow', to teach there or to appoint another as master at his discretion.² A priest took his title from the schools of Ludlow, 1349-50,³ but no other early references to the school have been found, nor is there any evidence of a connexion with the Ludlow Palmers' Guild before the early 15th century.

Some time before 1431⁴ the guild seems to have secured possession of the school-house which stood in Ludlow churchyard, apparently on the site later occupied by the Reader's House.⁵ It is possible that Thomas Cook (d. c. 1493), who was named as tenant of the school-house from 1489,⁶ was the schoolmaster but he is never so described and was not, like later masters, a guild chaplain. Between 1493 and 1549 this school-house was normally described as vacant.⁷ Its place was apparently taken in the 1490s by another building in or near the churchyard.⁸ The first known master here was the guild's organist, Thomas Sherman, c. 1501-4,⁹ but by 1521 it was taught by William Wyatt, priest of Hosier's chantry, who was paid no more than the 8 marks provided for in this chantry's foundation deed.¹⁰ Between 1526 and 1533 the school was transferred to its present home, the 'great house'

on the east side of Mill Street, which was then vacant.¹¹ The move probably took place in 1527, when a Mr. Devey succeeded Wyatt as schoolmaster at an augmented salary of £10 a year.¹² Devey and his successors did not remain long at the school, whose scholastic traditions appear to have been established by Walter Hook (master c. 1533 to 1553),¹³ a native of Ludlow and a Cambridge graduate, whom Cranmer described as 'a man of learning especially in Latin' in 1538, when Hook sought leave to renounce his priesthood.¹⁴

The corporation, to whom the endowments of the Palmers' Guild were transferred by the Crown in 1552, was then required to maintain a master and usher but no specific endowment was set aside for the school.¹⁵ Although it appears never to have drawn up a comprehensive set of statutes the corporation maintained until 1847 a firm control over the school which may not always have been to its benefit. Care seems to have been taken in making appointments, particularly in the 17th century, when advice was commonly sought from local clergy and from heads of colleges.¹⁶ It was not uncommon at this time for masters to be required to serve a period on probation.¹⁷ The comparatively few masters who gave satisfaction to the corporation were provided with pensions on their retirement¹⁸ but the school is notable for its many brief headships.¹⁹ Some masters may have resigned voluntarily but most were dismissed for incompetence, ill health, or on other grounds, which sometimes appear to have been spurious. Thus Thomas Devey was dismissed in 1760 for having refused to give the boys a half-holiday requested by one of the bailiffs²⁰ and D'Arcy Hagget, an enlightened master, was dismissed for alleged cruelty and neglect at the petition of a minority of the parents in 1808.²¹ Staff salaries, as at Bridgnorth,²² were rather lower than those in grammar schools not controlled by

³¹ High Ercall par. rec., letter, 10 June 1890.

³² *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1891).

³³ High Ercall par. rec., Scheme, 1876.

³⁴ *Ibid.* Scheme, 1900; Char. Com. files.

¹ The help of Mr. D. Lloyd of Moseley, Birmingham, in supplying information and useful criticism of this account is gratefully acknowledged.

² C.R. Cheney, *English Bishops' Chanceries*, 157-8.

³ *Reg. J. Trillek* (C. & Y.S.), 500, 508, 519.

⁴ S.R.O. 356, box 322, rental 1431.

⁵ Site identified in H. T. Weyman, *Ludlow in Bygone Days* (1913), 15-18; cf. S.R.O. 356/MT/268-9, 600-11. Weyman's argument that this building was used as a 'church house' in the Middle Ages rests on a misreading of 'church style' for 'church sale' in a deed of 1343: Weyman, *op. cit.* 15-16; S.R.O. 356/MT/870. The church stile (*scalarium*) lay to the south-west of the churchyard: S.R.O. 356/MT/270-1.

⁶ S.R.O. 356, box 325, rent collector's acct. 1489-94.

⁷ *Ibid.* rent collector's acct. 1493-1504, 1517-18; *ibid.* box 322, rent collector's acct. 1525-6, c. 1529-30, 1543-4; *ibid.* box 316, rent collector's acct. 1532-5. It was occupied by Thomas Cother in 1549: *ibid.* box 322, rent collector's acct. 1549-50.

⁸ Weyman (*op. cit.* 18) took this second school-house to be a choir school but this is unlikely. It was once so described in a rental of c. 1550 (S.R.O. 356, box 322), after the grammar school had been transferred to Mill Street. Thomas Sherman, the master, threatened to resign in 1501 unless he were excused from service in church on 'workdays' (*ibid.* box 320, bound riding bks. 1497-1507, f. 186v.); such a complaint would hardly have come from the master of a choir school.

⁹ S.R.O. 356, box 320, bound riding bks. 1497-1507, f. 186v.; *ibid.* box 325, rent collector's acct. 1501-2, 1503-4.

¹⁰ Thomas ap Rees, dead, late scholar with Sir William

Wyatt: S.R.O. 356, box 326, list of Ludlow brethren admitted, c. 1521, in clerk's acct. 1511-21. Payments to Wyatt as chantry priest are entered in *ibid.* box 319, clerk's acct. 1512-29.

¹¹ The house was empty in 1525-6 (*ibid.* box 322, rent collector's acct. 1525-6) but was described as the school house in 1533, when minor repairs were carried out there (*ibid.* box 316, rent collector's acct. 1533-4; *ibid.* box 321, stewards' acct. 1533-4).

¹² *Ibid.* box 319, clerk's acct. 1512-29. While the accounts refer to Wyatt only as a chantry priest, Devey is always described as schoolmaster. Wyatt, who became priest of Cook's chantry in 1527, also received a higher stipend and perhaps served both chantries thereafter; cf. Leland, *Itin.* ed. Toulmin Smith, ii. 76.

¹³ S.R.O. 356, box 321, stewards' acct. 1533-4; *ibid.* box 400, boro. bailiffs' acct. 1552-3.

¹⁴ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), p. 74.

¹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, 345-6.

¹⁶ e.g. S.R.O. 356/2/1, ff. 23v., 34 (Dr. Holland, 1597, 1600); *ibid.* f. 34 (Principal of Magdalen Hall, 1600); *ibid.* 356/2/3, f. 15v. (Vicar of Ludlow, 1682).

¹⁷ e.g. *ibid.* 356/2/1, f. 23v. (1597), f. 90v. (1611), f. 138v. (1623); 356/2/2, p. 91 (1655), p. 106 (1656).

¹⁸ Viz. Walter Hook (master c. 1533 to 1553): S.R.O. 356, box 400, bailiffs' acct. 1553-7; Simon Thornton (master 1553-81) and his widow: *ibid.* box 457, renter's acct. 1581-1600; Robert Coxhall (usher 1661-80): *ibid.* 356/2/3, f. 6v.

¹⁹ There were, for example, at least 17 head masters between 1576 and 1648.

²⁰ S.R.O. 356/2/6, ff. 64, 66v., 77v.; *ibid.* box 291, petition of Thomas Devey, c. 1760.

²¹ *Ibid.* box 291, papers *re* dismissal of D'Arcy Hagget, 1808.

²² See pp. 142-3.

town corporations.²³ The master's salary rose from £13 6s. 8d. in 1552 to £16 by the 1570s and to £18 by 1591, while the usher's rose from £6, c. 1560, to £11 6s. 8d. by 1600.²⁴ The master's salary was raised to £25 in 1661 and to £30 in 1686²⁵ but the usher's remained unchanged until 1692, when it was raised to £15.²⁶ No further increase was made until 1771.

In spite of the corporation's close interest in the masters curiously little is known of the internal life of the school before the early 19th century. The medieval house in Mill Street had been adapted to serve as a school with little apparent alteration, its open hall serving as upper schoolroom, its southern or 'service' end as quarters for the usher and the lower school,²⁷ and its solar end as a master's house. The latter was apparently enlarged in the 1590s, when the master was allowed £20 towards his 'great charge'.²⁸ Plays performed by the boys, presumably for the benefit of the corporation at the annual bailiffs' feasts, are referred to in 1561²⁹ and 1575.³⁰ In 1587 Ludlow was said to have a reputation for 'good scholars'³¹ and the texts survive of two sets of Latin orations by the boys, 1594³² and 1616.³³ In 1591, when the practice then current at Shrewsbury School of singing a metrical psalm each morning and evening was adopted, the bailiffs were ordered to visit the school once a year to ensure that it was in good repair and to examine the boys.³⁴ Such visits were made biennial in 1593³⁵ and the corporation showed itself so well informed on the state of the school in the earlier 17th century that the practice probably continued.

Four scholarships of £2 13s. 4d. a year for poor boys were provided in 1607 by Charles Langford, dean of Hereford.³⁶ Candidates seem to have been selected by the dean's executors in 1617³⁷ but the patronage had passed by 1629 to the bailiffs, who were then required to take the advice of the aldermen in selecting boys.³⁸ In the early 19th century the scholarship boys, still normally children of poor Ludlow tradesmen, wore black gowns and were expected to attend church.³⁹ Since 1662 the corporation had shown a decided preference for graduates from Balliol College, Oxford, when appointing

masters; a succession of five masters, 1685-1745, were all Balliol men. Links with the college were further strengthened in 1704, when Richard Greaves, fellow of Balliol and a former pupil at the school, endowed two closed exhibitions.⁴⁰

A small number of boarders had probably been taken since the 16th century but boarding accommodation was increased in the 1680s, when the roof of the upper schoolroom was raised so that dormitories could be inserted.⁴¹ The usher was assigned a new house, opposite the school,⁴² suggesting that the rooms over the lower school were being appropriated to the same purpose.

By 1774 the curriculum had been widened to include writing and accounts⁴³ but, rather than follow the common practice of appointing a writing master,⁴⁴ the corporation required these subjects to be taught by the usher, whose salary was consequently raised from £20 to £40.⁴⁵ In 1797 French and Italian were also being taught by the French émigré J. F. O. Doudouit.⁴⁶ The school was then described as 'flourishing';⁴⁷ it was probably also becoming fashionable. Staff salaries rose rapidly in the first two decades of the 19th century⁴⁸ and both master and usher were allowed as many boarders as they wished.⁴⁹ The front part of the master's house was rebuilt in 1802, taking in the sites of two adjoining cottages,⁵⁰ and the remainder of the house in 1828.⁵¹ In 1820 there was said to be accommodation for 40 boarders, of whom those living with the master as 'parlour boarders' paid fees of 60 guineas a year.⁵² There were at this time about 40 free boys, who paid small fees to the usher for teaching them writing and arithmetic but were taught reading and classics without charge.⁵³ D'Arcy Hagget, describing a typical day at the school in 1808 to rebut charges of neglect, noted that school began at 6 or 7 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m.⁵⁴ The narrow curriculum seems to have had the approval of parents, for he was criticized for having introduced as text-books a treatise on geography and a volume of verse.⁵⁵

Arthur Willis (master 1839-51) was an able teacher, particularly in classics and geography, and had taught for ten years at Shrewsbury School,

²³ Except where otherwise stated staff salaries are taken from S.R.O. 356, boxes 400, 421, bailiffs' acct. 1552-92; *ibid.* boxes 457-61, renter's acct. 1556-1785.

²⁴ Salaries remained unchanged 1600-60, but during the Interregnum, when the master normally held the usher's post as well, he received both salaries.

²⁵ S.R.O. 356/2/3, f. 45v.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 356/2/4, f. 27v.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 356/2/1, f. 63v.

²⁸ *Ibid.* f. 23v. This may have included the building of a wing to the rear of the solar with an axial stack of stone and clay: cf. *ibid.* box 286, letter from Edward Haycock to the town clerk, 7 May 1821, and report by Edward Haycock, 1828. A similar eastern wing may have formed part of the usher's quarters: *ibid.* 356/2/1, f. 63v.

²⁹ *Ibid.* box 457, renter's acct. 1561-2.

³⁰ *Ibid.* box 421, bailiffs' acct. 1575-6.

³¹ T. Churchyard, *Worthines of Wales* (1776), 84.

³² B. M. Harl. MS. 6211. The 14 boys taking part included Robert, son of Richard Harley of Brampton Bryan, two sons of Sir Thomas Cornewall of Burford, and members of the Foxe and Marston families. Another was Francis Garbett, who was later, like the Harleys, a noted puritan.

³³ R. H. Clive, *Documents connected with the history of Ludlow* (1841), 71-76.

³⁴ S.R.O. 356/2/16, f. 39v.

³⁵ *Ibid.* f. 40v.

³⁶ *Ibid.* f. 52.

³⁷ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 213.

³⁸ S.R.O. 356/2/1, f. 163v.

³⁹ 3rd Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 5, p. 284 (1820), iv.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* The exhibitions became effective in 1717: S.R.O. 356/2/5, pp. 50, 55.

⁴¹ S.R.O. 356/2/3, ff. 26v., 28v., 35v., 46, 63. A school bell and clock were also provided at this time: *ibid.* ff. 45v., 64.

⁴² *Ibid.* 356/2/4, f. 12.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 356/2/6, p. 190.

⁴⁴ A third, or writing, master was not appointed until 1853: S.R.O. 2030/1/5, Edward VI char. minutes, 1849-89.

⁴⁵ S.R.O. 356/2/6, p. 245.

⁴⁶ *The Ludlow Guide* (1797), 77; *T.S.A.S.* lv. 174-5. He published two Latin primers and a French text-book.

⁴⁷ *Ludlow Guide* (1797), 77.

⁴⁸ Master, £60 in 1810, £80 in 1809, £100 in 1820; usher, £60 from 1811: S.R.O. 356/2/7, pp. 139, 225, 250, 340. The increases may, however, reflect no more than the inflation of the period.

⁴⁹ 3rd Rep. Com. Char. p. 284.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*; S.R.O. 356/2/7, p. 150; box 286, inventory, c. 1808; box 452, vouchers, 1802-3.

⁵¹ S.R.O. 356/2/7, p. 346; *ibid.* box 286, letter from Edward Haycock to the town clerk, 7 May 1821; report and specification by Edward Haycock, 1828.

⁵² 3rd Rep. Com. Char. p. 284; Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schs.* ii. 352. Other boarders paid 40 guineas a year.

⁵³ 3rd Rep. Com. Char. p. 284.

⁵⁴ S.R.O. 356, box 291, papers *re* dismissal of D'Arcy Hagget.

⁵⁵ The books were Thomson's *Seasons* and Goldsmith's *Geography*.

earning an encomium from Butler for his 'Steady undeviating attention to the boys'.⁵⁶ His headship, however, coincided with the difficult years in which the school's endowments, and those of related Ludlow charities, were transferred from the corporation to a separate body of charity trustees. Willis's active opposition to the trustees over the terms of transfer,⁵⁷ though inspired by a genuine sense of social justice, only made matters worse. An attempt was made to dismiss him in 1843, on the ground that he refused free education, except in classics, to Langfordian scholars.⁵⁸ Further legal proceedings instituted in 1850, when Willis's ill health was reflected in declining academic standards, were still in progress at his death in the following year.⁵⁹

Following the Act of 1846 vesting the Ludlow charity estates in trustees,⁶⁰ who thus became governors of the school, the curriculum and management of the school were regulated by a Scheme of 1848.⁶¹ The school was to be open to boys aged 8–18 from Ludlow or within a ten-mile radius of the town and the master might take up to 24 boarders. All boys were to follow a uniform curriculum, which embraced English, history, and geography in addition to classics and mathematics. They were to be inspected annually by an outside examiner, who was also to propose candidates for the Greaves exhibitions. The salaries of the master and usher were raised to £200 and £150 respectively and the trustees were empowered to appoint a writing master and a fourth master.

After James Banks (master 1851–7) had succeeded in ejecting the 'feeble, unsound, and obsolete' usher John Williams in 1853⁶² there was a notable improvement in academic standards. The lower school, previously separate, was now to some degree brought under the master's control⁶³ and the duties of the reading master were extended to cover all teaching in the lower school except classics.⁶⁴ In 1854 the examiner praised the school's 'industry and life', noting that a library had been founded and that science was being taught.⁶⁵ Although similar favourable reports were a regular feature of the next decade numbers remained low. There were 43 boys in 1854⁶⁶ and only 46 in 1866, when the Taunton Commission's inspector found the school old and gloomy, its playground inadequate, and the curriculum, though comparatively wide, not of a kind to attract the sons of local farmers and tradesmen.⁶⁷

After the appointment of W. C. Sparrow as head master in 1865 numbers rose steadily and reached 100 in 1869, when a higher proportion were local boys.⁶⁸ The fourth master permitted under the

Scheme of 1848 had been appointed by 1869 and commercial subjects were being taught in an 'English form', which was seen as the basis of a modern department concentrating on modern languages and science.⁶⁹ A Scheme of 1876⁷⁰ allotted the school a portion of the Ludlow charity estate⁷¹ and set up a body of twelve governors, distinct from the charity trustees. The Scheme also confirmed the existing curriculum, Greek becoming optional, and provided for scholarships from local elementary schools.

The Scheme made provision for a school of some 150 boys and in 1874 a medieval house in Silk Mill Lane known as Barnaby House had been bought to provide extra classrooms,⁷² but such measures were over-optimistic. Numbers fell off in the 1870s and attendance seems to have averaged about 50 boys between 1880 and 1912.⁷³ There had rarely been more than a dozen boarders since the 1860s and none remained by 1891.⁷⁴ The principal cause of the decline seems to have been competition from other schools in the town.⁷⁵ Proposals to move the school to a less constricted site, as a means of attracting more boys, were made in 1879 and 1891 but came to nothing.⁷⁶ Less severe measures taken in the 1890s with the same object included the provision of more scholarship places (1892) and the purchase of cottages in Silk Mill Lane to enlarge the playground (1897).⁷⁷ Barnaby House does not seem to have been put to immediate use after 1874, for the school was said to consist of only one large room (the school hall) and two wooden classrooms in 1883.⁷⁸ Sparrow was the last head to live in the school⁷⁹ and the dormitories over the school hall were removed, probably in 1896 when the kitchen of the former master's house became the school's first laboratory.⁸⁰ By 1905 most of the classrooms were in Barnaby House.⁸¹

The County Council, which had provided a small grant for technical instruction since 1899,⁸² put up a quarter of the cost of the extensive alterations carried out in 1908–9 in order that the school might qualify for recognition by the Board of Education.⁸³ These included the addition of a new classroom at the south end of the school-house and the conversion of most of Barnaby House into a gymnasium. In 1909, when the endowments of the grammar school and the former Bluecoat school were amalgamated, the grammar school was constituted a public secondary school, providing free places for children from elementary schools in Ludlow and six adjoining parishes.⁸⁴

Numbers rose under R. B. Threlfall (master

⁵⁶ S. Butler, *Life and Letters*, ed. S. Butler, ii. 137.

⁵⁷ Cf. A. Willis, *A short account of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild estate* (Ludlow, c. 1847).

⁵⁸ S.R.O. 356, box 286, case for opinion, 1843.

⁵⁹ Ibid. 2030/1/5; K. C. Hodgson, *Out of the Mahogany Desk* (1971), 174–5.

⁶⁰ Ludlow (Charity Estates) Act, 9 & 10 Vic. c. 18 (priv. act).

⁶¹ Char. Com. files.

⁶² S.R.O. 2030/1/5. Williams had succeeded his father as usher in 1834: *ibid.* 356/2/8.

⁶³ Ibid. 2030/1/5, 3 May 1852.

⁶⁴ Ibid. 13 July 1854.

⁶⁵ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966–XIV], pp. 281–9, H.C. (1867–8), xxviii (12). The charity trustees alleged that the report was factually inaccurate: Ed. 27/3958; S.R.O. 2030/1/5, 22 Sept. 1869.

⁶⁶ Ibid.; S.R.O. 2030/1/5, 10 Aug. 1869.

⁶⁷ Char. Com. files.

⁶⁸ Ibid. 1 Aug. 1853.

⁶⁹ Ibid. 5 May 1854.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 27/3957–8.

⁷¹ In addition to the school buildings this comprised £8,333 stock and 132 a. land in Bromfield and Stanton Lacy.

⁷² S.R.O. 2030/1/5.

⁷³ Ed. 27/3958, 3964 (95 boys, 1873; 76, 1877; average of 55, 1880–3; 46, 1891).

⁷⁴ Ibid. 3964.

⁷⁵ Ibid. In 1891 79 boys attended a private school in Mill Street taught by a former master of the grammar school: *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1891).

⁷⁶ Ed. 27/3964.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Ibid. The master was living at 15, Dinham in 1891 and by 1905 at Dinham Hall, the present master's house: *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1891, 1905).

⁸⁰ Ex inf. Mr. D. Lloyd.

⁸¹ Ed. 35/2117B.

⁸² *S.C.C. Minutes* 1908–9, p. 56; H. T. Weyman, *Ludlow Grammar School* (1931), 8–9.

⁸³ Ed. 27/3944.

⁸⁴ Char. Com. files.

1912-21);⁸⁵ while there had been an average of 54 boys at the school in 1905⁸⁶ there were 110 by 1924. Three classrooms, two laboratories, and a workshop were built in 1928-9⁸⁷ and by 1931 numbers had risen to 165, remaining at this level until after 1950. The school became Voluntary Aided in 1958 and by 1965 had 241 boys, of whom 36 were boarders. In the following year, when it was amalgamated with the Ludlow Girls' High School,⁸⁸ a new science block was built. A sixth-form block was under construction in 1969, when there were 228 boys and 211 girls at the school.⁸⁹

The two medieval buildings which still formed part of the school in 1969 have retained their structural walls and several ancient features; both were built as substantial stone dwelling-houses, probably in the earlier 15th century. The school-house in Mill Street has been much altered at various periods and its two-storied solar end, occupied as the master's house after acquisition by the school, was completely rebuilt in brick in the early 19th century. The four remaining bays of the building, representing the open hall and the service end of the original house, are used as the school assembly hall. The screens passage lay across the south end of the medieval hall; its position is indicated by pointed doorways in the front and back walls, the latter now blocked. Two stone windows, each of two ogee-headed lights, survive on the street frontage.⁹⁰ At the back are a single-light window and, at a higher level, one of three lights. The open roof is not original, although it may contain ancient timbers. It was reconstructed in the late 17th century when the walls were raised about 3 feet to accommodate attic dormitories, and again altered two hundred years later when the dormitories were removed.

Barnaby House is a detached range standing south-east of the school-house and at right angles to it. The house was originally entered from Silk Mill Lane where the jambs of a blocked doorway are still visible. The greater part of the building has been converted into a gymnasium which has a 15th-century roof of five bays retaining several cusped wind-braces. There is a small pointed window in the north wall and parts of other medieval openings have survived. In the late 16th century a floor was evidently inserted in the formerly single-storied hall which had occupied two or more bays of what became the gymnasium; two or more fireplaces, one above the other, are visible internally. At the same period the two-storied west end of the house, later the school library, was either added or rebuilt. A Tudor-arched doorway connects it with

the gymnasium and in the upper room wall paintings of Elizabethan date have been uncovered.

7. ADAMS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWPORT

ONE of the chaplains of Newport College was teaching at a grammar school¹ in the town in 1547 and this school survived the dissolution of the college.² An annual stipend of £5 was reserved to the master in 1581³ and a further annual sum of £5 was bequeathed in 1633.⁴ This school was known as the English School after the establishment of Adams' Grammar School and survived until 1878.⁵

Adams' Grammar School was founded in 1656⁶ by the London haberdasher William Adams, a native of Newport, who conveyed the site of the school and property in Knighton (Staffs.) to the master and four wardens of the London Haberdashers' Company, whom he constituted governors. The foundation included various charitable provisions, including one for four almshouses. After further lands at Woodseaves in Market Drayton were granted in 1667 the school estate comprised 820 acres.⁷ The governors, who were to visit the school every seven years, were to nominate local gentry and clergy as visitors,⁸ whose duties included an annual meeting to admit boys and allot university exhibitions.⁹ Staff were to be appointed by the governors with the approval of the visitors.¹⁰ The foundation was confirmed by Act of 1660.¹¹ Free places were to be available for 80 boys, with preference to those of Newport.¹² Admission fees of 2s. 6d. were payable but very poor children were to be admitted at a lower rate. The headmaster and usher, who were to teach Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, were assigned stipends of £40 and £20 respectively. School was to begin at 6 a.m. in summer and at 7 a.m. in winter and to end at 5 p.m. Apart from a fortnight's holiday at Christmas and a week at Easter most of Thursday afternoon was to be allowed as 'a remedy or time of recreation'. Boys were expected to attend church twice on Sunday and wherever possible they were to converse in Latin. Adams provided four university exhibitions of £20 each and the school was also eligible for Careswell exhibitions after 1744.¹³

During its first century the school maintained a high reputation. Thomas Chaloner, the first head master, had been ejected from Shrewsbury School in 1645 but returned there in 1663.¹⁴ By 1659 he had attracted 242 pupils to Newport and had founded a school library,¹⁵ which contained

⁸⁵ Except where otherwise stated what follows is based on information supplied by Mr. D. Lloyd from *The Ludlovian* (1896-1969).

⁸⁶ *S.C.C. Minutes* 1905-6, Sec. Educ. Scheme, p. 10.

⁸⁷ Part of the cost was met by the sale of the usher's house in 1921, when further cottages adjoining the school were bought to provide a site for enlargement: Ed. 27/8326.

⁸⁸ The latter opened in 1910: Ed. 35/2117A.

⁸⁹ Ex inf. the head master.

⁹⁰ See plate facing p. 112.

¹ The permission of the Clerk of the Haberdashers' Company and of the head master for the use of material at, respectively, Haberdashers' Hall and the school in the preparation of this account is gratefully acknowledged.

² *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 275, 366.

³ *Ibid.* [1st ser.] ix. 130; *5th Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 159, p. 410 (1821), xii.

⁴ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] ix. 148; *5th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 410.

⁵ S.R.O. 1910/292, p. 272.

⁶ Haberdashers' Co., MS. xxvi (9); transcripts of records of foundation at Adams' Grammar School.

⁷ *5th Rep. Com. Char.* pp. 416-20, 674; Haberdashers' Co., MS. x (7), p. 76.

⁸ Provision was made for 3 lay and 4 clerical visitors in 1656 but their number was increased to 4 laymen and 6 clergy in 1657: *5th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 673.

⁹ *Ibid.* p. 672.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* p. 668.

¹¹ Newport School Act, 12 Chas. II, c. 11 (priv. act).

¹² For the statutes see *5th Rep. Com. Char.* pp. 670-2.

¹³ See p. 164. ¹⁴ For Chaloner see *Walker Revised*, 304.

¹⁵ J. R. Meredith, *Adams' Grammar School, Newport* (Newport, 1956), 7. The library contained some 180 books, 86 of them given by Adams, when the school opened: Haberdashers' Co., MS. xxvi (9). Wase described them as 'choice and excellent': Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 145v.

over 1,400 books by 1767.¹⁶ Under his three successors the school had many boarders, some from as far away as Yorkshire,¹⁷ and many university places were gained. Several of the pupils educated here in the later 17th century later taught at other grammar schools in the county.¹⁸ A notable alumnus of this period was Thomas Brown, author of the celebrated epigram on Dr. Fell,¹⁹ and Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore and compiler of the *Reliques*, was a pupil here between 1741 and 1746 under Samuel Lea (head master 1725–73).²⁰ In Percy's time the school was still 'in great repute'; Lea, who 'had no great depth of learning but an excellent method', had nearly 40 boarders and 'kept the boys closely to their business'.²¹

By 1762, however, there were only 27 boys in the school²² and its decline continued under Joseph Scott (1773–1818). This was due in part to chronic disagreement between the governors and the visitors, usually over the way in which the increased income of the school estate should be spent.²³ Staff salaries and exhibitions were increased in 1797,²⁴ 1807,²⁵ and 1835,²⁶ and a writing master was being employed by 1784.²⁷ In 1817 there were only seven boys in the upper school and a single boarder, while two foundation scholarships had been vacant for four years.²⁸ Edward Meredith, appointed head master in 1819 after the visitors had refused to accept the governors' first choice,²⁹ seems to have raised standards, for the school had 72 boys, including 23 boarders, in 1823.³⁰ Alterations and repairs to the buildings, including the almshouses, were carried out in 1820 at a cost of over £3,500.³¹

Numbers fluctuated under Dr. Charles Saxton (1846–70): 78 in 1848,³² 32 in 1857,³³ 75 in 1864,³⁴ and 55 in 1866.³⁵ In 1865 no entrance qualifications were required, other than ability to write, and even this was sometimes waived.³⁶ School attendance was irregular and of the 15 boarders only one had quarters in a master's house. School was held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., all three classes being taught in the single large schoolroom, later the school hall. The curriculum was largely confined to scripture, classics, and mathematics, but some French was taught, English history was studied in the middle school, and 13 boys attended a voluntary chemistry

class. Newport was unusual in that no school was held on Saturdays; there were also five-week holidays at Christmas and Midsummer. The Taunton Commission's inspector found the school in good repair in 1867 and commended the second master but found little else to praise.³⁷ Less than half of the school's annual income of £1,700 was spent on it, administration was unnecessarily complicated, and the statutes were not being observed.

Changes introduced under Thomas Collins (head master 1870–1903) included the appointment of a chemistry master in 1871,³⁸ the development of school cricket and football, and the introduction of a school uniform.³⁹ A single body of managers, representing the town as well as the Haberdashers' Company, was established under a Scheme of 1878, which also provided for a wider curriculum.⁴⁰ Places were to be found for 100 day boys and 50 boarders, a proportion of whom were to occupy free places endowed from the funds of the former English School. The school still had only 57 boys in 1903⁴¹ but Collins's successor, J. W. M. Shuker, had raised numbers to about 260 by 1926⁴² and they have since increased steadily. Three new boarding houses were bought between 1947 and 1953⁴³ and Longford Hall was bought to serve as another in 1967.⁴⁴ In 1969 there were 227 day boys and 154 boarders in the school.⁴⁵ A new range of school buildings was added in 1929⁴⁶ and the school was admitted to the Headmasters' Conference in 1935.⁴⁷ Tuition fees were abolished in 1945, when the school was classed as Voluntary Aided.⁴⁸ It retains close connexions with the Haberdashers' Company, which made a substantial grant for books and a new gymnasium in 1956.⁴⁹

In 1970 the general layout of the school buildings of 1656–7 still survived, together with parts of their structure. The schoolhouse, flanked to the south and north by what were originally the master's and usher's houses, is set back from High Street behind a forecourt. On each side of the entrance gates stand the two pairs of almshouses endowed by Adams and largely rebuilt in 1821.⁵⁰ The former school-house, comprising a single hall 60 ft long, is built of brick and raised on a basement story. The front facing east towards the forecourt consisted originally

¹⁶ Haberdashers' Co., MS. xxvi (9), which contains a catalogue. In 1824 300 books were destroyed in a fire at the stationer's shop where they had been sent for re-binding: *ibid.* xxvi (103b), p. 100.

¹⁷ e.g. John Ramsden of Yorkshire was at Newport school in 1665: Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*

¹⁸ S. Garbet, *Hist. Wem* (Wem, 1818), 200, 207–8; E. Clarke, 'Hist. of Whitchurch Grammar Sch.' (Sheffield Univ. M.A. thesis, 1953), 95.

¹⁹ *D.N.B.* ²⁰ *N. & Q.* N.S. vi (Nov. 1959), 404–6.

²¹ *Ibid.* 404.

²² Meredith, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 10–11.

²³ By 1822, when the estate produced £957 a year, £12,426 stock was held in trust for the school: *5th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 424; for disputes, 1786–92, see S.R.O. 81/370, 384, 393, 417; for disputes, 1805–7, see Haberdashers' Co., MS. xxvi (10b), pp. 1–6.

²⁴ Master £100, usher £50: *5th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 423.

²⁵ Master £150, usher £75: *ibid.*

²⁶ Master £210, usher £110, English master £100: *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966–XIV], p. 303 H.C. (1867–8), xxviii (12).

²⁷ *5th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 425.

²⁸ Haberdashers' Co., MS. xxvi (10b), p. 19.

²⁹ *Ibid.* pp. 18–61.

³⁰ *Ibid.* p. 93.

³¹ Meredith, *Adams' Grammar Sch.*, 23–24.

³² Haberdashers' Co., MS. vii (3), p. 248.

³³ *Ibid.* vii (4), p. 362.

³⁴ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* p. 303.

³⁵ Haberdashers' Co., MS. vii (5), p. 404.

³⁶ What follows is based on report by Mr. Martin, 1865, in *Char. Com. files.*

³⁷ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* pp. 297–305.

³⁸ Haberdashers' Co., MS. vii (6), p. 170.

³⁹ *Newport and Market Drayton Advertiser*, 1 July 1871; Meredith, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 20.

⁴⁰ *Char. Com. files.* Minor changes were made by a further Scheme of 1909.

⁴¹ *The Novaportan*, Dec. 1938, p. 300.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ Aston Hall in 1947, Beaumaris House in 1949, Roddam House in 1953: *ex inf.* the head master.

⁴⁴ Longford Hall replaced Aston Hall: *ibid.*

⁴⁵ *Ex inf.* S.C.C. Educ. Dept.

⁴⁶ Report of H.M.I., 1930, at Adams' Grammar School.

⁴⁷ Letter, 22 Nov. 1935, at Adams' Grammar School.

⁴⁸ Meredith, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 21. The school became Aided in 1947: *S.C.C. Minutes (Educ.)*, 1947–8, p. 20.

⁴⁹ *Ex inf.* the head master.

⁵⁰ Tablets on the almshouses state that they were repaired and beautified in 1821.

of a stone cloister of five arches⁵¹ with a narrow room used for the library above it. It is probable that the two flanking houses were always joined to the school⁵² but were self-contained and had separate roofs. In 1770 the schoolroom was heated, apparently for the first time, by the insertion of a fireplace at each end.⁵³ During the extensive alterations of 1820 the master's and usher's houses were virtually rebuilt in red brick with stone dressings; they then took the form of three-storied wings to the central block. At the same time an extra story was added above the schoolroom and the whole structure was given a new low-pitched slate roof with a central pediment at the rear. The three round-headed library windows above the cloister and the clock turret with a domed cupola are probably of this period. In the 20th century the arches of the cloister were glazed and it was converted into a room for the sixth form; the stonework of the front may have been replaced at the same time. The only original fitting to survive in the present school hall is an elaborate carved and painted frame which formerly hung above the master's seat.⁵⁴ It has two hinged shutters, one bearing the date 1657, and contains a contemporary copy of the school statutes.

8. OSWESTRY SCHOOL

THIS school was founded, probably between 1404 and 1408,¹ by David Holbach, a prominent lawyer and member of a local family,² who assigned lands in Sweeney³ to support a schoolmaster. A mill at Maesbury was later given by his widow⁴ and he had probably also secured the support of the lord of the manor, Thomas, Earl of Arundel (d. 1415), for in 1548 part of the endowments of an Oswestry chantry apparently founded by the latter was being applied to the school.⁵ At this date the school was said to have an income of £8 a year.⁶ A body of 19 trustees, made up of local gentlemen and clergy and Oswestry burgesses, had been appointed by Holbach⁷ but by 1539 control over the school had passed to the bailiffs of Oswestry.⁸ Further lands between Sweeney and Treflach were bought by the bailiffs in 1576⁹ and in 1635 the estate amounted to 130 acres.¹⁰

The school's statutes of 1577¹¹ were unremarkable; school hours were to be from 6 or 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., the curriculum was to comprise Greek, Latin, and writing, and Oswestry boys were allowed reduced fees for admission and tuition. The master was assigned the rents of the school estate, out of which he was to pay an usher to teach grammar and to set aside £5 a year as a pension for his predecessor. Profits from timber sales were then reserved to the bailiffs to cover school repairs but part of such income was assigned to the usher in 1580, when fees were revised and preferential rates were extended to boys from St. Martin's.¹² The school-house, an L-shaped timber-framed building on the west of the churchyard, was probably built c. 1600.¹³ In 1635, following disputes over the management of timber on the school estate, the bailiffs were found to have been guilty of misappropriation.¹⁴ Management of the school was then transferred to the Bishop of St. Asaph, who was empowered to appoint the master, grant leases, and authorize the felling of timber.¹⁵ Several unsuccessful attempts were made by the bailiffs in the later 17th century to recover control of the school.¹⁶

Among those educated here in the 17th century were Thomas Bray (1656–1730), founder of the S.P.C.K. and S.P.G.,¹⁷ the antiquary Edward Lhuyd (1660–1709),¹⁸ and Humphrey Humphreys (1648–1712), Welsh scholar and successively bishop of Bangor and Hereford.¹⁹ The Welsh poet Goronwy Owen was usher at Oswestry 1746–8.²⁰ In 1673 the school had no university exhibitions and no library,²¹ apart from a few school books given by local benefactors like John Lloyd, who left £4 for books in 1610.²² The school has always contained a high proportion of boys from North Wales and a connexion with Ireland was developed by C. A. Tisdale (master 1772–81).²³ The latter was responsible for moving the school in 1776 from the churchyard to the site at Cae Groes²⁴ which it still occupies. The new building, however, remained to be completed by Dr. James Donne (master 1796–1833), one of the school's more successful masters who was noted for his energy in recovering its alienated possessions.²⁵ He was employing two ushers in 1818, when the school comprised nine classes and had the use of unusually spacious playing fields.²⁶ Although he could afford to pay good salaries to three ushers in 1830, there were

⁵¹ At the visitation of 1762, when visitors and governors met 'under the piazzas', the painting of the stone front was said to be poor: Meredith, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 10.

⁵² Meredith, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 24.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid. 8, quoting a schedule of furniture dated Sept. 1657.

¹ S.R.O. 998/1. The traditional date is 1407. For a discussion see *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] v. 1; 3rd ser. iv. 185–216.

² *Salop. Peace Roll, 1400–14*, 23–24.

³ Probably also at Treflach and Maesbury, where Holbach owned land: W. J. Slack, *The Lordship of Oswestry* (Shrewsbury, 1951), 19; *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] v. 4.

⁴ S.R.O. 998/1.

⁵ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 322–3, 353–4.

⁶ R. R. Oakley, *History of Oswestry School* [c. 1963], 47.

⁷ *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. iv. 196–215.

⁸ £6 from the original endowment and £2 from the chantry: *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. x. 353–4.

⁹ Ibid. [1st ser.] v. 12.

¹⁰ *24th Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 231, pp. 424–5 (1831), xi.

¹¹ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] v. 6–10.

¹² Ibid. 14. St. Martin's had been a chapelry of Oswestry: D. R. Thomas, *St. Asaph*, ii. 296–7; Eyton, x. 362–3.

¹³ See plate facing p. 106. The house, which is still standing, probably replaced an earlier building on the same site. Leland saw a school-house to the south-west of the churchyard: Leland, *Itin.* ed. Toulmin Smith, iii. 75.

¹⁴ *24th Rep. Com. Char.* pp. 424–5.

¹⁵ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] v. 18. The usher's stipend was then set at between £10 and £15 a year.

¹⁶ Ibid. 30–34; vii. 55.

¹⁷ *D.N.B.*

¹⁸ *Dict. Welsh Biog.*

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 148.

²² *S.P.R. St. Asaph*, iv. 682.

²³ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] v. 65. In 1808 the Irish Mail coaches were re-routed to pass through Oswestry: I. Watkin, *Oswestry* (1920), 94.

²⁴ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] v. 36. The new site was given by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. The old school was sold (Watkin, *Oswestry*, 54) but has since been bought back.

²⁵ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] v. 38.

²⁶ Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schs.* ii. 373.

then only 37 boys at the school, 22 of whom were boarders.²⁷

Donne had secured virtually unfettered control of the school and no steps were taken at his death to adopt a recommendation of the Charity Commission²⁸ to establish a body of trustees. He was followed by his son Stephen Donne (master 1833–60), whose most notable pupil was W. A. Spooner, later Warden of New College, Oxford.²⁹ The inhabitants of Oswestry petitioned the Bishop of St. Asaph for a broader curriculum and reduced school fees on Donne's resignation,³⁰ when there were only seven foundation scholars,³¹ but no such reforms were permitted by the bishop's nephews, W. F. and Ambrose Short, who were successively head masters, 1860–3 and 1863–73. A school chapel was built in 1863³² and upwards of £1,000 was subscribed to endow a university exhibition in 1866,³³ when the Taunton Commission's inspector found a fairly flourishing school containing 46 boarders and 23 day boys.³⁴ Numbers had risen to 87 by 1875, when there were only 18 boarders.³⁵

Under a Scheme of 1876³⁶ management was vested in a body of governors and the curriculum was widened to include science. A new wing was added in 1878, to provide total accommodation for 40 boarders and 110 day boys,³⁷ and by 1885 there were 102 boys at the school,³⁸ but numbers had fallen to 74 by 1894.³⁹ Under J. J. Lloyd-Williams (master 1892–1909) the school was enabled to compete for 16 Welsh scholarships at Jesus College, Oxford.⁴⁰ A small county grant for technical instruction, first awarded in 1899,⁴¹ had been withdrawn by 1903 since no science was being taught⁴² but was renewed in 1906, when a laboratory was given to the school by a private benefactor.⁴³ Attempts made at this time by the County Council to assume control of the school, though backed by the governors representing the town, were thwarted by the head master, with the support of the Bishop of St. Asaph and other governors.⁴⁴ There were only 42 boys at the school in 1909,⁴⁵ when the County Council decided to establish its own secondary school at Oswestry.⁴⁶ When the latter opened in 1914 Oswestry School became independent.⁴⁷

Numbers remained low during World War I and morale was weakened by a disagreement between masters and governors c. 1917,⁴⁸ but the reputation of the school improved under Ralph Williamson (master 1920–58). He established a preparatory department, taught initially by his

sister,⁴⁹ and a new boarding house was opened in 1947.⁵⁰ The playing fields, hitherto held on lease, were bought in 1950,⁵¹ a new school hall was built in 1954,⁵² and the preparatory department was transferred to Quarry House in 1962.⁵³ There were 210 boys, 130 of them boarders, at the school in 1969.⁵⁴

9. SHIFNAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

A GRAMMAR school existed at Shifnal in 1595, when John Aaron left £20 for building a school-house, and at about this time another benefactor left money for the instruction of eight poor boys.¹ A school-house was built near the church by the parish in 1616,² John Careswell made over land adjoining it to the school in 1621,³ and by 1674 it was being administered by a body of visitors.⁴ Several further small bequests were made in the 17th century; Gordion Strawbridge left £50 in 1626 and Sir Humphrey Briggs left tithes worth £1 13s. 4d. in 1652,⁵ while Eliazer Careswell (1675)⁶ and Robert Slaney (1677)⁷ left small sums to teach poor children at the school to read and write. Two boys from Shifnal went to Cambridge in the 1670s⁸ and classics were still being taught in 1689, when Edward Careswell allotted the school three exhibitions at Christ Church, Oxford.⁹

Virtually nothing is known of the school during the 18th century, apart from the names of some of its masters, but at some point in this period it was divided into separate classical and English schools.¹⁰ These were being held in different buildings by 1819, when the English school was in the old school-house and received nearly all the endowments. The classical school, occupying premises in High Street, survived in name but only to ensure that Shifnal boys could continue to benefit from Careswell exhibitions; it was in effect a private school. Robert Dean (master 1779–1814)¹¹ had no authority over the English school and was expected merely to teach classics to boys from that school who wished to take up one of these exhibitions. Dean regularly sent boys to Christ Church until he found that Oxford was too expensive for them. He and most later masters received some £5 a year from the trustees arising from a bequest by Richard Bennett in 1794.

The English school, which was affiliated to the National Society in 1816,¹² moved to new premises in Church Road in 1854, when the old grammar

²⁷ *4th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 427.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *D.N.B.* (1922–30).

³⁰ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] v. 42.

³¹ *Ed.* 27/3994.

³² *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] v. 43.

³³ *Ibid.* 45.

³⁴ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966–XIV], pp. 306–14, H.C. (1867–8), xxviii (12).

³⁵ *Ed.* 27/3995.

³⁶ *Ed.* 27/3996.

³⁷ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] v. 47–48. The cost was met by subscriptions and by the sale of 53 a. at Maesbury and Pant.

³⁸ *The Oswestrian*, Nov. 1885.

³⁹ *Ibid.* Mar. 1894. Of these 38 were boarders.

⁴⁰ Oakley, *Hist. Oswestry Sch.* 163.

⁴¹ *Ed.* 27/3944.

⁴² *S.C.C. Minutes*, 1900–4, p. 85.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 1905, p. 100; Watkin, *Oswestry*, 44.

⁴⁴ *Ed.* 27/8332; *Ed.* 35/2127.

⁴⁵ *Ed.* 27/8332.

⁴⁶ *S.C.C. Minutes*, 1908–9, p. 127.

⁴⁷ *Ed.* 35/2127.

⁴⁸ Oakley, *Hist. Oswestry Sch.* 192.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 234.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 256.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 257.

⁵² *Ex inf.* the head master.

¹ *4th Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 312, p. 255 (1820), v.

² Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 150.

³ *Ibid.* The grant was said to be in 1652 in *4th Rep. Com.*

Char. p. 255.

⁴ Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 150.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *4th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 255.

⁷ *Char. Com.* files.

⁸ Moreton Slaney (1670), John Sandford (1674): Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*

⁹ See p. 164.

¹⁰ Except where otherwise stated what follows is based on *4th Rep. Com. Char.* pp. 255–8, 506–8.

¹¹ Licensed in 1779: L.J.R.O., B/v 1/106.

¹² *Ed.* 27/4002.

school building was sold.¹³ The High Street school retained the name Shifnal Grammar School. The trustees continued to appoint its masters and until 1866 paid them £4 10s. a year;¹⁴ Shifnal's right to Careswell exhibitions was confirmed in 1861.¹⁵ Samuel Clark, master here in 1864, had 55 fee-paying pupils, 40 of whom were boarders, and no boys from the school had been entered for Careswell exhibitions since 1843.¹⁶ William Satchell was teaching only 11 boys in 1873, when he had recently rebuilt the school; local rumour had it that he remained there only to ensure that his young son would secure an exhibition.¹⁷ Following Satchell's resignation later in the same year the trustees guaranteed to provide his successor G. P. Harper with twenty fee-paying day boys¹⁸ but they renounced responsibility for the school in 1875, when Harper took it upon himself to appoint James Hutchinson as his successor.¹⁹ Although unrecognized by the trustees or the Charity Commission the school continued to describe itself as Shifnal Grammar School.²⁰ It seems to have flourished under Hutchinson, who was employing assistant masters to teach modern languages and commercial subjects in 1879,²¹ but Frederick Burvenich had only 13 boys in 1890²² and the school had closed by 1909.²³ The rights of Shifnal boys to Careswell exhibitions were confirmed after much discussion under a Scheme of 1909.²⁴

10. SHREWSBURY SCHOOL

THIS school¹ was founded in 1552, following a petition to the Crown by the mercer Hugh Edwards and Richard Whittaker, one of the town's bailiffs, on behalf of the people of Shrewsbury and its neighbourhood.² Management was at first vested in the town bailiffs, who were to appoint the master and usher and frame statutes, taking the advice of the Bishop of Lichfield. The school, endowed with £20 a year from the possessions of the former colleges of St. Mary and St. Chad,³ was established that year in two houses in Rotten Lane bought for

the purpose in 1549–50 and 1551–2: the school-house and, behind it, the present Rigg's Hall.⁴ Its first master 'Sir Morys'⁵ can perhaps be identified as the 'Master Maurice Gyttings' who was paid for teaching by the corporation in 1530,⁶ but there is no other evidence that the school was connected with earlier grammar schools in the town. 'Sir Morys' was apparently soon replaced by John Eyton,⁷ who was probably dismissed in 1556, when the master and usher were being paid £22 10s. a year.⁸

The school emerged from obscurity with the appointment as master in 1561 of Thomas Ashton, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, and, not surprisingly, a puritan.⁹ Such views seem to have been shared by a majority of the corporation at this time, as well as by influential local gentry like Sir Andrew Corbet of Moreton Corbet,¹⁰ and may account for his remarkable success at the school. By the end of 1562 there were 266 boys, half of whom were boarders who were lodged in private houses,¹¹ and 875 boys were admitted 1562–9.¹² Ashton employed two ushers, the school being divided into nine classes by 1564.¹³ Shortly before his retirement in 1571¹⁴ he was able to increase its endowments by securing a Crown grant of Chirbury rectory and further tithes formerly belonging to the dissolved college of St. Mary,¹⁵ and by 1579 the school's estate was yielding a gross income of £186 a year.¹⁶

Thomas Lawrence, the second master, succeeded Ashton in 1571 but Ashton continued to exercise some control over the school. He was unable in 1574 to persuade the bailiffs to move the school to a better site nearer the castle¹⁷ but he had been empowered in 1571 to frame statutes for the school.¹⁸ He was presumably responsible for the bailiffs' ordinances of 1572 as well as for those issued in his own name shortly before his death in 1578. The school was governed under them until 1798.¹⁹ The appointment of masters was vested in Ashton's old college where closed scholarships and fellowships were to be established. Provision was made for four masters, in whose selection preference was to be

¹³ Ed. 27/4003. For site see S.R.O. 1335/15 (Shifnal tithe appt. 1841, and map, 1840).

¹⁴ *Schs Inquiry Com.* [3966–XIV], p. 316, H.C. (1867–8), xxviii (12).

¹⁵ Ed. 27/4002.

¹⁶ *Schs Inquiry Com.* pp. 315–17.

¹⁷ Ed. 27/4003.

¹⁸ Char. Com. files.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ed. 27/4002.

²¹ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1879).

²² Ed. 27/4003.

²³ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1905, 1909). The school had moved to Shrewsbury Road by 1895: *ibid.* (1895).

²⁴ Ed. 35/2129.

¹ The standard histories of the school are A. Rimmer and H. W. Adnitt, *History of Shrewsbury School* (1889); G. W. Fisher, *Annals of Shrewsbury School* (1899); W. J. Pendlebury and J. M. West, *Shrewsbury School: the last fifty years* (1932); J. B. Oldham, *History of Shrewsbury School, 1552–1952* (1952). For the library see J. B. Oldham, *Shrewsbury School Bindings* (1943); *T.S.A.S.* li. 53–81.

² *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 387; *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] iii. 262; xlviii. 233–40. Attempts to establish a school in 1540 and 1548 had been unsuccessful: Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* ii. 135; Fisher, *Annals*, 1.

³ *T.S.A.S.* xlviii. 233–40.

⁴ Shrews. boro. rec. 486, f. 44v.; E. Sladdin, 'Rigg's Hall' (TS. in S.P.L.), 1–2. Miss Sladdin's reasons for identifying the grammar-sch. house bought from John Prowde in 1551–2 and formerly called Shotton Place with

the present Rigg's Hall are inconclusive. Rigg's may equally well be the house bought in 1549–50.

⁵ Shrews. boro. rec. 486, f. 44.

⁶ Ibid. 75.

⁷ Ibid. 486, f. 44v.

⁸ Ibid. f. 69; Fisher, *Annals*, 4.

⁹ On his identity see J. B. Oldham in *T.S.A.S.* xlviii, Misc., p. i. For puritanism at St. John's see E. Miller, *Portrait of a College* (1961), 17.

¹⁰ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] iii. 268–83; 2nd ser. v. 57–58. Apart from an admonition in his ordinances that boys should hear as many sermons as possible no direct evidence of specifically 'puritan' practices at the school in Ashton's time has been found. He achieved more than local fame for the Whitsun plays in the Quarry which he produced in the 1560s and in which he (and presumably the boys also) sometimes acted: Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 11–12. St. John's was noted for its plays, alone among Cambridge colleges at this period (*ibid.* 6), and there was already a long tradition of Whitsun plays at Shrewsbury: Owen and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrews.* i. 328–30.

¹¹ E. Calvert, *Register of Shrewsbury School 1562–1635*, 1–10.

¹² Ibid. 1–30.

¹³ Ibid. 1, 15.

¹⁴ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.*, 13.

¹⁵ Rimmer and Adnitt, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 32–39.

¹⁶ Shrews. Sch. MSS., bailiff's acct. 1578–1663, p. 3.

¹⁷ Rimmer and Adnitt, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 41–42

¹⁸ Ibid. 38.

¹⁹ Ibid. 39–52, 59.

given to old boys of the school. Accommodation for the first and second masters was to be provided 'within the court of the school' and later a library and gallery and a country school-house for use in time of plague. Only boys who knew English and Latin grammar were to be admitted and a scale of entrance fees was laid down. School hours were typical of the period: from 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. in summer and from 7 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. in winter. The bailiffs' ordinances listed the books to be used: eight Latin and two Greek authors, two Latin text-books compiled by Ashton himself, the Greek testament, and a Greek grammar. The boys had Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun holidays and masters were allowed a further 30 days. The only games permitted were archery, chess, leaping, running, and wrestling.

There were 360 boys at the school in 1581 and 271 in the upper school in 1583.²⁰ Numbers were maintained under John Meighen (master 1583-1635): Camden observed that it was the largest school in England,²¹ and an average of between 80 and 112 boys was admitted each year in the five decades 1593-1642.²² The changes proposed in the 1578 ordinances were gradually effected. The present Rigg's Hall, repaired and altered as early as 1579, was the head master's house by the later 1580s.²³ New buildings were begun in 1595 but took over 35 years to complete owing to the lavish scale on which they were planned and to the expense of building in stone.²⁴ A library wing was started first; built on recently purchased land, it was completed by 1603 and had been furnished as a library and chapel by 1617.²⁵ A new school-house was built on the site of the old one between 1627 and 1630 to provide schoolrooms and accommodation for three masters. A school-house for use in time of plague was built at Grinshill c. 1620.²⁶ Closed scholarships at St. John's were established in 1623.²⁷

Thomas Chaloner was appointed master in 1635 by St. John's College,²⁸ replacing a candidate already installed by the bailiffs.²⁹ He was evidently acceptable to the town, for he was appointed school catechist in 1637³⁰ and staff salaries were raised in

1638.³¹ When Chaloner was ejected in 1645 many of his pupils followed him to the schools where he taught during the Interregnum³² but his three ushers remained at the school. Under his successor Richard Pigott (1645-62)³³ numbers were about two-thirds of the pre-war level.³⁴ A writing master had been added to the staff by 1663.³⁵ A house for the second master was bought c. 1650 but was exchanged for the head master's house c. 1664.³⁶

With the appointment in 1687 of Richard Lloyd, hastily chosen master to prevent the selection of a Jesuit, the school entered a long period of decline. In Lloyd's time boys from the town were being sent to other schools in preference to Shrewsbury,³⁷ and, like most of his 18th-century successors, he was eventually dismissed.³⁸ There were 85 boys in the school when Lloyd's successor Robert Phillips died in 1735.³⁹ The next master, Leonard Hotchkiss, had already been teaching at the school in various capacities for over 20 years⁴⁰ and interested himself in its history⁴¹ but described his post as 'a melancholy state to be in' when he agreed to resign in 1754.⁴² The school's decadence in this period should not, however, be exaggerated. In the early 18th century university exhibitions had been founded by Oswald Smith (1715), John Millington (1724), and James Millington (1734) and from 1741 the school was able to take up the four Careswell exhibitions which had been allotted it in 1689.⁴³ Charles Newling (master 1754-70) was said to have lodged over 60 boarders in his house.⁴⁴ Although there were only about twenty boys in the school under James Atcherley in the 1790s, this may have been due to his great age.⁴⁵ He had earlier been a good Greek scholar⁴⁶ and had repaired the library, doubled in size by the bequest of Dr. John Taylor's books in 1766,⁴⁷ causing it to be catalogued by a local bookseller in 1788.⁴⁸ His second master, a Samuel Johnson, was regarded by contemporaries as a conscientious and kindly teacher.⁴⁹

A new set of school statutes was embodied in the Shrewsbury School Act, 1798,⁵⁰ which repealed all

²⁰ Ibid. 63; Calvert, *Reg. Shrews. Sch.* 1562-1635, 86.

²¹ Camden, *Britannia* (1586 edn.), i. 337.

²² Ten-year averages of admissions are: 1593-1602, 112; 1603-12, 80; 1613-22, 97; 1623-32, 88; 1633-42, 102; *Shrews. Sch.* MSS., bailiff's acct. 1578-1663. There are no admission figures for 1599, 1606, or 1636.

²³ Rimmer and Adnitt, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 79; Sladdin, 'Rigg's Hall', 4-5.

²⁴ See below, p. 157.

²⁵ Ibid.; Sladdin, 'Rigg's Hall', 3; Rimmer and Adnitt, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 79-80, 89-90; Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 262-3.

²⁶ Rimmer and Adnitt, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 88-9, 91; *Shrews. Sch.* MSS., bailiff's acct. 1578-1663, p. 293; *ibid.* bde. 23, deed of 1874; Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 32. The Grinshill house, seldom used, was sold in 1874; it still stood in 1970.

²⁷ *Shrews. Sch.* MSS., bailiff's acct. 1578-1663, p. 332.

²⁸ *Shrews. boro. rec.* 2591, no. 20.

²⁹ John Harding, who acted as head master 1635-6: *Shrews. Sch.* MSS., bailiff's acct. 1578-1663, pp. 453-6.

³⁰ Ibid. p. 490. This post was held by subsequent head masters but had been a separate appointment before Chaloner's time.

³¹ Ibid. p. 504.

³² Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 49-55.

³³ *Shrews. Sch.* MSS., bailiff's acct. 1578-1663, pp. 544, 559; Fisher, *Annals*, 466.

³⁴ Admissions had fallen to 22 in 1644 and 10 in 1645 but rose to an average of 73 a year, 1646-55, and 77,

1656-61: *Shrews. Sch.* MSS., bailiff's acct. 1578-1663, pp. 538-622.

³⁵ Ibid. 1664-1797, f. 2v.

³⁶ Sladdin, 'Rigg's Hall', 6-8.

³⁷ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 59-60.

³⁸ Ibid. 61.

³⁹ Ibid. 62, citing S.P.L., MS. 12, p. 23: 18 were in the first school, 33 in the second, 25 in the third, and 9 in the fourth.

⁴⁰ Fisher, *Annals*, 469-70. Hotchkiss, who had been a boy at the school, was the only master to have taught successively in all four schools.

⁴¹ His antiquarian collections are now S.P.L., MSS. 8-12; cf. Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 56-57.

⁴² Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 65.

⁴³ 24th Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 231, pp. 224-5 (1831), xi.

⁴⁴ S. Butler, *Life and Letters*, ed. S. Butler, i. 20.

⁴⁵ B. M. Add. MS. 34588, f. 204. There were only four boys in the first school in 1798: Bodl. MS. Top. Salop. C 1, p. 586.

⁴⁶ Bodl. MS. Top. Salop. C 1, p. 586.

⁴⁷ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 263.

⁴⁸ *Shrews. Sch.* MSS., bailiff's acct. 1664-1797, f. 275.

⁴⁹ Bodl. MS. Top. Salop. C 1, p. 582; Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 68-70.

⁵⁰ 38 Geo. III, c. 68 (local and personal act). The act was the outcome of discussions, 1792-5, between the corporation, the local M.P.s, local gentry, and the head master. Their recommendations were subsequently modified in order to gain the assent of St. John's college; cf. *Shrews. boro. rec.* 2612.

previous ordinances apart from those relating to scholarships. St. John's retained the right to appoint the head master and second master but in other respects management of the school was vested in a body of twelve local trustees, on which the college was not represented. The head master, who was given control over the whole school, was assigned a salary of £120, and the second master £80. Atcherley and the three assistant masters were required to resign.⁵¹ Following a literal interpretation of the term 'free school' free places were provided for sons of Shrewsbury burghers.

Under its famous head masters Samuel Butler (1798-1836) and B. H. Kennedy (1836-66) Shrewsbury recovered the reputation it had enjoyed before the Civil War and in 1863 found a place among the nine leading public schools inspected by the Clarendon Commission. It was still a reputation based on sound training in the classics and little besides; by 1818 the curriculum included mathematics, French, drawing, and dancing but these were extras for which additional fees were paid.⁵² Butler's innovation was the introduction of terminal promotion examinations.⁵³ This 'emulative system', as Kennedy later called it,⁵⁴ coupled with high teaching standards, accounts for the remarkable number of university prizes won by Shrewsbury boys in and after Butler's time.⁵⁵ At least ten of Butler's pupils later became head masters of famous public schools, taking his methods with them.⁵⁶

It seems to have been Butler himself, rather than the school trustees, who was responsible for the marked improvement in its finances at this time. Income from the school estate rose from about £900 a year at the opening of his headship to some £2,600 at its close.⁵⁷ This was due largely to the reassessment of tithes, which made up the greater part of the school's income, in 1806 and 1813⁵⁸ but Butler was also behind the final attempt to settle a perennial dispute concerning the tithes of Albrighton, hoping in the event of a favourable verdict to be able to appoint an additional master.⁵⁹ The establishment of three assistant masters was not, however, increased after 1825, when the school won its case,⁶⁰ and Butler continued to employ two extra masters at his own expense.⁶¹ With the second

master, John Jeudwine, he was not on speaking terms.⁶²

The number of boys rose from 130 in 1818⁶³ to 160 in 1821,⁶⁴ and 295 (including 160 boarders) in 1832.⁶⁵ Butler acquired some near-by properties in 1814 and 1825;⁶⁶ parts of them were used to accommodate the growing numbers of boarders, and they were bought by the school in 1862.⁶⁷ For the boys life was spartan, and single beds were considered a luxury.⁶⁸ Butler frowned on all games except fives, and banned boating, though it took place unofficially.⁶⁹ The school's cross-country run ('the Royal Shrewsbury School Hunt') had, however, been established by 1831.⁷⁰ Butler was interested in the library to which he made considerable alterations.⁷¹

The school's reputation continued to rest on its achievements in the classics under B. H. Kennedy, author of the celebrated Latin primer.⁷² He made some attempt to broaden the curriculum, adding mathematics, French, science, and German, though the last two were later withdrawn.⁷³ A later attempt to establish a 'commercial' side was a failure.⁷⁴ He provided each boarder with a single bed but could do little else, owing to the dilapidated condition of the school buildings, to improve their primitive living conditions.⁷⁵ He also encouraged organized sport, having leased Raven Meadow as a playing field in 1836.⁷⁶ Cricket had been taken up by 1842,⁷⁷ a form of football at about the same time,⁷⁸ and a school boat club was founded in 1866.⁷⁹ In spite of these reforms the school attracted considerably fewer boys than in Butler's heyday; the average number was 123 in the 1840s and 101 in the following decade.⁸⁰ Witnesses before the Clarendon Commission attributed the decline to the low standard of boarding accommodation and the school's narrow curriculum.⁸¹

Admission and tuition fees had been introduced in 1853⁸² and, following the recommendations of the Clarendon Commission, school statutes of 1868 provided for the abolition of free places, replacing them by scholarships awarded by examination.⁸³ At the same time a body of thirteen governors, including the Master of St. John's College, was empowered to elect the head master.

Kennedy's successor H. W. Moss had suggested in his letter accepting the post that the school be moved out of the town,⁸⁴ and, after the rejection of

⁵¹ Cf. Shrews. boro. rec. 2591, nos. 41-45.

⁵² Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schs.* ii. 391.

⁵³ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 95-96.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 95.

⁵⁵ See list, 1806-87, in Rimmer and Adnitt, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 218-32. Until 1834, when the universities banned the practice, such prizes were won by a number of Shrewsbury boys while still at school: Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 193.

⁵⁶ Fisher, *Annals*, 285-7.

⁵⁷ Shrews. Sch. MSS., bailiff's acct. 1797-1838.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* governors' minutes, 1798-1882, pp. 73, 78. For the earlier history of the dispute, which began in 1618, see Fisher, *Annals*, 289-90.

⁶⁰ Shrews. Sch. MSS., governors' minutes, 1798-1882, p. 78.

⁶¹ Fisher, *Annals*, 297-8.

⁶² Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 73-76.

⁶³ Carlisle, *Endowed Grammar Schs.* ii. 388. A third of them had free places.

⁶⁴ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 77 n.

⁶⁵ Fisher, *Annals*, 329.

⁶⁶ Shrews. Sch. MSS., bdles. 11, 12.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* bdle. 13.

⁶⁸ Fisher, *Annals*, 320-1.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 313-15.

⁷⁰ Shrews. Sch. MSS., 'Journal of the hunts, 1831'.

⁷¹ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 264. Butler received a gratuity of 50 guineas from the governors in 1807 for his work in the library: Shrews. Sch. MSS., governors' minutes, 1798-1882, p. 26.

⁷² In Kennedy's later years it was common for older boys to be transferred to Shrewsbury from other public schools: W. F. Heitland, *After Many Years*, 77-88.

⁷³ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 107-9.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 110.

⁷⁵ Fisher, *Annals*, 334.

⁷⁶ Shrews. Sch. MSS., governors' minutes, 1798-1882, pp. 109-10.

⁷⁷ When the school score-books begin: Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 238. And see below, p. 195.

⁷⁸ Fisher, *Annals*, 404-5.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 400.

⁸⁰ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 311.

⁸¹ *Rep. Com. Public Schs.* [3288], vol. iv, pp. 313 sqq., H.C. (1864), xxi.

⁸² Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 112.

⁸³ Shrews. Sch. MSS., printed copy of statutes.

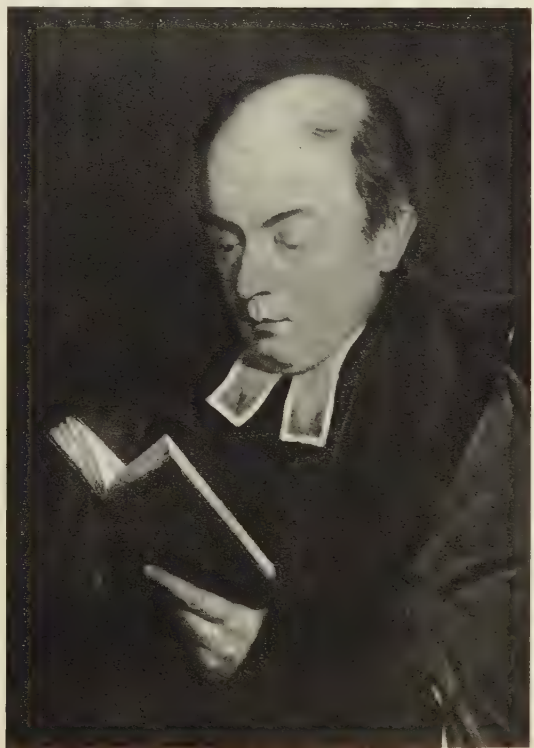
⁸⁴ *Ibid.* governors' minutes, 1798-1882, p. 253.



OSWESTRY: THE FORMER GRAMMAR SCHOOL ON THE WEST SIDE OF ST. OSWALD'S CHURCHYARD



BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.
Head master of Shrewsbury School 1836-66



SAMUEL BUTLER, D.D.
Head master of Shrewsbury School 1798-1836



The school about 1810: the buildings in Castle Gates erected 1595–1630, now the Shrewsbury Public Library



The school in 1952: School Buildings, the building at Kingsland erected for the Foundling Hospital 1760–5 and adapted for the school 1878–82

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL

projected sites at Whitehall, Coleham, and Coton Hill, the Foundling Hospital estate at Kingsland was bought in 1875.⁸⁵ The school moved there in 1882⁸⁶ and in the following year the old buildings were sold to the corporation and the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society for use as a library and museum.⁸⁷ Although the move weakened still further the ties between town and school, this had no effect on numbers, which had been rising steadily since the 1860s.⁸⁸

Apart from the former Foundling Hospital building, which was adapted for use as the main school, the estate at Kingsland (27 acres) originally included the head master's house and two boarding houses.⁸⁹ The estate was gradually enlarged until it comprised 100 a. in 1921⁹⁰ and many further buildings were added between 1884 and 1969. Moss was an old-fashioned head and classics remained dominant until his retirement in 1908, though chemistry and history were added to the curriculum.⁹¹ C. A. Alington (head master 1908–16) introduced a full range of non-classical subjects.⁹² The number of boys rose rapidly in his time from about 300 to over 400⁹³ and has not subsequently fallen below this level. The school had a staff of about 60 masters in 1969, when there were 585 boys in eight boarding houses and a day boys' house.⁹⁴ It has shared in the general decline in classics: in 1950 only 49 boys of the 222 then in the sixth form took Latin and Greek, and in 1969 23 sixth-formers were taking Latin and 11 Greek.⁹⁵

The old buildings of Shrewsbury School are situated on the west side of School Gardens, formerly Rotten Lane. The original school-house adjoined the lane. In 1595 a new three-storied stone range was begun to the north of the school-house, projecting westwards at right angles to it.⁹⁶ This range, which was completed by 1603,⁹⁷ is still standing, although altered in the 19th century; it may have been intended solely as a library but in 1617 the ground floor was consecrated as a school chapel.⁹⁸ Externally there were string-courses between the stories, mullioned and transomed windows, and attic windows under a roof of small gables.⁹⁹ The library, with a long gallery above it, occupied the upper floors. The staircase was housed in a tower standing between the new wing and the school-house.¹ The school-house itself was rebuilt between

1627 and 1630² as a three-storied stone range, the old ground-plan apparently being followed. A passage divided the hall, where the fourth master taught the accident school, from the quarters of the third master to the south. The first floor, above the hall and passage, originally contained the fourth master's rooms, but was later converted into a writing school. The second floor, with a lofty open roof, was divided into three schoolrooms for the first, second, and third masters.³ The external treatment is more ambitious than that of the library wing, incorporating early Renaissance details and being surmounted by a crested parapet.⁴ The string-courses are enriched with Jacobean ornament. The main entrance on the east front, giving access to the cross-passage, is flanked by fluted Corinthian columns supporting the figures of a schoolboy (Philomathes) and a graduate (Polymathes); between them is a Greek inscription. In the courtyard behind the range stands the house now known as Rigg's Hall, the head master's house c. 1588–c. 1664 and the second master's house c. 1664–1882.⁵ South-west of the main range stands the former head master's house; dating from at least the mid 17th century, it was repaired and improved in 1818–19.⁶ Nearby are the houses bought by Butler in 1814 and 1825.⁷

During Samuel Butler's head mastership alterations were made to the library wing, the architect being Edward Haycock.⁸ In 1815 the dormitories which then occupied the attic gallery were removed and the library was given an elaborate open roof. Externally the parapet was finished with cresting to match that on the school-house range. A large Gothic window was inserted at each end of the library. In 1829 the side windows were blocked to accommodate more book-shelves.⁹

The building at Kingsland to which the school moved in 1882 had been built for the Foundling Hospital in 1760–5. T. F. Pritchard acted as architect for the hospital but an earlier ground-plan had been prepared by a Mr. Lee.¹⁰ From 1784 to 1871 the building had been used as a House of Industry. It was an imposing three-storied brick range of 13 bays with a central pediment facing the river. Arthur (later Sir Arthur) Blomfield was employed as architect after its acquisition by the school. His alterations included removing two flanking pavilions, reducing the size of the pediment, and adding a central clock-tower and cupola.¹¹ Blom-

⁸⁵ Ibid. p. 263–f. 371v.; Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 132–5.

⁸⁶ Shrews. Sch. MSS., governors' minutes, 1798–1882, p. 416.

⁸⁷ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] vii, p. v.

⁸⁸ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 311.

⁸⁹ Shrews. Sch. MSS., governors' minutes, 1798–1882, pp. 397–405.

⁹⁰ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 145.

⁹¹ Ibid. 148, 201.

⁹² Ibid. 203–6.

⁹³ Ibid. 311.

⁹⁴ Ex inf. Mr. J. B. Lawson, the Librarian, Shrews. Sch.

⁹⁵ Ex inf. Mr. L. Edbrooke, Shrews. Sch.

⁹⁶ Sladdin, 'Rigg's Hall', 1.

⁹⁷ Shrews. Sch. MSS., bailiff's acct. 1578–1663, p. 187.

⁹⁸ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. vi. 88–93. Until 1617 the school had used Trinity Chapel in St. Mary's church.

⁹⁹ See plate opposite.

¹ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 32–33, 261.

² Shrews. Sch. MSS., bailiff's acct. 1578–1663, pp. 380–426.

³ S.P.L., MS. 10, p. 309; Phillips, *Hist. Shrews.* (1779), 127.

⁴ The parapet is similar to that on the old market house, Shrews., thought to be the work of Walter Hancocks, master-mason: Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 33. Hancocks had died in 1599 but the school building has other features showing his influence; cf. also Condover Hall: *V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 39.

⁵ See above, p. 155; ex inf. Mr. Lawson, It was named after John Rigg, second master 1861–72. Sladdin, 'Rigg's Hall', 4–5, shows that the 1599 inventory in *T.S.A.S.* xlvii. 122–33, relates to this house.

⁶ Shrews. Sch. MSS., governors' minutes, 1798–1882, pp. 56–7, 60, 63.

⁷ Those bought by the sch. in 1862 are numbered 19–22 and 24 by Pendlebury and West, *Shrews. Sch.*, plan facing p. 87.

⁸ Shrews. Sch. MSS., governors' minutes, 1798–1882, p. 51.

⁹ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 261–2; Rimmer and Adnitt, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 93.

¹⁰ Ex inf. Mr. Lawson.

¹¹ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 135–6, 138–9, plate facing p. 144; Pevsner, *Shropshire*, 268; plate opposite and plate facing p. 168 below.

field was also responsible for the school chapel, built in 1882-3 in the Early English style as a memorial to B. H. Kennedy.¹² A sanatorium, laboratories, and swimming baths were in use by 1888.¹³ The Darwin science building was added in 1904¹⁴ and the Alington Hall (an assembly hall) in 1910.¹⁵ Notable later additions have been the library, on which work began in 1914,¹⁶ a gymnasium (1937),¹⁷ and a common dining hall (1969).

11. ADAMS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WEM

THIS school was founded in 1650 by Sir Thomas Adams, a London draper who was a native of and landowner in Wem.¹ He gave lands worth £20 a year as an initial endowment and his own house in Noble Street for the head master. Adams appointed 15 trustees, one of whose functions was to raise subscriptions to provide additional endowments.² With £579 thus contributed³ lands were bought at Northwood in 1655⁴ and at Coton in 1659.⁵ These yielded rents of £54 a year in 1667⁶ and a little more land was bought in 1679.⁷ By statutes of 1650⁸ management of the school was vested in at least nine trustees, all parishioners, who were to maintain their numbers by cooptation. The ministers of Wem, Whitchurch, and Hodnet, who were constituted visitors, were to inspect the school once a year and were authorized to interpret the statutes. Apart from Shrewsbury School,⁹ Wem was the only Shropshire grammar school with three masters on the foundation. The trustees were to appoint all three, the visitors having first examined candidates for the two higher posts. The school was free to sons of parishioners, apart from an admission fee and a small charge for keeping it clean. Non-conformists were not excluded until the 19th century: the son of the local Presbyterian minister attended in the early 18th century¹⁰ and William Hazlitt, son of the Unitarian minister, who was there in the 1780s, seems to have been excused morning prayer.¹¹

School was held until 1665 in the Market Hall and later in the church but in 1670 a school-house

was built adjoining Adams's house, on the site of the present school.¹² It was a two-story building of brick with stone quoins and a bell-turret in the middle of the roof.¹³ In the 18th century the ground floor housed the upper school and the first floor the lower.¹⁴ From Adams's death in 1668, if not before, the head master occupied Adams's house.¹⁵ This was burnt down in 1677¹⁶ but had been rebuilt on the same site by 1688.¹⁷

Until the later 18th century the visitors, rather than the trustees, appear normally to have decided the appointment of the head master, while the second masters were chosen by the head master. Third masters, usually natives of Wem, taught the lower school¹⁸ but the post was sometimes left vacant for reasons of economy. Two brothers, Richard and Pierce Roderick, first held the two upper posts;¹⁹ Richard's son Charles became head master in 1674 and, although dismissed for speculation *c.* 1676, later became head master of Eton.²⁰ Francis Williams (head master 1682-1710)²¹ had taught at Newport and he appointed two former pupils of that school as his second masters.²² His successor Peter Edwards, who had been educated at Donnington,²³ appointed his cousin Samuel Garbet, the historian of Wem, as second master in 1712.²⁴ Under these conditions the school flourished. A library had been established in 1683²⁵ and Greek plays were performed under Francis Williams.²⁶

The three Welsh head masters of Wem, 1724-55, had all previously taught at Wrexham.²⁷ The Jacobite Thomas Hughes, recommended by the Rector of Hodnet in 1724,²⁸ had been dismissed from the headship of Whitchurch grammar school through the hostility of the Rector of Whitchurch,²⁹ who succeeded in preventing Hughes from teaching at Wem³⁰ and secured the post for his own curate, John Appleton.³¹ Appleton's successor, Stephen Prytherch (head master 1742-55) was a protégé of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn.³² Earlier high standards were maintained and in the 1740s boys were being removed from Shrewsbury School to Wem, where Appleton was teaching mathematics, astronomy, geography, and Hebrew as well as classics.³³

The school declined after 1755 under John Spedding, who remained head master until 1804

¹² Pevsner, *Shropshire*, 268; Pendlebury and West, *Shrews. Sch.* 23, 38, and plate between pp. 6 and 7.

¹³ Rimmer and Adnitt, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 235, 239, 241.

¹⁴ Pendlebury and West, *Shrews. Sch.* 33.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 41.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 217.

¹⁸ S. Garbet, *Hist. Wem* (Wem, 1818), 175-7.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 188.

²⁰ A full list of benefactors, prepared in the 18th century perhaps by Garbet is with Wem Grammar School mun. penes Messrs. Lucas, Butter, and Creak, solicitors, Wem.

²¹ Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 182.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ W. J. Creak, *Hist. of Adams' Grammar School, Wem* (1953), 12.

²⁴ Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 200. The school occasionally received an annual rent-charge of £2, left in 1679 to augment the third master's salary: *ibid.* 315; 24th Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 231, p. 332 (1831), xi.

²⁵ Printed in Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 186-97.

²⁶ See p. 154.

²⁷ Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 215.

²⁸ P. P. Howe, *Life of William Hazlitt* (1947), 5-6.

²⁹ Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 198.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 245-6.

³¹ *Ibid.* 245.

³² *Ibid.* 179.

³³ *Ibid.* 200.

¹⁷ Wem G.S. mun., order bk. 1651-1836, f. 18.

¹⁸ Creak, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 13; Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 210-12.

¹⁹ Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 198-9, 207; Creak, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 13. Richard, who was known as 'Club-foot Roderick', had been master of Myddle school in the 1640s: R. Gough, *Hist. of Myddle* (1875), 162.

²⁰ Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 199; Venn, *Alumni Cantab.*

²¹ Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 200-1.

²² *Ibid.* 207-8.

²³ *Ibid.* 201.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 202, 208-9; Wem G.S. mun., order bk. 1651-1836, f. 60v.

²⁵ Wem G.S. mun., order bk. 1651-1836, f. 22v.; cf. Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 246.

²⁶ Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 201.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 203-6. For Hughes see E. Clarke, 'A History of Whitchurch Grammar School' (Sheffield Univ. M.A. thesis, 1953), 100.

²⁸ Wem G.S. mun., order bk. 1651-1836, f. 53.

²⁹ See p. 160.

³⁰ Garbet, *Hist. Wem*, 159-61. Hughes taught at Wem for part of one afternoon but drew the salary for six months: *ibid.* 203-4.

³¹ *Ibid.* 204.

³² *Ibid.* 206.

³³ *Ibid.* 205; J. B. Oldham, *Hist. of Shrews. School* (1952), 22.

despite frequent charges of neglect and attempted dismissals in 1768 and 1797.³⁴ The third master's post was kept vacant for many years and from the savings the school was rebuilt in the 1770s.³⁵ Hazlitt, who received a satisfactory education at Wem in the 1780s,³⁶ may have been taught by Richard Owen, the second master who had been appointed by the churchwardens in 1781.³⁷ Spedding drew no salary in his last years, thus enabling the trustees to rebuild the master's house in 1801.³⁸ Until the end of the 19th century there was little improvement. The curriculum was comparatively wide in the 1820s, when it included classics, scripture, mathematics, and history, with dancing, drawing, and French as optional extras,³⁹ but attendances were low. There were never more than ten foundation boys at any time between 1810 and 1830; at the latter date there were two foundation boys, four or five boarders in the upper school, and thirty boys in the lower.⁴⁰ There were only two masters after 1838 and the trustees habitually economized by temporarily reducing salaries.⁴¹ With these savings a noisome group of houses opposite the school was bought in 1844 and later demolished.⁴²

There were only 24 boys at the school, three of them boarders, in 1864, when the Taunton Commission's inspector dismissed it as 'nearly useless'.⁴³ He condemned the trustees as unrepresentative and for applying little more than half the income of the school's 161-acre estate to its maintenance. He described the lower school as 'dingy' and the upper as 'very dismal'. His views, when published in 1869, were much resented locally but the head master admitted their justice⁴⁴ and small reforms were soon adopted.⁴⁵ Under a Scheme of 1879 the trustees were replaced by nine representative governors and the curriculum was widened to include chemistry and French, with Greek becoming optional.⁴⁶ Although free places for boys from local elementary schools were provided under Walter Acock (head master 1879-89)⁴⁷ numbers remained low⁴⁸ and the first real improvements took place under the mathematician Joseph Ohm (head master 1889-1910).⁴⁹ An additional house for boarders was bought and for a short time girls seem to have been taught.⁵⁰ A chemistry laboratory was built and a full-time science master was appointed. There were, however, still only 70 boys in 1899⁵¹ and 58 in 1906.⁵²

By 1905 the school had been placed under the

control of the Board of Education⁵³ and in 1909 County Council representation on the board of governors was raised from one to four.⁵⁴ Schemes to transform Wem into a mixed or 'dual' school under Council control were discussed at this time⁵⁵ and one outcome was the extensive repair of the school, 1910-11, to pay for which the Coton property was sold.⁵⁶ Most of the remaining estate was sold in 1920, when a playing field was bought.⁵⁷ The school has been classed as Voluntary Aided since 1958.⁵⁸ In spite of repeated attempts by the County Council since 1946 to close it,⁵⁹ numbers have increased steadily since Ohm's time. Major extensions to the buildings were made in 1932⁶⁰ and 1963 and a new assembly hall was opened in 1969, when there were 200 boys, including 45 boarders.⁶¹

12. SIR JOHN TALBOT'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WHITCHURCH

THIS school¹ was founded by John Talbot, Rector of Whitchurch, who died before its opening in 1550. Talbot had provided an endowment of £200, which, with £40 subscribed by parishioners, was used to buy a 150-acre estate at Caughall in Backford (Ches.).² Talbot's statutes,³ perhaps based on those of Colet for St. Paul's School, London, were practical and enlightened. Twelve feoffees, whose posts tended to become hereditary in leading Whitchurch families, were to administer the school estates and were to lease them for periods of not more than ten years. The master was to be paid £10 a year and the usher 5 marks, but the latter could be reduced if income was insufficient. Surplus income was reserved for repairs and pensions. The master, a good Latinist and preferably unmarried, was to be elected by the feoffees or, failing this, by the Earl of Shrewsbury. The school was to be free to children of all 'countries', except those with infectious diseases.

At first the school was held in a single ground-floor room on the site in Bargates which it occupied until 1936, and Matthew Eym (fl. 1553) may have been the first master. Abraham Wheelock, first Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, had probably been educated at the school in the early 17th century, while Phineas White (master c. 1616-29), who took boarders, was sending boys to the universities.

The school's endowments were significantly

³⁴ Wem G.S. mun., order bk. 1651-1836, ff. 62, 78 and *passim*.

³⁵ *Ibid.* ff. 69, 70.

³⁶ Howe, *Life of William Hazlitt*, 5-6.

³⁷ Wem G.S. mun., order bk. 1651-1836, f. 70.

³⁸ Iris Woodward, *The Story of Wem* (1952), 95; Creak, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 22.

³⁹ School bills for 1822 and 1823 *penes* Mr. F. Moore Dutton, Tushingham Hall, Whitchurch.

⁴⁰ *24th Rep. Com. Char.* pp. 331-2.

⁴¹ Creak, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 29.

⁴² *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966-XIV], pp. 318-22, H.C. (1867-8), xxviii (12).

⁴³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 6 Oct. 1869; Wem G.S. mun., order bk. 1837-1905, f. 56.

⁴⁴ Wem G.S. mun., order bk. 1837-1905, ff. 60v., 61v.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* f. 85; *Char. Com. files.*

⁴⁶ Wem G.S. mun., order bk. 1837-1905, ff. 103, 104.

⁴⁷ e.g. 20 boys in 1889; Creak, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 33, 35.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 35-43.

⁵⁰ Wem G.S. mun., order bk. 1837-1905, f. 126v.

⁵¹ Creak, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 37.

⁵² *S.C.C. Minutes*, 1908-9, p. 5.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 1904-5, p. 63.

⁵⁴ *Char. Com. files.*

⁵⁵ Creak, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 39; *S.C.C. Minutes*, 1908-9, p. 56; *ibid.* 1909, p. 127.

⁵⁶ *Char. Com. files*; Creak, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 39.

⁵⁷ Creak, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 51.

⁵⁸ *Ex inf.* S.C.C. Educ. Dept.

⁵⁹ Wem G.S. mun., minutes 1934-51, f. 74; 1951-date, *passim*.

⁶⁰ Creak, *Adams' Grammar Sch.* 54.

⁶¹ *Ex inf.* the head master.

¹ Except where otherwise stated this account is based on E. Clarke, 'A History of Whitchurch Grammar School' (Sheffield Univ. M.A. thesis, 1953).

² *24th Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 231, p. 336 (1831), xi. The estate was sold in 1884; it became the site of Chester Zoological Gardens.

³ *24th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 337

increased during the later 17th century. In 1660 William Thomas, a former pupil, left £100 towards repairs and a reversionary interest in 16 acres of land at Ubley (Som.), reserving two-thirds of the income to the master and the remainder to the usher.⁴ This bequest was apparently conditional upon the adoption of additional statutes, which included provisions for weekly religious instruction on Presbyterian lines and compulsory church attendance on Sundays. He also required the master to teach Greek as well as Latin, and the usher accidence.⁵ Edward Beddow devised a reversionary interest in 20 acres of land in Whitchurch in 1671,⁶ and £50 left by George Benyon in 1673 was to be used for repairs.⁷ The sum of £100 given by Edward Williams in 1699 was invested, with other funds, in the purchase of 13 acres of land in Whitchurch some time after 1725.⁸

Samuel Edwards (master 1664–8) sent at least six boys to the universities and in his time Latin plays were performed.⁹ The high reputation then attained was, however, lost under his successors Thomas Henshaw, dismissed for neglect in 1680, and Edward Jackson, dismissed in 1698. It was recovered under the severe Welsh head master Thomas Hughes, appointed in 1708 and previously master of Wrexham school. His boarders included boys from Ludlow and North Wales and many of his pupils went on to the universities. As a Jacobite, however, Hughes incurred the enmity of the Rector of Whitchurch. His usher, Richard Bradley, who alleged that he was underpaid, had sued the parents of some of his pupils for unpaid fees. The feoffees ordered his dismissal and, when Hughes refused to comply, dismissed Hughes himself. The decision was upheld by the Crown in 1725, following a lawsuit in Chancery,¹⁰ by which time Hughes had gone to Wem school, and later Hanmer school (Flints.), taking some boys from Whitchurch with him to Hanmer.¹¹

Opportunity had been taken to include in the Chancery decree a scheme for the apportionment of income from the new endowments between the master and usher. Under a further Chancery decree of 1748 the feoffees were empowered to pay larger stipends to the master and usher and to invest surplus income to augment salaries and pensions and to provide free education for poor children at the school.¹² Despite relatively attractive salaries the school languished during the remainder of the 18th century. Fewer of its boys went to the universities in the fifty years 1730–80 than at any other comparable period in its history. The lawsuit of 1725 had saddled the feoffees with costs of £600, against which they unsuccessfully appealed and which they were unable to meet. As a result it became impossible to fill vacancies in their number and by 1740 there were no feoffees at all. The Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom the right of appointment

should have reverted, was ineligible as a Jesuit priest.¹³ In accordance with the law a master was appointed by Cambridge University, on the nomination of the townsfolk of Whitchurch. A new body of feoffees, who appointed his successor in 1743, appear to have managed the school and its estates with some care. In 1774 they compelled William Sandland (master 1768–89) to appoint an usher when he was proposing to manage without one, and in 1789 they provided Sandland a pension of £45 a year. Sandland's successor William Kent displayed some initial enthusiasm. The school was extensively repaired at his request in 1798 and 1805, and during his earlier years he had as many as thirty boarders, some of them from prominent local families like the Hebers of Hodnet and the Hills of Hawkstone.¹⁴ He had, however, ceased to take boarders by 1806¹⁵ and kept the usher's post vacant from 1809 until compelled to fill it in 1814. In 1830, when the master's salary was £210 and the usher's £97, there were some 16 foundation boys and an average of £6 10s. a year was spent on exhibitions to poor pupils. The curriculum was chiefly classical but the usher taught mathematics and a third master taught writing and accounts.¹⁶

When Kent retired in 1839 his successor James Peake revived the practice of taking boarders. The school was rebuilt in 1847 and, with the help of a bequest from Archibald Worthington, a playing field was bought in 1865. The Taunton Commission's inspector was favourably impressed in 1864.¹⁷ Although it had been common for many years for boys to be moved at the age of 14 to larger public schools, 32 Whitchurch boys had entered the universities since Peake's appointment. As in 1830 there were three masters and the school then had 26 boarders and 32 day boys, the latter paying fees of four guineas a year. Apart from classics the curriculum included history, geography, mathematics, French, and German. The school statutes were repealed under a Scheme of 1882,¹⁸ which introduced representative governors, scholarships for boys from local elementary schools, and a university exhibition but in other respects did little more than regularize existing practice. Peake, whose immediate resignation was required by the Scheme, was followed by Edward Holditch, who was dismissed in 1899, when there were scarcely more than 20 boys at the school.

A science master had been appointed in 1898, following criticism of the absence of science teaching in the school.¹⁹ A laboratory was built during the brief headship of E. S. Smith (1899–1902), one of the few new ideas for which this energetic head master was able to secure the support of the governors.²⁰ The latter included a County Council representative after 1902²¹ and, under a Scheme of 1909,²² a representative of Birmingham University. With the closure of small grammar

⁴ 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 337.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.; Bodl. MS. C.C.C. 390/ii, f. 155v. The school obtained possession in 1723, on the death of Beddow's widow.

⁷ Clarke, 'Whitchurch Grammar School', 91.

⁸ Ibid. 96, 345–6. This estate was sold in 1896.

⁹ *Diaries and Letters of Philip Henry*, ed. M. H. Lee (1882), 171. In 1668 Edwards became head master of Newport Grammar School: J. R. Meredith, *Adams' Grammar Sch., Newport* (Newport, 1956), 21.

¹⁰ 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 338.

¹¹ And see p. 158.

¹² 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 338.

¹³ *Complete Peerage*, xi. 724.

¹⁴ Clarke, 'Whitchurch Grammar School', 124–7.

¹⁵ Ibid. 131; 24th Rep. Com. Char. p. 340.

¹⁶ 24th Rep. Com. Char. pp. 339–40.

¹⁷ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966–XIV], pp. 323–31, H.C. (1867–8), xxviii (12).

¹⁸ Char. Com. files.

¹⁹ *Rep. Com. Secondary Educ.* [Cd. 7862], pp. 114–16, H.C. (1895), ix.

²⁰ Cf. E. S. Smith, *Faith of a Schoolmaster* (1935), 14–15.

²¹ Char. Com. files.

²² Ibid.

schools in adjacent parts of Cheshire and Flintshire numbers at Whitchurch rose, creating problems of accommodation which had become acute by 1926. The site for a new school at Mossfield, a short distance outside the town, was acquired in 1930.²³ The new school was built by the County Council, the governors providing a new master's house and boarding house, and it was in use by 1936, though not officially opened until 1938. By 1944 the school had 249 boys, including 50 boarders. It was classed as a Voluntary Aided school in 1958,²⁴ but it was amalgamated in 1963 with Whitchurch Girls' High School as a coeducational grammar school²⁵ and became a Controlled school in 1966.²⁶ There were 370 boys and girls at the school in 1969.²⁷

13. WORFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

COTTAGES and land in Bridgnorth and Worfield, given by Thomas Beech, were in 1618 vested in trustees to endow a grammar school or, failing that, for the use of the poor of the parish.¹ A school existed by 1627, when the churchwardens provided a new form for the boys to sit on,² and one Armiger Eedes, schoolmaster, was buried at Worfield in 1640,³ but little else is known of its early history. It was administered by the trustees of the Lloyd and Parker's charity, who provided free education for 13 boys and spent the rest of the endowment on the poor.⁴ Theophilus Barney described himself (in Greek) as master in 1702.⁵ Small additions to the endowment were made in the 18th century: Thomas Smith of Hilton in Worfield left 16s. a year to teach two poor boys to read in 1726 and William Lewis left £3 a year to pay for the education of three poor boys, c. 1790.⁶

Charles Stokes, master in 1795, was then teaching 13 boys.⁷ He was paid £7 16s. a year⁸ but the salary of his successor Thomas Haines was raised to £10 in 1810.⁹ The trustees, who had accumulated a surplus of £245 by 1796, were spending most of the charity's annual income of £46 on the poor in 1820; apart from the master's salary an average of £1 12s. 6d. was spent each year on repairs to the school.¹⁰ Directions had been given in 1810 that any boy absent from church without good reason should be expelled¹¹ but church attendance was no longer required by 1820.¹² There were then some nine or ten foundation scholars, with a few boarders and fee-paying day boys. Latin had not been taught for

sixty years and the curriculum covered little other than English and writing; accounts were taught to those boys who stayed long enough.¹³

There were twenty children at the school in 1840,¹⁴ when Haines was paid £25 a year,¹⁵ but the school apparently closed shortly after 1842, when two National schools were founded in the parish on the initiative of the vicar, E. J. Broadbent.¹⁶ It was largely owing to the latter's efforts, however, that the grammar school was reopened in 1851 as a fee-paying school. The master, who was assigned a stipend of £60 a year, was also entitled to a free house and half the fees of 8 guineas a head. The curriculum was to include Latin, surveying, mechanics, and agriculture.¹⁷ The old school-house, near the south gate of the churchyard, was repaired¹⁸ and S. B. James was chosen master from the large number of applicants for the post.¹⁹ This enlightened attempt to establish a 'middle-class' school likely to appeal to local farmers and tradesmen met with only qualified success. Fees for local boys had been halved by 1855²⁰ and the school was catering for boys of this type under Isaac Hoppett (master 1855-76),²¹ in whose time the boarders lodged at a private house two miles from the school.²² Hoppett and his school seem to have impressed the Taunton Commission's inspector in 1864. Latin was optional, the one boy taking it being absent on the day of inspection. Agricultural chemistry was being taught and a half-yearly examination was conducted by the vicar. There were no boarders and the sixteen day boys, lamentably ignorant on admission, attended very irregularly and left after three years, when their minds were 'just beginning to expand'. An average of six boys a year, however, passed on to other schools.²³

One result of local debates following the publication of the inspector's report was a decision to rebuild and reorganize the school.²⁴ Most of the property forming its endowment was sold in 1874²⁵ and 1877²⁶ and under a Scheme of the following year the Lloyd and Parker's charity was merged with the Brierley charity to form the Worfield United Charities.²⁷ From their combined income £40 was assigned to the poor and the remainder to the grammar school and elementary schools in the parish. The school had closed by 1878, following Hoppett's death,²⁸ but it was reopened in 1879 under the Revd. T. W. Turner on a new five-acre site at Roughton, which included a schoolroom and a boarding house.²⁹ There were thirty boys at the

attending church had formerly been given to each boy.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ S.R.O. 1374/758.

¹⁵ Ibid. 1374/1122.

¹⁶ Ibid. 1374/737, 1131; S. B. James, *Worfield on the Worfe* (1878), 46, 48.

¹⁷ James, *Worfield*, 40; S.R.O. 1374/1122 (23 Dec. 1850).

¹⁸ S.R.O. 1374/1122 (6 May 1852). For the school site see J. Randall, *Worfield and its Surroundings* (n.d.), 41.

¹⁹ James, *Worfield*, 40.

²⁰ S.R.O. 1374/1122.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Randall, *Worfield*, 41.

²³ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966-XIV], pp. 332-5, H.C. (1867-8), xxviii (12).

²⁴ S.R.O. 1374/763, 775.

²⁵ Ibid. 1374/365 (Bridgnorth).

²⁶ Ibid. 1374/383 (Worfield).

²⁷ Ibid. 1374/815; Char. Com. files.

²⁸ S.R.O. 1374/1126.

²⁹ Ibid. 1374/819; Randall, *Worfield*, 42.

²³ *S.C.C. Minutes (Educ.)*, 1930-1, p. 29.

²⁴ Ibid. 1958-9, pp. 37-38.

²⁵ Ibid. 1963-4, p. 11.

²⁶ Ex inf. S.C.C. Educ. Dept.

²⁷ Ex inf. the head master.

¹ S.R.O. 1374/339-40; 3rd Rep. Com. Char. H.C. 5, p. 249 (1820), iv.

² *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. ii. 48. It may have been in existence by 1605, when William Barney was licensed to teach in Worfield: L.J.R.O., B/v 1/24.

³ S.R.O. 1374/2. Licensed in 1639: L.J.R.O., B/v 1/62.

⁴ 3rd Rep. Com. Char. p. 251.

⁵ S.R.O. 1374/2 (at end). Licensed 1705, 1711, 1714, and 1718: L.J.R.O., B/v 1/93, 1/95.

⁶ 3rd Rep. Com. Char. p. 255.

⁷ S.R.O. 1374/1112. Licensed from 1786: L.J.R.O., B/v 1/107.

⁸ S.R.O. 1374/1112.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ 3rd Rep. Com. Char. p. 251.

¹¹ S.R.O. 1374/1112.

¹² 3rd Rep. Com. Char. p. 251. Coats to be worn when

school in 1885, half of them boarders,³⁰ but numbers had fallen to seven boarders and five day boys by 1904, when Turner had a non-graduate assistant master. The average age of the boys was 10½ and it was in effect a preparatory school.³¹

Worfield grammar school closed in 1906, following a County Council resolution to unite it with Bridgnorth grammar school.³² The Worfield charity trustees were represented on the latter's board of governors and part of the endowments was set aside to provide scholarships for Worfield children attending Bridgnorth.³³ The Roughton school site was sold in 1919.³⁴

14. ELLESMERE COLLEGE

St. Oswald's College, Ellesmere,¹ was opened in 1884 on a 65-acre site provided in 1877 by Lord Brownlow at the prompting of the Vicar of Ellesmere and Sir Offley Wakeman.² It was the sixth school to be founded by the notable Anglo-Catholic educationalist Canon N. Woodard and was the lower middle-class school of the Midland Division of Woodard Schools; Denstone College, opened a year earlier, was the middle middle-class school but no school for upper middle-class boys, corresponding to Lancing College in the Southern Division, was established. In its first term the school had four masters and 81 boarders;³ by 1885, when it had 156 boarders, the school was practically full.⁴ The standard fee of 21 guineas a year⁵ was lower than that of any comparable boarding school in Shropshire and the head master of the neighbouring grammar school at Whitchurch could dismiss it as 'a very cheap Church of England boarding school'.⁶ It also encountered initial hostility, both from local gentry and from the local farmers and tradesmen, for whose sons it had in part been intended, mainly on account of its standards of churchmanship and its Sunday games.⁷

The original building comprised a large residential block, containing masters' quarters with dormitories over, and a north-western wing with a chapel on the ground floor and dining hall above.⁸ A south-eastern wing, containing further dormitories, was added soon after 1890.⁹ Until the close

of the 19th century the school fulfilled its founder's intentions. It depended for its income on fees and gifts from local benefactors, and masters were paid only a pittance.¹⁰ There were about 180 boys in the 1890s, many of them sons of Welsh and Irish clergymen,¹¹ and, like other Woodard schools, Ellesmere included a small department for 'servitors' and a training college for teachers as well as a grammar school of conventional type.¹² Teaching took place in the dining room until the opening, in 1897, of a new Great Hall given by the Duke of Westminster.¹³ A range of six classrooms to the west of the Great Hall had been built by 1903, when the school also had a chemistry laboratory and the two subsidiary departments had apparently been discontinued.¹⁴ There were then 13 masters, five of them graduates, and 185 boys; 5 per cent. of past pupils had been to universities.¹⁵ Numbers fell somewhat under E. I. Robson (head master 1903-7)¹⁶ and during this period Ellesmere shed Woodard's 'lower middle class' label; prospectuses after 1905 no longer described it as a school for 'sons of parents of small means'.¹⁷

Under T. H. Hedworth (head master 1910-26) Ellesmere had come to be regarded as a normal public school, though it was not admitted to the Headmasters' Conference until 1932.¹⁸ In 1918, when Hedworth had 270 boys, Birch Hall was acquired as a boarding house.¹⁹ A preparatory school, established in Ellesmere town in 1921, was provided with premises at the college ten years later.²⁰ A science wing was built in 1923²¹ and work on a new chapel, to the east of the old, began in 1928 but was not finished until 1959.²² Numbers again declined between 1918 and 1930 but rose rapidly to over 350 during the headship of R. A. E. Prosser (1935-61).²³ A new science wing and dormitories were opened in 1939 and ten new classrooms in 1957.²⁴ A new wing, containing studies and a new library, and the Hodson building, containing biology and modern language laboratories and further classrooms, were built between 1964 and 1966.²⁵ The dining room and chapel, destroyed by fire in 1966, had been rebuilt by 1969,²⁶ when the school had 340 boys, a third of whom were in the sixth form.²⁷ Since Prosser's time it has had a notable musical tradition.

³⁰ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1885).

³¹ Ed. 35/2109; *S.C.C. Minutes*, 1905-6, Sec. Educ. Scheme, pp. 7, 19.

³² Ed. 35/2109; *S.C.C. Minutes*, 1905-6, p. 31.

³³ Ed. 35/2109.

³⁴ Char. Com. files.

¹ The help of Mr. J. W. Nankivell of Ellesmere College, who is preparing a history of the school, is gratefully acknowledged.

² B. Heeney, *Mission to the Middle Classes: The Woodard Schools, 1848-1891* (1969), 36-39; *Fifty Years of Ellesmere*, ed. P. H. Hall (1934), 2; ex inf. Mr. J. W. Nankivell. For plan of site see S.R.O. 2013/167. Lord Brownlow also gave £1,000 to the building fund; J. Otter, *Nathaniel Woodard* (1925), 264.

³ *Fifty Years of Ellesmere*, 14; Heeney, *Mission to the Middle Classes*, 36. According to school tradition fifty boys entered the school on the first day; these were known as 'The Aborigines'; *Fifty Years of Ellesmere*, 8.

⁴ Heeney, *Mission to the Middle Classes*, 36.

⁵ Said to be 18 guineas a year in *Fifty Years of Ellesmere*, 5, but an extra guinea per term was also charged: ex inf. Mr. J. W. Nankivell.

⁶ E. Clarke, 'A History of Whitchurch Grammar School' (Sheffield Univ. M.A. thesis, 1953), 158.

⁷ *Fifty Years of Ellesmere*, 58-59.

⁸ *Ibid.* 5.

⁹ *Ibid.* 33.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 55.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 53, 57; *Kalendar of the Corporation of SS. Mary and Nicholas* (1891-1900).

¹² *Fifty Years of Ellesmere*, 7; Heeney, *Mission to the Middle Classes*, 33.

¹³ *Fifty Years of Ellesmere*, 43-44.

¹⁴ *S.C.C. Minutes*, 1903, p. 259.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ There were 119 boys in 1906 and 143 in 1907: *Kalendar* (1906-8).

¹⁷ *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1900, 1905).

¹⁸ *Fifty Years of Ellesmere*, 157.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 109; *The Ellesmerian*, Oct. 1969, 80; *Kalendar* (1918-19).

²⁰ *Fifty Years of Ellesmere*, 122, 149. Prestfelde School, Shrewsbury, a private school established in 1929, was acquired by Woodard Schools in 1949. It became the official preparatory school for Ellesmere College in 1962, when the preparatory department at the college was transferred there.

²¹ K. E. Kirk, *The Story of the Woodard Schools* (1937), 127.

²² *Ibid.*; *The Ellesmerian*, Oct. 1969, 9.

²³ *Kalendar* (1918-61).

²⁴ Ex inf. Mr. J. W. Nankivell.

²⁵ *The Ellesmerian*, Oct. 1969, 2-3.

²⁶ Ex inf. Mr. J. W. Nankivell.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 7.

15. WREKIN COLLEGE

WREKIN College,¹ known until 1921 as Wellington College,² has evolved from a remarkably successful private school established in 1880 by John Bayley, a former Wellington board-school master.³ Bayley's school began with five boys, and there were about 65 by 1900.⁴ The school was at first held in Bayley's house in Albert Road, Wellington, although it soon afterwards moved to another house at the top of Constitution Hill.⁵ A dining room and lodge had been added by 1883,⁶ and dormitories were established, either in adapted private houses or in new buildings.⁷ A chemistry laboratory was built in 1899 and a physics laboratory in 1901.⁸ There was accommodation for 150 boys in 1905, when the school buildings (later known as 'Old School') were grouped round a large quadrangle.⁹ In 1903, when an inspector called it 'one of the best-equipped private schools in the United Kingdom', there were 119 boys, and it already had an impressive record of academic success;¹⁰ 10 per cent. of all past pupils had attended universities¹¹ and there were 80 university entrants between 1894 and 1914.¹² It was clearly also strong on sport; in 1906 it had five football pitches and a golf course.¹³ Bayley delegated most of the teaching to his staff of thirteen, seven of whom were graduates.¹⁴ He himself taught only mental arithmetic and geography, concerning himself mainly with the financial well-being of the school and the maintenance of discipline; he habitually sat at a high desk in the Old School, so placed that he could observe every class.¹⁵

Bayley's school undoubtedly owed its success in part to his close ties with the Liberal party at both local and national levels;¹⁶ national leaders of the party, including Lloyd George, frequently stayed at the school in Bayley's time.¹⁷ His connexions with the County Council, of which he had been a member since 1889,¹⁸ also benefited the school, for until 1905 a considerable number of day boys were admitted on County Council scholarships.¹⁹ In the course of discussions on the provision of secondary education in Wellington 1905-8, Bayley offered to open a separate day school for boys and girls, under his management and financial control, but the offer was not accepted.²⁰ In 1908, when it was decided to establish a County Council secondary school for boys in Wellington, Bayley, who clearly feared the effects of this competition, vainly tried to sell Wellington College to the County Council for use as a teachers' training college.²¹

In the event the opening of Wellington High School for Boys in 1912 had no long-term ill effects on Wellington College. By 1920 the school occupied 125 acres, and had 200 boys, all of them boarders.²²

In that year Bayley sold the school, on terms very favourable to himself, to the Evangelical clergyman P. E. Warrington.²³ It was constituted a limited company, but, apart from two members nominated by the Church of England and Martyrs' Memorial Trust, the board of governors was selected by Warrington himself. He insisted that the school, like others acquired or founded by him in the 1920s, should maintain his somewhat narrow standards of churchmanship.²⁴ A new and independent board of governors was, however, appointed in 1934, when Warrington was in financial difficulties. The more successful of his schools were then federated under the name of Allied Schools.²⁵ The school's churchmanship has since been Broad rather than Evangelical.

There were initial difficulties after the sale of the school. Jonas Hammerton, who had succeeded Bayley as head master in 1921, on the latter's nomination, was dismissed two years later, when nine of the masters also received notice of dismissal.²⁶ The school was reorganized by the energetic Ulsterman Walter Gordon (head master 1923-44), who introduced school houses, an effective prefectorial system, and a school uniform.²⁷ He was invited to join the Headmasters' Conference in 1926.²⁸ Numbers rose from 253 in 1925 to 348 in 1930,²⁹ and, whereas in Bayley's time boys had come mainly from the Midlands, they were now drawn from all parts of the country; a survey of the origins of boys carried out in 1930 showed that the largest group came from the southern counties.³⁰ There was also a significant intake of Irish boys, those from north and south being placed in separate houses.³¹ Six classrooms, five laboratories, and three lecture rooms (known as 'New School') were built between 1927 and 1929, new playing fields were levelled 1930-3, and the school chapel was reconstructed 1936-7.³²

Guy Pentreath (head master 1944-51) allowed boys more freedom and gave encouragement to extra-curricular activities.³³ These traditions have been maintained under Pentreath's successor R. H. Dahl, and academic standards, which had been unremarkable between the wars,³⁴ have also risen. The sixth form grew from 60 boys in 1954 to 174 in 1964,³⁵ and since 1949 rarely fewer than 60 men from the school have been attending

¹ This account is largely based on B. C. W. Johnson, *Wrekin College, 1880-1964* (Shrewsbury, 1964). The help of Mr. Johnson, of Mr. J. Salmon, and of the head master, in supplying additional information, is gratefully acknowledged.

² Johnson, *Wrekin College*, 6, 42.

³ Ibid. 2.

⁴ Ibid. 1, 9. The first boys had been among Bayley's pupils at the board school.

⁵ Ibid. 5.

⁶ S.R.O. 649/1 (obituary notice of John Bayley).

⁷ Johnson, *Wrekin College*, 5-6, 9-11.

⁸ Ibid. 9, 10.

⁹ Ibid. 14, 15.

¹⁰ S.C.C. Minutes, 1903-4, 82, 259.

¹¹ Ibid. 259.

¹² Johnson, *Wrekin College*, 15.

¹³ Mate, *Shropshire* (1906), 195.

¹⁴ S.C.C. Minutes, 1903-4, 259.

¹⁵ Johnson, *Wrekin College*, 12, 14-15.

¹⁶ Bayley was an unsuccessful Liberal candidate at a Wellington by-election in 1920: *ibid.* 41.

¹⁷ Ibid. 21.

¹⁸ S.R.O. 649/1.

¹⁹ S.C.C. Minutes, 1905-6, special inquiry, p. 12.

²⁰ Ibid. 1905-6, 101-2.

²¹ Ibid. 1908-9, 10, 58-59.

²² Johnson, *Wrekin College*, 5, 33. For an account of life at the school in this period see R. Croft-Cooke, *The Drums of Morning* (1961).

²³ Johnson, *Wrekin College*, 41-42, 46-49.

²⁴ Ibid. 46-49, 85-90.

²⁵ Ibid. 88-90.

²⁶ Ibid. 53-54.

²⁷ Ibid. 56-57, 97-99.

²⁸ Ibid. 58.

²⁹ Ibid. 80.

³⁰ Ibid. 58-64.

³¹ Ibid. 102-6.

³² Ibid. 69.

²⁸ Ibid. 80.

³¹ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid. 118.

universities at any one time.³⁶ Building since 1945 has included the conversion in 1954 of the old gymnasium into an assembly hall, known as the Memorial Hall, the Gordon classroom block, built between 1955 and 1959, and the modernization of all the boarding houses.³⁷ Following a successful Development Fund Appeal, launched in 1960 to provide the means to complete the Memorial Hall, a permanent trust fund to maintain and develop the school buildings was established in 1964.³⁸ Other endowments include two bequests providing scholarships to boys attending the school, and two university exhibitions.³⁹

16. THE CARESWELL FOUNDATION

IN 1689 Edward Careswell of Bobbington (Staffs.) left some 1,000 a. of land in Bobbington, Alveley, Ditton Priors, Quatford, and Stottesdon to endow 18 exhibitions at Christ Church, Oxford.¹ The exhibitions were restricted to natives of Shropshire, preference being given to candidates from the above parishes. They were reserved to pupils of the grammar schools of Newport (4 exhibitions), Shrewsbury (4), Bridgnorth (3), Shifnal (3), Donnington (2), and Wem (2), none of which might enjoy more than its allotted number should other schools have insufficient candidates. Surplus income was to be used to increase the number of exhibitions, while the Donnington and Wem exhibitions might be temporarily suspended in the event of a deficit. The exhibitions, which might be held at another Oxford college if no place was available at Christ Church, were set at £18 a year for undergraduates, £21 for 3 years for B.A.s., and £27 for 3 years for M.A.s. Elections were to be made by the Head of the college and the justices of Bradford North, Bradford South, Brimstree, and Stottesdon hundreds but until 1900 the estates were administered by a separate body of trustees.

The first exhibitions were granted in 1744, after the death (1736) of Andrew Charlton, who had a life interest in the estate. From the outset there appears to have been a shortage of suitable candidates² and in 1780 exhibitions not taken up by a particular school were made available to the remaining five.

³⁶ Johnson, *Wrekin College*, 107.

³⁷ Ibid. 111, 119-23; ex inf. Mr. Johnson.

³⁸ Ibid. 121-3.

³⁹ Ibid. 123.

¹ Except where otherwise stated this account is based on *4th Rep. Com. Char.* H.C. 312, pp. 228-31 (1820), v, and files of the Department of Education and Science.

² e.g. only nine exhibitions were held at any one time, 1794-1811, and thirteen, 1812-18: *4th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 231.

³ *Hist. of the Careswell Trust* [c. 1900], 5, penes Messrs.

The value of undergraduate exhibitions was raised to £35 a year in 1805,³ to £60 a year in 1810,⁴ and to £70 a year in 1818, while part of the surplus income was used in 1815 to buy a further 25 a. of land at Quatford. The charity's annual income in 1820 included £1,191 from rents and £282 interest on investments; it was about the same in 1900, when a rather larger proportion was derived from stocks.

Under a Scheme of 1861 the exhibitions were made available to all boys at any of the six schools, whether born in Shropshire or not, and a Careswell prize of £100, open to the same schools, was introduced. As might be expected, a high proportion of the exhibitions were awarded to boys from Shrewsbury School in the later 19th century; they obtained 14 of the 25 exhibitions awarded between 1857 and 1867⁵ and 41 of the 51 awarded between 1866 and 1890.⁶ Fourteen were awarded to boys from Newport between 1857 and 1890, four to boys from Bridgnorth, three to boys from Wem, and none to those from Donnington and Shifnal. Following the closure of the two last schools⁷ a Scheme of 1900 assigned one of Donnington's exhibitions to Shrewsbury School and abolished the other. Those formerly allotted to Shifnal school might be awarded to boys living in Shifnal ancient parish and attending one of the four surviving eligible schools. A body of governors was established, representing Christ Church, the County Council, and the governing bodies of the four schools. The exhibitions, reduced in value to £50 each, were then restricted to undergraduates but were tenable at any institution of higher education. The Careswell prize was abolished but the governors were empowered to make awards to post-graduates and for travelling. In 1902 the Shrewsbury School exhibitions were restricted to Oxford or Cambridge but this was revoked in 1939. In 1909 eligibility for the Shifnal exhibitions was extended to boys living in Shifnal Poor Law Union and after 1939 to such boys attending grammar schools at Coalbrookdale, Wellington, or Wolverhampton. At the latter date the governors were given discretion to vary the value of exhibitions and in 1962, in view of restrictions on the additional income allowed to holders of state or local authority scholarships, they reduced the value of each exhibition and increased the number to 34.⁸

Sprott, Stokes, and Turnbull, solicitors, Shrewsbury.

⁴ Exhibitions to resident B.A.s were then raised to the same value: *4th Rep. Com. Char.* p. 231.

⁵ *Schs. Inquiry Com.* [3966-XIV], p. 338, H.C. (1867-8), xxviii (12).

⁶ Dept. of Educ. and Science, draft scheme, 1893.

⁷ See pp. 145, 154.

⁸ Shrewsbury has 10 exhibitions, Newport 8, Bridgnorth 6, Shifnal 6, and Wem 4: memo. penes Messrs. Sprott, Stokes, and Turnbull.

SPORT

THE articles that follow, although inevitably selective, trace the development of the major forms of organized sport in the county. Sports of more restricted type, like archery and quoits, or of comparatively recent origin, like rugby football, have been excluded. The existing literature on Shropshire sport is scanty. The accounts are therefore based to a large extent on notices in the local press, and deal for the most part with developments in the past two centuries. Few of the sports covered seem to have existed in an organized form before the later 18th century. The past record of Shropshire sport, in general unremarkable, includes some features of more than local significance. The county's sportsmen include the notorious John Mytton of Halston, who was an early cricketer as well as an enthusiastic fox-hunter and racehorse-owner. Shrewsbury races under John Frail and, at a later period, the Attingham coursing meeting were of national importance. In other fields the same might be claimed for the Wenlock Olympics and the Pengwern Boat Club, but the county has only one club in the Football League and a county cricket team which did not enter the Minor Counties competition until 1957.

Fox-hunting, the principal sport of the Shropshire gentry since the later 18th century, did not become fully organized until a comparatively late date. All the hunts found in the county c. 1850 still exist, though their members now hunt less assiduously and at considerably greater expense than did their forbears. Few Shropshire gentry ever bred racehorses. Ludlow races are the only survivor of the numerous flat-race meetings which flourished in the 18th and early 19th centuries, and most of the local steeplechase meetings which took their place perished during the Second World War. Both sports had wide social implications, since they promoted regular intercourse among the gentry¹ and helped in the formulation of attitudes common to their class. Horse-racing had provided opportunities for judicious patronage by local M.P.s in the 18th century, and in the 19th the office of Master of Foxhounds was of political as well as social importance. Shooting probably already rivalled fox-hunting in popularity in the early 19th century, when, although foxes were scarce, other forms of wild life abounded. Quantitative evidence of game bags is lacking but in its later history the sport in Shropshire seems to have followed national trends.

Early evidence for sports favoured by the lower classes is fragmentary. What there is suggests that those involving cruelty to animals were most prevalent in the east Shropshire coalfield and the north of the county; their absence in the south and west may have been offset to some extent by the more democratic character of hunting and racing in those districts. After the prohibition of such cruel sports in 1835 their place was assumed for a time by the bizarre if ingenious activities known as 'Old English' or 'rustic' sports. Attempts made in the 1850s to replace these by athletics were only partially successful but the correspondence between the areas in which first cruel sports and, later, athletics prevailed is perhaps significant. From the 1870s association football rapidly acquired a large working-class following and football clubs, organized in ever-changing local leagues, were to be found in almost every town and village in the county until the Second World War. Cricket, which had been introduced by the gentry, became a popular middle-class sport in the 1840s but was markedly less successful in attracting the interest of the working class.

¹ Cf. Plymley, *Agrie. Salop.* (1803), 98.

FOX-HUNTING

SHROPSHIRE¹ was not divided into recognizable hunting countries until the early 19th century and there are few references to fox-hunting in the county until the later 18th century, when the exploits of George Forester of Willey, John Corbet of Sundorne, and William Childe of Kinlet began to make the sport more popular. Shropshire had a bad reputation as a hunting country. In 1758 Marmaduke Langdale commended his brother-in-law Sir Edward Smythe of Acton Burnell for turning fox-hunter but considered his country unsuitable for the purpose.² In the following year a fox-hunt is recorded which began near Wellington and ended in the coal pits on the Clee Hills, much to the consternation of the miners.³

Although north Shropshire forms part of the Cheshire Plain, C. J. Apperley ('Nimrod'), writing in the 1820s, considered it bad hunting country with the exception of those parts between Wem and Market Drayton. Three fields in four were ploughed, but its particular evil was its hollowness. The eastern side of the county was bad for scent, but Apperley pronounced it the most 'gentlemanlike' part of Shropshire for hunting. The south Shropshire hills were in Apperley's opinion 'perfect antidotes to fox-hunting'.⁴ He noted with pleasure, however, the good feeling which existed in the county between tenant and landlord and, until the Napoleonic Wars, almost all Shropshire farmers were said to be hunting men.⁵

The rapport between gentry and farmers and the latter's enthusiasm for hunting may have been nurtured by the annual hunts⁶ which flourished in the county during the later 18th century. Evidence for the existence of annual hunts comes almost exclusively from advertisements in the local press and they were probably already an established institution when they were first recorded in the 1770s. They had perhaps evolved from village wakes, in which horse-racing was already a feature

in the later 18th century;⁷ a hunt took place at Grinshill wake in 1779.⁸ By 1775 Shrewsbury,⁹ Oswestry,¹⁰ Wem,¹¹ and Whitchurch¹² held at least one annual hunt and similar hunts were held at Atcham,¹³ Berrington,¹⁴ Cockshutt,¹⁵ Condover,¹⁶ and Longnor,¹⁷ most of which lie close to Shrewsbury. This pattern may only reflect the novelty of newspaper advertising, for in the succeeding years hunts were advertised for many other towns and villages in Shropshire. Between 1778 and 1811 they took place at Acton Reynald,¹⁸ Alberbury,¹⁹ Church Stretton,²⁰ Ellesmere,²¹ Grinshill,²² High Ercall,²³ Hodnet,²⁴ Lee Bridge,²⁵ Market Drayton,²⁶ Ness-cliff,²⁷ Norton in Hales,²⁸ Northwood Green,²⁹ Pontesbury,³⁰ Ruyton XI Towns,³¹ Shawbury,³² Shifnal,³³ Uffington,³⁴ Westbury,³⁵ Whittington,³⁶ and Worthen.³⁷ Only one annual hunt in south Shropshire was advertised, that at Church Stretton, 1806,³⁸ but another source provides the names of members present at the Ditton Priors annual hunt in 1783.³⁹ While the advertisements give only the names of the presidents or stewards of the hunts, the Ditton Priors list shows that the rank-and-file members were drawn from the more prosperous tenant-farmers and the gentry of neighbouring villages.⁴⁰ In towns the officers of an annual hunt were leading tradesmen and the gentry of the surrounding district. In Oswestry, for instance, mercers, drapers, victuallers, graziers, ironmongers, and attorneys all held office during the period 1773–87.⁴¹ In the villages gentry and farmers held office side by side. The local incumbent frequently presided over a village hunt and at Alberbury in 1787 the schoolmaster was one of the stewards.⁴²

The 'Shrewsbury Hunt', which was founded in 1769⁴³ and, as the Shrewsbury Hunt Club, is still in existence, was an altogether grander affair than the other annual hunts. It superseded an earlier society known as the 'True Blue', which was in existence by 1753⁴⁴ but which is not recorded after 1776.⁴⁵ Membership of the hunt, at first restricted to 50

¹ This account was written in 1966 and revised in 1969. The help of the Hon. Secretaries of the several hunts in supplying information and useful criticism is gratefully acknowledged.

² S.R.O. 1514/1124.

³ *Byegones*, iv. 93.

⁴ *Nimrod's Hunting Tours* (1926), 176; *Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences* (1926), 8, 10–11.

⁵ *Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences*, 4.

⁶ See E. W. Bovill, *English Country Life, 1780–1830*, 197–9.

⁷ See p. 177.

⁸ *Shrews. Chron.* 13 Nov. 1779.

⁹ *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 1774; 11 Nov. 1775.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 27 Nov. 1773; 8 Oct. 1774; 25 Nov. 1775.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 1772; 15 Oct. 1774; 25 Nov. 1775.

¹² *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 1774; 28 Oct. 1775. In existence by 1769; *Adam's Weekly Courant*, 28 Oct. 1769 (ex inf. Mrs. S. Harrison, Wrexham).

¹³ *Shrews. Chron.* 5, 12 Nov. 1774.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 1775.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 9, 16, 23 Dec. 1775.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 24 Dec. 1773; 4 Feb. 1775.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 16, 23 Dec. 1775.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 31 Oct. 1794.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 1785; 10 Feb. 1787; 1 Nov. 1788; cf. *Q. Sess. Rolls*, 54.

²⁰ *Salop. Jnl.* 8 Oct. 1806.

²¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 30 Jan., 20 Feb., 27 Nov. 1779; 10 Nov. 1781; 11 Jan., 27 Dec. 1783; 8 Jan. 1785; 21 Jan. 1786; 20 Jan., 22 Dec. 1787; 7 Mar., 14 Nov. 1789; 18 Feb. 1791; 24 Feb., 30 Nov. 1792; 29 Nov. 1793; 17 Nov. 1797.

²² *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 1779.

²³ *Ibid.* 6 Feb. 1779.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 19 Feb. 1790.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 1801.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 7 Mar., 11 Dec. 1789.

²⁷ *Salop. Jnl.* 16 Nov. 1803; 20 Nov. 1811.

²⁸ *Shrews. Chron.* 26 Feb. 1802.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 1789; 12 Nov. 1790.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 15 Oct. 1790; 4 Nov. 1791; 13 Oct. 1797; 13 Nov. 1801; 26 Oct. 1804.

³¹ *Ibid.* 13 Feb., 6 Nov. 1779; 27 Jan., 17 Nov. 1781; 1 Feb. 1783; 7 Feb., 13 Nov. 1784; 2 Dec. 1785; 25 Nov. 1786; 16 Feb. 1788; 8 Dec. 1797; *Salop. Jnl.* 7 Dec. 1796;

14 Feb. 1798; 6 Nov. 1799; 7 Dec. 1808.

³² *Shrews. Chron.* 21 Feb. 1784; 15 Mar. 1788; 31 Jan. 1789; 7 Feb. 1794.

³³ *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 1779; 29 Jan. 1780; 28 Dec. 1782; 12 Jan. 1788; 28 Feb., 17 Oct. 1789; 29 Oct. 1790; 21 Oct. 1791; 25 Oct. 1793.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 1779; 22 Jan. 1780; 6 Jan. 1781; 19 Feb. 1790; 9 Dec. 1791; 20 Oct. 1797.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 1789; 24 Feb. 1792; 1 Mar. 1793.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 23 Dec. 1791.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 1778.

³⁸ *Salop. Jnl.* 8 Oct. 1806.

³⁹ *Salop. N. & Q.* n.s. ii. 158.

⁴⁰ Cf. S.P.L., MSS. 725, 735.

⁴¹ Cf. *Universal Brit. Dir.* (1790), 181–3, 718–19, 744–6.

⁴² *Shrews. Chron.* 10 Feb. 1787; Loton Hall MSS., lease, 1781.

⁴³ T. Auden, *Shrewsbury* (1905), 234–6; Shropshire Club, *Shrews. Hunt minutes, 1769–1855*.

⁴⁴ *Salop. N. & Q.* i. 38.

⁴⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 12 Oct. 1776.

persons, was raised to 100 in 1819.⁴⁶ The 42 original members were all gentry, most of them living near Shrewsbury, but gentry from all parts of Shropshire and from neighbouring counties were later admitted.⁴⁷ It was the original intention of the club to hold two hunt weeks a year, in March and November, but the March meeting was dropped in 1773.⁴⁸ The Hunt Week in November quickly became an important social gathering. A ball for members and their guests had become customary by 1772 and a theatre was opened and concerts were given.⁴⁹ It was normal for a pack of foxhounds to attend during Hunt Week and the hunt's early presidents were men like George Forester,⁵⁰ John Corbet of Sundorne,⁵¹ Thomas Jelf Powys of Berwick,⁵² and William Childe of Kinlet,⁵³ all of whom were distinguished in the early history of Shropshire fox-hunting. In 1781 £100 was given by the hunt to John Corbet of Sundorne to plant gorse coverts in the district normally hunted.⁵⁴ It is not specified whose foxhounds attended the meeting until 1804, when John Corbet brought his pack from Warwickshire.⁵⁵

Annual hunts by the 'Shrewsbury Hunt' seem to have been abandoned by 1820 and the Hunt Week was curtailed to two days after 1840.⁵⁶ The hunt, however, continued to give substantial encouragement to fox-hunting in the Shrewsbury district throughout the 19th century. In 1825 it set aside 200 guineas a year to be spent by a fox-hunt committee in leasing existing coverts and planting new ones for the use of the Shropshire Hunt.⁵⁷ Some 15 coverts had been thus acquired by 1829, when the fund was transferred to the master of the Shropshire Hounds.⁵⁸ Until 1885 £100 was normally given each year for the support of packs of foxhounds in the territory of the Shropshire Hunt.⁵⁹

The sport provided at the other village and town hunts was much less sophisticated. On occasions they were attended by private packs of foxhounds or harriers but it was commoner for a 'trencher-fed' pack (i.e. a scratch pack of various kinds of hounds) to be assembled for the purpose. Several Shropshire gentry also kept packs of cross-bred hounds, which they sometimes brought to the annual hunts. In 1774 and 1775, for instance, the Condover hunt was attended by Nicholas Smythe's hounds.⁶⁰ Edward Windsor of Harnage Grange took his hounds to the Cross Houses hunt in 1776⁶¹ and in 1778 his hounds were present at both the Atcham and Cross Houses hunts.⁶² This practice became commoner after 1790, when annual hunts began to become less numerous. They virtually disappeared between 1800 and 1820, when hunting in Shropshire came to be organized in a regular manner. The Uffington annual hunt, however, was still meeting in the 1840s⁶³ and the

Llanymynech annual hunt, established c. 1767, was flourishing in the 1870s, although it was by then hunting hares, not foxes.⁶⁴

From about 1790 onwards the practice of turning out 'bag-foxes', which was alien to the later fox-hunting code, became common.⁶⁵ This was probably due to a lack of foxes, resulting in part from woodland clearance, which seems to have reached its peak in Shropshire at the end of the 18th century,⁶⁶ and in part from the irregular fashion in which the county was then hunted. If fox-hunting was to continue the preservation of foxes was essential. This was a task both beyond the powers of an annual hunt and contrary to its nature. It is therefore possible to see in the scarcity of foxes and the need to preserve them one of the causes both of the decline of the annual hunts and of the growth of organized hunting.

A further reason for these changes seems to have been the advance made in fox-hunting techniques during the later 18th century. The old method of hunting the fox by his 'drag' was abandoned in favour of drawing coverts. The 'drag' was a slow method of hunting which demanded in a hound good scenting powers rather than speed. It was usual for the huntsman to go on foot. The hunt began early in the morning in order to get scent of the fox before it had reached the safety of its earth. In 1778, for instance, the Worthen annual hunt began at 6 a.m.⁶⁷ The village hunt tended to preserve the older methods of hunting, especially as the new fox-hunting techniques demanded hounds bred for speed and horses which would keep pace with them. The south Shropshire hills were better suited to the earlier pattern of hunting and there the old ways continued well into the 19th century.⁶⁸ Elsewhere the modern method of drawing a covert was already in use by the late 18th century. It is first recorded in 1780, when Thomas Jelf Powys drew Donnington Woods near Lilleshall with his foxhounds.⁶⁹

By the late 18th century fox-hunting was becoming the fashionable sport. Some of the best known early Shropshire fox-hunters, such as John Corbet, William Childe, and Mr. Adams of Ludlow, began their hunting careers as masters of harriers, but later gave them up in favour of foxhounds.⁷⁰ There was greater interest in the breeding of foxhounds, John Corbet being one of the first scientific breeders. During the period of 1780-4 he bred from a large number of packs, and sent his bitches as far afield as Mr. Meynell's, Lord Fitzwilliam's, Lord Spencer's, and Lord Gainsborough's kennels. Trojan, his best known hound, which hunted from 1780 until 1788, was a cross between a harrier bitch and a foxhound from the Pytchley pack.⁷¹ William Childe,

⁴⁶ Shropshire Club, Shrews. Hunt minutes, 1769-1855.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.; cf. Anon. *The Shrewsbury Hunt Ball: or, the Marriage and No-Marriage* (n.d.).

⁵⁰ *Shrews. Chron.* 16 Oct. 1778.

⁵¹ Ibid. 27 Sept. 1783.

⁵² Ibid. 14 Oct. 1780.

⁵³ Ibid. 6 Oct. 1781.

⁵⁴ Shropshire Club, Shrews. Hunt minutes, 1769-1855.

⁵⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 7 Dec. 1804.

⁵⁶ Shropshire Club, Shrews. Hunt minutes, 1769-1855.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.; *ibid.* Fox Hunt cttee. minutes, 1825-42; N.L.W., Aston Hall 3532-77.

⁵⁹ Shropshire Club, Shrews. Hunt minutes, 1769-1904.

⁶⁰ *Shrews. Chron.* 5 Nov. 1774; 2 Dec. 1775.

⁶¹ Ibid. 16 Dec. 1775.

⁶² Ibid. 27 Dec. 1777; 7 Feb. 1778.

⁶³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 16, 23 Feb. 1848.

⁶⁴ Ibid. 22 Feb. 1871.

⁶⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 15 Mar. 1788; 25 Nov. 1791; 7 Dec. 1792; 7 Feb., 31 Oct., 17 Dec. 1794.

⁶⁶ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. iv. 86-95.

⁶⁷ *Shrews. Chron.* 16 Oct. 1778.

⁶⁸ See pp. 174, 175.

⁶⁹ *Shrews. Chron.* 29 Jan. 1780.

⁷⁰ 'Cecil' (C. Tonge), *Records of the Chase and Memoirs of celebrated sportsmen* (1854), 262-3; Mrs. Victor Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing* (1953), 19; *Shrews. Chron.* 29 Jan. 1780.

⁷¹ Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 21-27.

who went to hunt in Leicestershire in the 1780s, introduced quick riding to hounds. Obstacles which it had formerly been the practice to skirt round were now taken at a leap.⁷²

The exploits of Shropshire men in the 'shires' presumably quickened a desire to see Shropshire hunted in a regular fashion, and during the 1790s a number of men who had distinguished themselves in the Leicestershire hunting fields were presidents of the Shrewsbury Hunt. Among them were N. O. Smythe Owen of Condover and Cecil Forester who were founder members of the Old Club at Melton Mowbray.⁷³ The evolution of the Shropshire hunts was not completed until c. 1859, when the county was divided into six well-defined hunting countries. The north-west was hunted by Sir Watkin Williams Wynn's hounds, the centre by the Shropshire Hunt, and the eastern side by the Albrighton Hunt.⁷⁴ The territory of the Wheatland Hunt, which centred on Much Wenlock and Bridgnorth, stretched from the Wrekin in the north to the Clee Hills in the south. At the Long Mynd in the west it adjoined the territory of the United Hunt, which comprised the hilly part of south-west Shropshire as far as the Welsh border. The south of the county was hunted by the Ludlow Hunt, whose territory also included parts of Herefordshire and Worcestershire.⁷⁵

The Shropshire Hunt to 1834

Noel Hill, later Lord Berwick (1745–89), is the first person known to have hunted central and northern Shropshire in something approaching a regular manner and was probably also the first in Shropshire to keep a pack of foxhounds. He was the first president of the Shrewsbury Hunt.⁷⁶ In the 1770s his territory is said to have stretched from ten miles south of Shrewsbury to Lutterworth (Leics.)⁷⁷ and he was also hunting in the neighbourhood of Oswestry and Whitchurch.⁷⁸ As he found it impossible to hunt so large a district, he is said to have invited John Corbet to hunt the eastern side of Shropshire from Shenstone (Staffs.), where kennels had been built on Hill's estate.⁷⁹ Hill appears to have given up his country c. 1779, when a large part of his pack (36½ couple) passed to Thomas Jelf Powys of Berwick.⁸⁰ Powys was master of a pack of foxhounds hunting around Ellesmere and Shifnal, 1779–80.⁸¹ He was followed by H. A. Corbet,⁸² then by John Corbet, whose country extended into Staffordshire and who kept 60 couple of hounds at Sundorne. With these he continued to hunt this country until 1792, when he left for Warwickshire because of the scarcity of foxes.⁸³ His country was

then divided. Walter Stubbs of Beckbury took over the eastern parts, which were later to form part of the country of the Albrighton Hunt,⁸⁴ while north Shropshire was hunted from 1792 until 1802 by Owen Roberts of Wem and John Hill of Prees, who tended to hunt bag-foxes.⁸⁵

In 1802 the Roberts and Hill pack seems to have become the North Shropshire or Lee Bridge subscription pack, but these two men continued to manage it.⁸⁶ In 1805, when Hill proposed 'an alliance with William Lloyd of Aston Hall as fox-hunters', their pack consisted of 22 couple of hunting hounds. Hill considered them good but admitted that they were often distracted by hares and could not be depended upon to hunt foxes. The pack cost £500 a year to keep and Hill was not willing to enlarge it without a subscription. He advised that specific coverts should be claimed to prevent clashes with neighbouring hunts.⁸⁷ Nothing more is heard of this pack after 1805, when Richard Puleston of Emral (Flints.) began to hunt regularly in north Shropshire.

Puleston, a son-in-law of John Corbet, established a pack of foxhounds at Emral on coming of age in 1786 and he acquired part of Corbet's pack in 1790.⁸⁸ He was a steward of the Whitchurch annual hunt in 1789⁸⁹ and attended it with his hounds in 1801.⁹⁰ He extended his hunting territory in 1799, when he took over the Enville Hunt in south Staffordshire and began to hunt in the country around Shifnal, establishing kennels and stables at Ivetsey Bank. This was only a temporary phase. Puleston resigned the Enville Hunt to Lord Foley of Witley Court (Worcs.) in 1804⁹¹ and, although he continued to visit the Shifnal district two or three times each season until 1814, he is known to have hunted mainly in north Shropshire, 1811–14, when he regularly attended the Shrewsbury Hunt with his hounds.⁹²

Puleston retired in 1814 and his Shropshire territory was taken over by John Cressett Pelham, who probably obtained most of his hounds from the Puleston pack.⁹³ Pelham does not seem to have annexed the Shifnal country, but hunted to the south of Shrewsbury, a district which lay within easy reach of his kennels at Cound. He also seems to have been the first to hunt regularly in the country south-west of Shrewsbury. He was, however, best remembered for his eccentricities and for dressing his hunt servants in white, which struck Cornelius Tonge ('Cecil') as highly impractical.⁹⁴ When Pelham gave up the Shropshire country in 1817 it was divided between Sir Edward Smythe and John Mytton of Halston.⁹⁵ Apart from occasional visits each season to Willey Park, Lutwyche Hall, and

⁷² H. G. Archer, 'The Flying Child', *Baily's Magazine of Sports & Pastimes*, lxxi. 242–9.

⁷³ *Nimrod's Hunting Tours*, 133; *Shrews. Chron.* 18 Oct. 1793; 8 Oct. 1794; 30 Nov. 1796.

⁷⁴ For a history of the Albrighton Hunt see *V.C.H. Staffs.* ii. 359.

⁷⁵ See map on p. 171.

⁷⁶ Shropshire Club, *Shrews. Hunt minutes*, 1769–1855.

⁷⁷ *Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences*, 2.

⁷⁸ *Shrews. Chron.* 9 Nov. 1776; 31 Oct. 1778.

⁷⁹ J. E. Auden, *Short History of the Albrighton Hunt* (1905), 8–9.

⁸⁰ Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 20.

⁸¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 20 Feb. 1779; 29 Jan. 1780.

⁸² *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 1781.

⁸³ Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 19; T. G. H. Pulestone, *History of Foxhunting in the Wynnstay Country* (1893), 170.

⁸⁴ Auden, *Albrighton Hunt*, 12–13.

⁸⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 7 Dec. 1792; 3 Nov. 1797; 23 Jan. 1799.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 1802; 2 Mar., 23 Nov. 1804; 6 Dec. 1805; *Byegones*, iv. 197.

⁸⁷ N.L.W., Aston Hall correspondence 506.

⁸⁸ Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 21; *Nimrod's Hunting Tours*, 28.

⁸⁹ *Shrews. Chron.* 14 Nov. 1789.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 1801.

⁹¹ Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 21; Auden, *Albrighton Hunt*, 15–16, 18–20.

⁹² *Salop. Jnl.* 13 Nov. 1811; 4 Nov. 1812; 13 Oct. 1813 and *passim*.

⁹³ *Ibid.* 12 Oct. 1814; Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 174; Auden, *Albrighton Hunt*, 23.

⁹⁴ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 253.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*; *Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences*, 10.



Though injured by a recent fall, John Mytton on Baronet jumps Attingham Park railing to join Sir Bellingham Graham's hounds at Atcham; the artist should have shown Mytton's right arm in a sling, not his left

HUNTING



The Oxford University crew training on the Severn at Shrewsbury in 1927; in the background are Shrewsbury School and the Pengwern Boat Club's boathouse

ROWING

WENLOCK OLYMPIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL ON WHIT-TUESDAY,

Of this Society is always held
And is usually under the patronage of the Nobility and
Gentry of the Neighbourhood.

Among the various Contests the most attractive are—

TLETTING AT THE RING, AND THE

Wenlock 'Pentathlon'

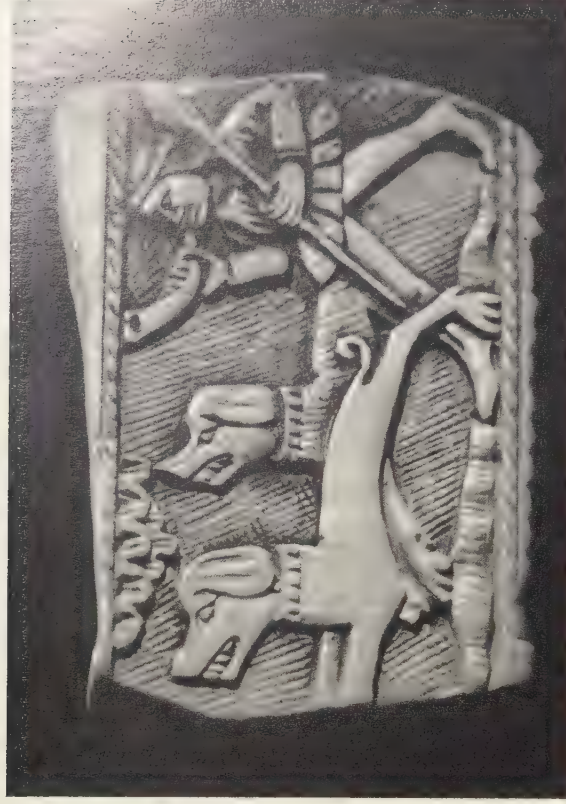
Or Five-Fold Competition.

For the former a SILVER GOBLET, value £10, and
called the 'Forester Cup,' is given by Lord Forester;
and for the latter is awarded the splendid SILVER
DECORATION of the Society, value £14.

The Festival is usually attended by about 10,000
Spectators.

THE SOCIETY'S RECREATION GROUND, LINDEN FIELD,

Is of itself a great attraction to Visitors.



Thatchers Wood (near Eardington),⁹⁶ Smythe restricted his hunting to the neighbourhood of his kennels at Acton Burnell. His hunting stud and his pack of hounds (about 36 couple) were sold when he gave up the country in April 1823.⁹⁷ While one of the most noticeable features of Smythe's hunting was its regularity, Mytton's practice was quite different. For weeks on end he would hunt continuously, covering enormous distances, then, tiring of it, he would leave his country unhunted for several weeks.⁹⁸ He appears to have taken up his country in 1818.⁹⁹ This was at first restricted to the Halston district, for at this time one Major Crewe of Market Drayton was also hunting in north Shropshire.¹ During the season of 1818-19, however, Mytton extended his territory into Staffordshire, where he took over part of Lord Talbot's country. At the end of this season he hunted the Shifnal country for the first time, like Sir Richard Puleston establishing his kennels at Ivetsey Bank. It became Mytton's practice to hunt alternate fortnights in the Shifnal and north Shropshire countries.² He employed 12 men in his hunting stables, including a huntsman and two whippers-in.³ He gave up hunting on his marriage in 1821,⁴ when his hunters were sold⁵ and his pack, which consisted of drafts from the Puleston, Belvoir, and Cheshire packs, was bought by Lord Anson.⁶ Soon afterwards, however, Mytton bought another pack of foxhounds and with these he hunted, somewhat infrequently, the country around Halston, 1822-8.⁷ He formed a pack of harriers, known as the Halston Confederate pack, c. 1823, to which he seems to have devoted more of his attention.⁸ In these years Mytton flouted the established conventions of fox-hunting. Stags and bag-foxes were turned out not only before his harriers but also before his foxhounds.⁹

Mytton's retirement in 1821 produced several changes in the organization of hunting in north and east Shropshire. The larger part of north Shropshire was taken over by Sir Richard Puleston,¹⁰ who continued to hunt it until his retirement in 1833. Puleston has claims to be considered the father of Shropshire fox-hunting, since his hunting career, which spanned nearly half a century, saw the division of the county into recognizable hunting countries and since most of the early Shropshire packs were formed out of drafts from his hounds. North-east Shropshire and west Staffordshire (the 'Woore country') passed to Lt.-Col. William Hay, who hunted it until 1825, when he moved to Warwickshire.¹¹ Hay was succeeded by Charles Wicksted, who hunted the Woore country until 1836, but this district was later incorporated in the

territory of the North Staffordshire Hunt.¹² The Shifnal country remained unhunted for two seasons after Mytton's retirement, except for occasional visits by the Worcestershire Hunt.¹³

In 1823 the prospect of Sir Edward Smythe's retirement induced the gentlemen of Shropshire to look elsewhere for someone capable of hunting his country. On their behalf William Lloyd of Aston Hall invited Sir Bellingham Graham, one of the most distinguished fox-hunters of the day, to undertake this. Graham had previously been master of the Quorn and Pytchley Hounds and had also hunted the Atherstone country.¹⁴ In 1823 he took over the Shifnal country with a subscription of £1,000 a year and agreed to hunt there three days a week.¹⁵ Under the terms of an agreement made between Graham and Lloyd in February 1824 and subsequently approved by the Shropshire gentry, Graham was to receive £1,300 in the following season and was to hunt the Shrewsbury side four days a week in conjunction with the Shifnal country. The gentlemen of the county would either repair the Lee Bridge kennels or build new ones. The subscription promised was raised with little difficulty and a committee of subscribers was set up, consisting of Sir Edward Smythe, Sir Rowland Hill, John Arthur Lloyd, William Lloyd, John Mytton, Edward Smythe Owen, Thomas Harries, Ralph Benson, and Rice Wynne.¹⁶ The kennels at Lee Bridge proved inadequate and in July 1824 a subscription was begun to build new stables and kennels nearer to Shrewsbury. They were completed in 1825 on a site two miles outside the town on the Whitchurch road.¹⁷ Graham began hunting before the completion of the new stables and kennels. He had brought his hounds to Shropshire in January and March 1824 and began his first season as master of the Shropshire Hounds in the autumn of that year.¹⁸ He resigned the Shifnal country in 1825¹⁹ and in the following year left Shropshire to hunt in Leicestershire, selling his pack (60 couple) to the county.²⁰

Graham's short stay in Shropshire marks an important stage in the development of the Shropshire Hunt. Its country was clearly defined and a committee of subscribers and a subscription pack replaced a private pack. Further, Graham left the county his hunting establishment and his huntsman William Staples, who remained with the Shropshire Hunt until the 1840s.²¹ Although William Lloyd seems to have been the man chiefly responsible for bringing about these changes, he was backed by the 'Shropshire Hunt', a select group of fox-hunting gentry formed in 1821 under the leadership of Sir Edward Smythe and John Mytton.²² The main

⁹⁶ *Salop. Jnl.* 25 Nov., 16 Dec. 1818; 13 Jan., 3 Mar., 15 Dec. 1819; 22 Mar., 1, 15 Nov., 13 Dec. 1820; 3 Jan., 14 Feb., 28 Mar., 19 Dec. 1821; 8 Jan., 19 Mar. 1823.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 7 May 1823; 28 July 1824.

⁹⁸ *Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences*, 19.

⁹⁹ *Salop. Jnl.* 28 Jan. 1818.

¹ *Ibid.* 1, 8 Apr. 1818.

² Auden, *Albrighton Hunt*, 24-25.

³ S.R.O. 800 uncat., note of servants' wages, c. 1822.

⁴ *Ibid.* letter, John Mytton to Thomas Longueville Jones, c. 1821.

⁵ *Salop. Jnl.* 31 Oct. 1821.

⁶ Auden, *Albrighton Hunt*, 24-28.

⁷ *Ibid.* 28.

⁸ *Salop. Jnl.* 29 Oct. 1823.

⁹ e.g. *ibid.* 19 Nov. 1823.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 3 Oct. 1821.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 5 May 1824; *Nimrod's Hunting Tours*, 153.

¹² C. J. Blagg, *History of the North Staffordshire Hounds* (1902), 3-10; *V.C.H. Staffs.* ii. 362.

¹³ *Salop. Jnl.* 21 Nov., 19 Dec. 1821; 2 Jan., 27 Feb., 13 Mar., 27 Nov., 4, 25 Dec. 1822; 29 Jan., 5 Feb. 1823.

¹⁴ *Nimrod's Hunting Tours*, 162-4.

¹⁵ Auden, *Albrighton Hunt*, 30-32.

¹⁶ N.L.W., Aston Hall, correspondence 382; S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, iv. 126, 128; *Salop. N. & Q.* N.S. viii. 90-91.

¹⁷ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, iv. 126, 128; *Salop. Jnl.* 8 Sept. 1824, 13 July 1825.

¹⁸ *Salop. Jnl.* 31 Dec. 1823; 10 Mar. 1824; Shropshire Club, Shropshire Hunt minutes, 1823-80; S.P.L., Morris-Eyton MSS., diaries of R. A. Slaney, 1821-5.

¹⁹ Auden, *Albrighton Hunt*, 34-35.

²⁰ *Nimrod's Hunting Tours*, 180.

²¹ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, v. 177-9.

²² Shropshire Club, minutes of proposed Hunt, 1821-3.

function of this hunt was an annual Hunt Week and ball in January, but in January 1823 it appointed a committee to define the territory of the proposed Shropshire Hunt and to estimate the probable cost of maintenance of a subscription pack.²³ Graham brought his hounds to the 'Shropshire Hunt's' annual meeting in January 1824²⁴ and, although the hunt's minutes are silent on the point, it was presumably this body which approved Graham's terms for hunting the Shropshire country. The 'Shropshire Hunt' subsequently restricted its interests to the arrangement of an annual hunt ball, but sometimes made donations to the Shropshire Hounds when its finances allowed.²⁵ The hunt was disbanded in 1912, when its funds were transferred to the Shrewsbury Hunt Club.²⁶

After Graham's departure the conduct of the hunt was vested in a committee consisting of Sir Edward Smythe, Edward Smythe Owen, and William Lloyd.²⁷ This arrangement does not seem to have been very successful and the strength of the pack was allowed to drop. William Lloyd resigned from the committee in 1830²⁸ and in 1834 Sir Edward Smythe, who had agreed to act as master, was forced to resign since subscriptions were not forthcoming.²⁹ The Shropshire country was therefore divided between the North and South Shropshire Hunts.³⁰ Although the country was reunited, 1850–70 and 1880–1900, separate committees for the two hunts remained in being throughout the 19th century. The conflict of interests between the gentry of the northern and southern districts, which had led to the division of 1834, was not resolved until 1900, since which date the two hunts have remained distinct.

The North Shropshire Hunt, 1834–1966

Sir Rowland Hill, the first master of the North Shropshire Hounds, hunted without a subscription. He had obtained possession of the Shropshire hounds, which he kennelled at Lee Bridge, and their huntsman William Staples also entered his service.³¹ After Hill's retirement in 1838 he allowed his successors Henry Bailey Clive (master 1838–9) and Isaac Hodgson of Sandford Hall (master 1839–41) free use of his hounds and paid a large part of the annual subscription.³² In 1841 Hill sold his hounds to the North Shropshire Hunt and a committee of subscribers was set up with Henry Clive as field-master.³³ This arrangement lasted until 1845, when T. C. Eyton became master, taking over the existing pack under a guarantee of £800.³⁴ Eyton resigned in 1847 and the North Shropshire country was left unhunted the following season.³⁵ By 1849

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn had annexed a large part of it, including the whole of the north-west of the county to within 5 miles of Shrewsbury.³⁶

In the face of this crisis the North and South Shropshire Hunts were reunited in 1850 under the management of Robert Burton of Longner, Edward Corbett of Longnor, and T. C. Eyton³⁷ but the two committees remained in existence. The territory of the reunited Shropshire Hunt was by now confined to the centre of the county. C. T. Morris of Oxon, master of the Shropshire Hounds, 1855–66, established new kennels at Shepherd's Lane, Bicton Heath.³⁸ The pack, which he bought from Edward Corbett, had included 24½ couple of old hounds and had been sired by hounds from about a dozen different packs. Morris himself bred mainly from his own stock, otherwise favouring hounds from the Meynell-Ingram and Wynn packs. He maintained a pack of upwards of 30 couple of old hounds, hunting on average 50 days each season. At his retirement in 1866 Morris offered the pack for £600 to his successor, the Hon. Rowland Hill, but this was refused and it was then sold by auction for £932.

The Shropshire country was again divided in 1870, after disagreements between the two committees.³⁹ Hill continued to hunt the northern part of the country until 1876, when he sold his hounds to the county and was succeeded as master by Sir Vincent Corbet.⁴⁰ In the following year it appeared likely that one of the two Shropshire Hunts would have to be disbanded, but a joint meeting of both committees failed to agree on terms for reunification.⁴¹ In 1880, however, north and south were again united under the mastership of Rowland, Lord Hill, who was succeeded by A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, 1883–97. The latter was followed for a season by his son Capt. H. Heywood-Lonsdale and in 1898 Frank Bibby and Rowland Hunt were appointed joint masters.⁴²

The northern boundary of the Shropshire Hunt, which had been in dispute with Sir W. W. Wynn, was defined in 1890.⁴³ At the end of the 19th century the hunt's territory extended from Whitchurch in the north to All Stretton in the south and from east to west it ran from the Breiddens to Newport.⁴⁴ A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale does not appear to have exercised his power to appoint a deputy master to hunt the southern part of the country,⁴⁵ but Bibby and Hunt found it impossible to cover so large an area. In 1900 Bibby undertook to hunt that part of the country lying north of the Severn without subscription and at the same time the committee of the South Shropshire Hunt appointed J. C. Dunwatters as master.⁴⁶ The North and South Shropshire have since remained separate hunts, their

²³ Shropshire Club, Shropshire Hunt minutes, 1823–80.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid. 1880–1912.

²⁷ *Nimrod's Hunting Tours*, 180; 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 257–8. Sir Edward Smythe had previously declined the sole management: N.L.W., Aston Hall 1065.

²⁸ N.L.W., Aston Hall 1005.

²⁹ S.R.O. 1514/3/16; *Salop. Jnl.* 27 Mar. 1833.

³⁰ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 259; *Salop. Jnl.* 22 Oct. 1834.

³¹ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, vi. 86; *Eddowes's Jnl.* Apr. 1845.

³² *Eddowes's Jnl.* 13, 20 Feb. 1839.

³³ Ibid. 10, 17 Feb. 1841; Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 194–5.

³⁴ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 26 Apr. 1871; S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, vi. 86.

³⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 30 Apr. 1845; Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 194–5.

³⁶ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 259; Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 50.

³⁷ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, vi. 66; 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 261.

³⁸ This paragraph is based on S.R.O. 2014/1–3 (hunting diaries of C. T. Morris, 1855–66).

³⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 6 Apr., 12 Oct. 1870.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 14 Mar. 1877.

⁴¹ Ibid. 14, 21 Mar. 1877.

⁴² R. Greaves, *Hist. of Hunting in Salop.* (1951), 10–11.

⁴³ Ex inf. Lt.-Col. A. Heywood-Lonsdale.

⁴⁴ Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 29–30.

⁴⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 4 Feb. 1885.

⁴⁶ *Shrews. Chron.* 16 Feb. 1900; Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 30.

FOX-HUNTING COUNTRIES



— County boundary c. 1850

— Boundary of hunting country c. 1850

- - - Boundary agreed between the North Shropshire and Sir W.W. Wynn 1891

The figures in circles mark the places at which private packs or subscription packs were kept

N indicates neutral areas

PRIVATE PACKS

1. Acton (Luther)
2. Acton Burnell (Smythe)
3. Cheney Longville (Beddoes)
4. Conover (Smythe Owen)
5. Cound (Cressett Pelham)
6. Easton (Dansey)
7. Emral (Puleston)
8. Gatten Lodge (Hulton Harrop)
9. Halston (Mytton)
10. Hopton Castle (Pardoe)
11. Kinlet (Childe)
12. Longner (Burton)
13. Loton (Leighton)
14. Sundorne (Corbet)

15. Tern (Hill)

16. Ticklerton (Pinches)
17. Willey (Forester)
18. Wynnstay (Williams Wynn)

SUBSCRIPTION PACKS

19. The Anchor Inn, Newcastle on Clun (United)
20. Bishop's Castle (United)
21. Bucknell (Ludlow)
22. Caynham (Ludlow)
23. Cleobury North (Wheatland)
24. Clun (United)
25. Downton Castle (Ludlow)
26. Downton Hall (North Ludlow)

27. Ferney Hall (Ludlow)

28. Halfway House, Eardington (Wheatland)
29. Little Hanwood (S. Shropshire)
30. Lee Bridge (N. Shropshire)
31. Lye Mill, Morville (Wheatland)
32. Monkhoppton (Wheatland)
33. Plaish (South Shropshire and Wheatland)
34. Shepherd's Lane, Bicton Heath (Shropshire)
35. Shrewsbury, Whitchurch Road (Shropshire)
36. Uffington (Shrewsbury)
37. The Wetmore (Ludlow)

territories being divided by the River Severn.⁴⁷ Since c. 1950 the Baschurch country has been loaned to the North Shropshire Hunt by Sir W. W. Wynn's Hounds.⁴⁸

The Lee Bridge kennels, which have been in almost continuous use since Sir Rowland Hill's mastership in the 1830s, were purchased for the Hunt by subscription in 1931⁴⁹ and were still the home of the North Shropshire pack in 1966. Frank Bibby, who had hunted with a private pack, sold his hounds (50 couple) at his resignation in 1909.⁵⁰ Lt.-Col. H. Heywood-Lonsdale (master 1909-19) then formed a new private pack (52 couple), chiefly from Brocklesby and Heythrop strains.⁵¹ The pack had been reduced to 22 couple by 1919, when he presented it to the hunt,⁵² but was raised to 50 couple during the next decade.⁵³ A small draft of unentered bitches from the Duke of Buccleuch's kennels was added in 1931.⁵⁴ The pack was reduced to 25 couple during the Second World War⁵⁵ and, although it had been raised to 40 couple by 1950,⁵⁶ numbers have since fallen. It consisted of only 28 couple in 1965.⁵⁷

Subscriptions were set in 1949 at a minimum of £10.⁵⁸ In 1951 the Hunt reverted to an earlier arrangement under which there was no fixed subscription, but the annual subscription was fixed at £25 in 1953 and has since remained at this figure. Hunting took place on four days a week throughout the season before 1914 and on seven days a fortnight in the years between the wars. In 1965 meets were held only twice a week with one by-day.

The South Shropshire Hunt, 1834-1966

In 1834 Edward Smyth Owen became the first master of the South Shropshire Hounds.⁵⁹ He hunted without a subscription from his kennels at Conover and covered much the same territory as that hunted by Sir Edward Smythe, 1817-23. He held meets at Dorrington, Frodesley, Harley, Kenley, Leebotwood, Ruckley, and Woolstaston,⁶⁰ which by 1850 were all included in the country of the Wheatland Hunt, and once went as far south as Church Stretton,⁶¹ which was later included in the United country. One of the reasons given by Owen for his retirement in 1839 was, however, the limited extent of his territory.⁶² His pack (33 couple) was sold⁶³ and his country is said to have been taken over by T. C. Eyton,⁶⁴ but no such hunt was advertised in the local newspapers. In 1841 plans to form a pack of foxhounds to hunt the neighbour-

hood of Shrewsbury came to nothing for lack of funds⁶⁵ and between 1843 and 1850 John Baker, master of Wheatland Hunt, hunted both the Wheatland and South Shropshire countries.⁶⁶

In 1850 the Shropshire country was reunited but this arrangement did not work to the satisfaction of the south Shropshire gentry. When one of them, Robert Burton of Longner, offered to hunt the whole Shropshire country in 1869, the gentlemen of the north refused him their subscriptions and would not allow him to draw their coverts.⁶⁷ The Hon. Rowland Hill, then master of the Shropshire Hounds, was willing to surrender the country to the south of the Shrewsbury and Wellington Railway, but refused to give up certain coverts to the north of that line which were claimed by the southern gentry as part of their country.⁶⁸ It was suggested that the dispute should be referred to Boodle's, but the northern gentry refused to put their case.⁶⁹ In 1870, therefore, Burton formed a new pack, known as the Shrewsbury Hounds, which hunted the Shrewsbury district two days a week.⁷⁰ He resigned the mastership in 1875 to W. E. M. Hulton Harrop, lending the latter his hounds.⁷¹ In 1878 the committee of the Shrewsbury Hounds had new kennels built at Uffington on a site provided by Burton,⁷² but Harrop resigned in the following year.⁷³ Burton then resumed the mastership for a single season before the Shropshire country was again reunited in 1880.⁷⁴

In 1900 the South Shropshire committee accepted an offer from J. C. Dunwaters of Plaish to hunt that part of their country which lay south of the Severn and east of a line drawn from Ford to Pontesbury.⁷⁵ Dunwaters had been master of the Wheatland Hounds since 1898 and had already been drawing coverts at Netley and Cound with the permission of the South Shropshire committee.⁷⁶ He found it difficult to give adequate attention to both the Wheatland and the South Shropshire Hunts and resigned the mastership of the former in 1902.⁷⁷ Since 1900 there have been no marked changes either in the boundaries or in the character of the South Shropshire country. During Dunwaters's mastership certain coverts were disputed with the Wheatland Hunt. Dunwaters was awarded those of Buildwas and Tickwood and others in the neighbourhood of Sheinton.⁷⁸ The Breiddens, which seem to have once formed part of the South Shropshire country, were hunted by Sir Bryan Leighton of Loton, 1899-1905.⁷⁹ In the 1930s the South Shropshire Hunt loaned the Stiperstones and the Hope

⁴⁷ For masters of the North Shropshire Hounds after Bibby's resignation in 1909 see *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1965-6).

⁴⁸ Ex inf. Lt.-Col. A. Heywood-Lonsdale.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1903-4); (1909-10); Greaves, *Hunting in Salop.* 12.

⁵¹ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1909-10); (1913-14); Greaves, *Hunting in Salop.* 14.

⁵² *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1917-18); Greaves, *Hunting in Salop.* 14.

⁵³ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1929-30).

⁵⁴ Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 43.

⁵⁵ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1939-49).

⁵⁶ Ibid. (1950-1).

⁵⁷ Ibid. (1965-6).

⁵⁸ This paragraph is based on *ibid.* (1949-66).

⁵⁹ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 259.

⁶⁰ *Salop. Jnl.* 22 Oct., 12, 19 Nov., 24 Dec. 1834; 14 Jan., 18 Nov. 1835; 20 Jan. 1836.

⁶¹ Ibid. 23 Mar. 1836.

⁶² Ibid. 27 Mar. 1839.

⁶³ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 18 May 1839.

⁶⁴ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 259.

⁶⁵ *Salop. Jnl.* 17 Feb., 10 Mar. 1841.

⁶⁶ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 259.

⁶⁷ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 30 Mar., 6 Apr. 1870.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 11 May 1870.

⁷¹ Ibid. 12 May 1875.

⁷² Ibid. 3 Apr., 16 Oct. 1878.

⁷³ Ibid. 23 Apr., 14 May 1879.

⁷⁴ Ibid. 28 May 1879.

⁷⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 16 Feb. 1900.

⁷⁶ Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 30.

⁷⁷ For masters of the South Shropshire Hounds since 1902 see *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1965-6).

⁷⁸ Greaves, *Hunting in Salop.* 16.

⁷⁹ *Shrews. Chron.* 16 Feb. 1900; *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1901-2); (1902-3), p. xxxiii; (1903-4), p. xxxvii; (1905-6), p. xxxv; Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 50.

Valley to David Hulton Harrop of Gatten Lodge, who continued to hunt this district until the outbreak of the Second World War.⁸⁰

Until 1929 the South Shropshire hounds belonged to successive masters, but were maintained by subscription. Both Dunwaters and S. H. Christy (master 1910-14) had their kennels at Plaish⁸¹ and Dunwaters's pack of 35 couple, which was particularly fine, was sold in 1910 for 3,590 guineas.⁸² Gen. Sir Edwin Alderson (master 1914-23) moved the Hunt's kennels to Little Hanwood, where they have since remained.⁸³ In 1929, when Major Whitaker became master, a new pack was built up by Richard Warner and the huntsman Jack Molyneux, who searched throughout the country for suitable stock.⁸⁴ This pack, which belonged to the country, comprised 33½ couple in 1930 and was maintained at this level until reduced during the Second World War to 20 couple.⁸⁵ The pack had been restored to its pre-war strength by 1951 (some 36 couple)⁸⁶ but it has since been reduced and in 1965 numbered only 17½ couple.⁸⁷

Robert Burton was guaranteed £800 a year as master of the Shrewsbury Hounds in 1870,⁸⁸ but by 1877 the committee could guarantee his successor Hulton Harrop only the smallest sum on which he could keep hounds⁸⁹ and during Heywood-Lonsdale's mastership of the reunited Shropshire Hunt the South Shropshire committee found it difficult to find their share (£620) of the guarantee.⁹⁰ Dunwaters received £1,200 a year as joint master of the South Shropshire and Wheatland Hounds, of which £675 was paid by South Shropshire.⁹¹ Since 1900 the South Shropshire hounds have been a subscription pack, but nothing is known of the hunt's financial arrangements until the end of the Second World War, when the annual subscription was £10. The subscription was raised to 15 guineas in 1951 and to £25 in 1952. In the following year it was reduced to £20, but since 1961 the subscription has been £35 a year.⁹²

The Ludlow Hunt

The country of the Ludlow Hunt includes the Cleve Hills, Corvedale, the Teme Valley, and adjacent parts of Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Apperley thought that it provided a fairish country for hounds but a very difficult one for horses, since the valleys were narrow, deep, and strongly fenced, and mules had proved suitable for hunting in these parts.⁹³ Around the Titterstone Cleve, a favourite refuge for foxes, the local miners used to light fires

at night to keep the foxes out of their earths.⁹⁴

William Childe of Kinlet and Richard Dansey of Easton Court (Herefs.) are the earliest recorded masters of hounds in the Ludlow district. About 1800, soon after his return from Leicestershire, Childe formed a pack of foxhounds at Kinlet to hunt the Cleve Hills⁹⁵ and at about the same time Dansey, a boon companion of George Forester of Willey, was hunting from south of Ludlow as far north as the Long Mynd.⁹⁶ A subscription pack called the Ludlow Hounds was formed under the management of Mr. Adams, a Ludlow attorney, perhaps as early as 1797, when a reward was offered for the recovery of a young bitch lost from the 'Ludlow pack of foxhounds'.⁹⁷ Another subscription pack, known as the Wrickton Hounds, which was managed by Mr. Aston of Aston Botterell, 'yeoman', was also hunting in the Ludlow country during this period.⁹⁸ Adams continued to hunt until 1824, but by 1821 he had probably resigned the mastership of the Ludlow Hounds to Robert Price of Bitterley Court.⁹⁹ During the 1820s occasional visits were made to the Cleve Hills by Capt. Maurice Jones of Maesmawr¹ and a pack maintained by the brothers John and William Smith was also hunting hare and fox alternately in the Ludlow country.² Regular hunting was resumed here in 1826 by Richard Dansey, a son of the earlier fox-hunter,³ who is found hunting on the Cleve Hills and at Clunbury Gorse, Munslow Common, and Diddlebury Common.⁴ After Dansey's retirement in 1831 the country was again left for several years without a regular pack of foxhounds, although a private pack kept by the Revd. Dansey Pardoe of Hopton Castle occasionally hunted there. The latter was hunting on the Cleve Hills, from Bitterley Court, in May 1835. In this season he and his son managed the pack themselves, employing neither huntsman nor whipper-in, but only hunted twice a week and did not begin until November.⁵

Frederick Stubbs, who took over the whole of the Ludlow country in October 1836,⁶ had been hunting its western parts at least as early as 1830.⁷ He assembled a fine pack and had his kennels at Wetmore in Leintwardine.⁸ A dinner was given at Ludlow in his honour by the subscribers in 1839⁹ but he resigned the country in the following year, partly on the ground that the local gentry were not sufficiently liberal in their support of the hunt.¹⁰ Lord Gifford took over the country for the 1841-2 season,¹¹ but Stubbs returned in 1842 and continued as master, with the help of his son Orlando, until his retirement in 1854.¹²

⁹⁷ Ibid. 2-3, 6-7; *Shrews. Chron.* 10 Nov. 1797; 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 262-3.

⁹⁸ *Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences*, 2-3.

⁹⁹ *Salop. Jnl.* 12 Dec. 1821; 'Borderer', *Hunting and Sporting Notes in the West Midlands, 1885-6*, pp. xiii-xvi; Greaves, *Hunting in Salop.* 21.

¹ *Salop. Jnl.* 23 Nov. 1825; 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 266.

² *Eddowes's Jnl.* 13 Mar. 1872.

³ *Shrews. Chron.* 20 Oct. 1826; 'Borderer', *Hunting and Sporting Notes*, pp. xiii-xvi.

⁴ *Shrews. Chron.* 20 Oct., 17 Nov., 15 Dec. 1826.

⁵ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, iii. 21, 23-24.

⁶ *Salop. Jnl.* 26 Oct. 1836.

⁷ Ibid. 2 June 1830.

⁸ Ibid. 6 Feb. 1839.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 11 Apr. 1840.

¹¹ *Salop. Jnl.* 24 Nov., 22 Dec. 1841; 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 233.

¹² Auden, *Albrighton Hunt*, 81.

⁸⁰ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1930-1); (1938-9); Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 50; Greaves, *Hunting in Salop.* 16.

⁸¹ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1903-4); (1910-11).

⁸² Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 33.

⁸³ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1914-15).

⁸⁴ Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 42-43.

⁸⁵ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1929-30); (1949-50).

⁸⁶ Ibid. (1951-2).

⁸⁷ Ibid. (1965-6).

⁸⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 30 Mar. 1870.

⁸⁹ Ibid. 21 Mar. 1877.

⁹⁰ Ibid. 4 Feb. 1885.

⁹¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 16 Feb. 1900; *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1900-1).

⁹² *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1939-66).

⁹³ *Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences*, 6-7.

⁹⁴ Ibid. 5.

⁹⁵ H. G. Archer, 'The Flying Childe', *Baily's Magazine of Sports & Pastimes*, lxxi. 242-9.

⁹⁶ *Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences*, 6-7.

In the 1870s the Ludlow Hunt, like the United, was regarded as a farmers' hunt. Most of the farmers came from the eastern part of the hunt's country, those to the west of Leintwardine being 'more wedded to their whitefaced cattle than to hounds and horses'.¹³ No changes are known to have been made in the boundaries of the Ludlow Hunt until 1919, when a small part of the western side (Bedstone, Brampton Bryan, and Wigmore) was lent to the Teme Valley Hunt. This arrangement, which was initially for three years, continued in 1966.¹⁴ The Ludlow country was divided in 1932, when Capt. E. H. Rouse Boughton formed a private pack of 25 couple to hunt the northern part of the country from his kennels at Downton Hall in Stanton Lacy, but a subscription to the Ludlow Hunt also covered hunting with the North Ludlow Hunt and both hunts had the same secretary. The North Ludlow Hunt was disbanded in 1940.¹⁵

The present Ludlow pack can be traced back to one established by W. W. H. Sitwell of Ferney Hall, Clungunford (master 1854-64), who is said to have drawn on the Belvoir.¹⁶ Drafts from the Shropshire and Wynnstay packs were added later in the 19th century and in 1882 the hounds were thought to be too highly bred for their country.¹⁷ Sitwell erected his kennels at Bucknell¹⁸ and additional kennels for the use of the hunt were built at Downton Castle by A. R. Boughton Knight in 1859,¹⁹ but since 1890 the hunt's kennels have been at Caynham.²⁰ The pack, which numbered 40 couple in 1897, was reduced to 25 couple during the First World War, but had been raised to 50 couple by 1925. It was again reduced to 25 couple in 1932, when the country was divided, and it has since remained at approximately the same strength. In 1965, when the Hunt had about 100 members, subscriptions were £25-30 a year and hunting took place on three days a week.²¹

The United Hunt

The country of the United Hunt comprises south-western Shropshire (including the Long Mynd, the Stiperstones, and Clun Forest) and adjacent parts of Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire. It is not in the accepted sense a good hunting country and fox-hunting was not conducted in an organized manner here until a relatively late date. Parts of the country were probably hunted by the Ludlow Hounds, and Richard Dansey sometimes hunted as far north as the Long Mynd.²² In the 1820s Captain Jones of Maesmawr occasionally hunted the later United country with his pack of long-coated Welsh fox-

hounds. In April 1825 his hounds met near Chirbury and pursued a fox as far as Walcot Park, where they were joined by another pack of hounds belonging to a Mr. Smith.²³ Captain Jones, who hunted as far afield as Hereford and the Clee Hills,²⁴ preserved the old methods of hunting, rising very early in the morning and hunting the fox by its drag.²⁵

The origin of the United Hunt²⁶ is to be traced back to a pack kept by the Beddoes family²⁷ at Cheney Longville from the mid 18th century. About 1830 this pack was united with one kept by William Pinches of Ticklerton in Eaton-under-Heywood. The latter was hunting a district which later became part of the Wheatland country. In 1831 the Pinches pack is found on Wenlock Edge²⁸ and in 1833 it met the Beddoes pack at Stanway Gorse, near Rushbury. The subsequent chase took them through Acton Burnell, Kenley, and Cressage to Harley.²⁹ Chatwall and Spoonhill Wood in Much Wenlock³⁰ were also favourite fixtures. By 1839, however, when the meets of the United Hunt were first advertised, it is evident that its country was becoming limited to the south-west. There were meets at the Roveries, Horderley Turnpike, Walcot Park Gorse, Mainstone Wood, and Bury Ditches.³¹ A meet at Willey Park in February 1840³² is their last recorded visit to the eastern district, which at the end of that season was taken up by the newly formed Wheatland Hunt. The exploits of the United Hunt attracted considerable attention in the local newspapers during the 1840s. In November 1840, for example, the hunt met at Hopesay, where they drew Burrow, a large covert belonging to the Earl of Powis, and followed the fox as far as Cardington where it was killed by a noted Welsh foxhound called Soundwell. Only three men were in at the death, among them Robert Luther of Acton in Lydbury North, who seems to have become joint master of the pack at about this time.³³

Under William Pinches the United still followed the older methods of hunting. His hounds were unruly and did not hunt as a pack, but rather each devoted its attention to different objects. Even later the pack included a few racing hounds in addition to the main pack which was slower. There was no whipper-in and the hounds were brought to meets by dogboys. The young entry, which was put in couples and led by the dogboys, was not released until the older hounds had found the fox.³⁴

On the death of William Pinches in 1849 the pack passed to Robert Luther.³⁵ The hounds were not all thoroughbred foxhounds and were variously described as harriers, beagles, and foxhounds.³⁶

¹³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 13 Mar. 1872.

¹⁴ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1918-20); (1965-6).

¹⁵ *Ibid.* (1932-3); (1939-49).

¹⁶ 'Borderer', *Hunting and Sporting Notes*, pp. xiii-xvi; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 8 Feb. 1882.

¹⁷ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 8 Feb. 1882.

¹⁸ Greaves, *Hunting in Salop.* 22. There may also have been kennels at Onibury: *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1905-6).

¹⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 2 May 1860.

²⁰ The following is based on *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1897-1966) and information supplied by the Hon. Secretary of the Ludlow Hunt.

²¹ For masters of the Ludlow Hounds since 1864 see *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1965-6).

²² *Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences*, 6-7.

²³ *Salop. Jnl.* 19 Apr. 1825. Presumably John or William Smith, see above, p. 173.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 1825.

²⁵ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 266-7.

²⁶ Except where otherwise stated the earlier history of the United Hunt is based on a letter in *Shrews. Chron.* 4 Dec. 1896. The writer, James Baldwin, had then been associated with the United Hunt for about 70 years.

²⁷ In 1806 Thomas Beddoes was one of the stewards of the Church Stretton annual hunt: *Salop. Jnl.* 8 Oct. 1806.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 6 Apr. 1831.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 25 Dec. 1833.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 27 Nov., 11 Dec. 1839; *Shrews. Chron.* 4 Dec. 1896.

³¹ *Salop. Jnl.* 23 Oct., 6, 20, 27 Nov., 11 Dec. 1839; 15, 29 Jan. 1840.

³² *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 1840.

³³ *Ibid.* 18 Nov. 1840. See also S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, iii. 425; *Salop. Jnl.* 19 Feb. 1840.

³⁴ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 267-8; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 8 Feb. 1882; *Shrews. Chron.* 4 Dec. 1896.

³⁵ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 269; cf. *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. x, p. xix.

³⁶ *Salop. Jnl.* 25 Dec. 1833; 5 Feb. 1834; 26 Dec. 1838; 18 Nov. 1840.

Luther made some attempt to improve them by introducing Wynnstey blood³⁷ and may also have introduced some hounds from the Gittos pack, which hunted in Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire, thus giving rise to the legend that the United pack was descended from that pack.³⁸

There have been no marked changes in the boundaries of the Shropshire part of the United country since c. 1850, but in the 1930s C. N. de Courcy Parry (master or joint master 1928–39) hunted the Kerry Hills as well as Clun Forest from his kennels at the Anchor Inn, Newcastle on Clun. Scarcity of foxes, the growth of shooting preserves and forestry plantations, and an increase in the use of barbed wire were the main reasons for this extension into Wales.³⁹ Luther had established the United kennels at Acton but his successor Francis Beddoes (master 1862–75) moved them to Cheney Longville.⁴⁰ New kennels were built at Clun in 1877⁴¹ and by 1879 the Hunt also had kennels at Bishop's Castle.⁴² The existing kennels at Bishop's Castle were built on a site given by the Earl of Powis in 1894.⁴³ The pack has always been relatively small. In 1913 it consisted of 25 couple,⁴⁴ but there were only 12½ couple at the end of the First World War.⁴⁵ The pack was kept at about 25 couple between the wars but it was put down in 1939 and the United country remained unhunted until 1946,⁴⁶ when the pack was refounded with draft hounds. In 1954 the pack, which then numbered no more than 10 couple, was enlarged and the kennels were put in order. The master, J. C. Yeoward (master 1954–64) bred on College Valley strains with excellent results and in 1965 the pack was 20 couple strong.⁴⁷

Francis Beddoes took a small subscription for a number of years before his death in 1875⁴⁸ and since that time the United has always had a subscription pack. This hunt, which is still supported predominantly by local farmers, has always been run on very slender financial resources. During the Great Depression the hunt fell on hard times and interest in hunting declined. John Harris (master 1875–91) was obliged in 1879 to accept a cut of £100 in his £600 guarantee⁴⁹ and in 1913 the annual subscription produced only £477.⁵⁰ When C. N. de Courcy Parry became master in 1928 he was guaranteed only £350 a year.⁵¹ This was raised to £425 in 1931⁵² but from 1933 he hunted without guarantee, fixed subscription, or cap.⁵³ Apart from a cap of £1 introduced in 1956 the hunt is still run on these lines.⁵⁴

The Wheatland Hunt

Cornelius Tonge ('Cecil'), who had hunted in the Wheatland country as a young man, echoed

Apperley's unflattering description of it.⁵⁵ He remembered it as a heavy land with strong fences and many dingles which were to be crossed at only a few places. There were also deep brooks with steep sides.⁵⁶ Although meets of the Wheatland Hunt are not advertised until 1840, the origins of fox-hunting in this country are to be sought in the exploits of George Forester of Willey and his whipper-in Tom Moody more than a half-century earlier. Forester was active in the hunting field from the late 18th century until shortly before his death in July 1811; his exploits and the riotous company which he kept are commemorated in Dibdin's ballads.⁵⁷ From his seat at Willey he hunted a country which stretched from the Needle's Eye on the Wrekin to the Clee Hills. He occasionally made forays as far afield as Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire and claimed coverts at Apley, Dudmaston, and Enville, east of the Severn in the district later hunted by the Albrighton Hunt. Unlike other early Shropshire fox-hunters, Forester was not attracted to Leicestershire and continued to use the older method of hunting by drag.⁵⁸

Forester's pack was dispersed in 1811 and a few of his hounds passed into the possession of local farmers. At about the same time a subscription pack, known as the Wheatland, was established at Bridgnorth under the management of Mr. Skelding. Its relationship to Forester's pack is not clear nor is the extent of its country known. Skelding was succeeded as manager by John Chorlton, but the pack broke up c. 1818, when Chorlton became huntsman of a trencher-fed pack kennelled at Lye Mill, near Morville. This was supported by local farmers but had been established by Sir Richard Acton of Aldenham, who introduced a few bloodhounds into the pack and used it to hunt deer which had strayed from his park. Cecil, Lord Forester, who also took an interest in this pack, procured several bitches from the Belvoir kennels to improve its stock. In 1822, when 'Cecil' hunted here, the pack was made up of 6 couple of foxhounds, 2 couple of bloodhounds, and 3 or 4 couple of cross-bred hounds.⁵⁹ Since a Hunter's Plate of £50, offered by Lord Forester at the Wenlock Races in 1833, was open only to hunters which had been regularly hunted with the Shropshire or Albrighton Hunts,⁶⁰ it is probable that the Morville pack had been dispersed by this date. When Edward Smythe Owen took over the South Shropshire country in 1834 he hunted much of the later Wheatland country⁶¹ and other parts of the country were being hunted by the Ludlow⁶² and United Hunts⁶³ in the 1830s.

In March 1840 the first advertised meet of the Wheatland Hunt was held at the Wrekin.⁶⁴ During the following season meets took place at Harley,

³⁷ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 8 Feb. 1882.

³⁸ *Ibid.*; Greaves, *Hunting in Salop.* 35; *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1897–8).

³⁹ 'Dalesman' (C. N. de Courcy Parry), *Here lies my story* (1964), 145–58; *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1928–9); (1933–4); (1938–9).

⁴⁰ Greaves, *Hunting in Salop.* 37. For later masters see *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1965–6).

⁴¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 14 Jan. 1910.

⁴² *Eddowes's Jnl.* 30 Apr. 1879.

⁴³ *Shrews. Chron.* 14 Jan. 1910.

⁴⁴ *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1912–13).

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* (1917–18).

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* (1939–46).

⁴⁷ 'Dalesman', *Here lies my story*, 252–3; *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1958–9); (1965–6).

⁴⁸ *Shrews. Chron.* 4 Dec. 1896.

⁴⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 30 Apr. 1879; cf. *ibid.* 27 Apr., 18 May 1881.

⁵⁰ S.P.L., C 38. 7. ⁵¹ 'Dalesman', *Here lies my story*, 147; *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1928–9).

⁵² *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1931–2).

⁵³ *Ibid.* (1933–4); (1939–49). ⁵⁴ *Ibid.* (1956–7); (1965–6).

⁵⁵ *Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences*, 11.

⁵⁶ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 253.

⁵⁷ J. Randall, *The Severn Valley* (1882), 332–43.

⁵⁸ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 241, 248; J. Randall, *Old Sports and Sportsmen, or the Willey Country* (1875), 93–101; Auden, *Albrighton Hunt*, 12–13.

⁵⁹ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 248–9; Frances Pitt, *Hounds, Horses & Hunting* (1948), 22–23.

⁶⁰ *Salop. Jnl.* 6 Feb. 1833.

⁶¹ See p. 172.

⁶² Pitt, *Hounds, Horses & Hunting*, 26.

⁶³ See p. 174.

⁶⁴ *Salop. Jnl.* 25 Mar. 1840.

Ironbridge, Buildwas Park, Cressage Park, Willey, Astley Abbots, Burwarton, and Billingsley,⁶⁵ which indicates that its country was fast taking shape. The organization of the hunt remains obscure until 1843, when the gentry and farmers of the district entrusted the management of the hounds to John Baker, who established his kennels at Bridgnorth.⁶⁶ Soon afterwards Baker annexed the whole of the South Shropshire country and continued to hunt this district until 1850, meeting two days a week in the South Shropshire country and once in the Wheatland.⁶⁷ The subscription was increased in 1848, since Baker had been able to recover only half his expenses,⁶⁸ but he resigned the mastership in 1852.⁶⁹

No notable changes appear to have been made in the boundaries of the Wheatland Hunt since c. 1850, but under J. C. Dunwaters (master 1898–1902) a large part of the South Shropshire country was hunted by the Wheatland hounds.⁷⁰ Nothing is known of the Wheatland pack until 1898, when Dunwaters bought 20 couple of hounds from Lord Worcester, together with other hounds from Austin Mackenzie's dog-pack.⁷¹ Dunwaters's pack was a private one, which he took with him to the South Shropshire Hunt when he resigned the mastership in 1902. His successor, the Hon. C. E. Hamilton-Russell (master 1902–19), built up an excellent pack of 28 couple and moved them in 1903 to his own kennels at Cleobury North. The hunt committee then sold its kennels at Monkhopton, which had been built to replace those at Halfway House, near Eardington. On Hamilton-Russell's resignation the hunt was thus without kennels, but the new master, A. J. Buston of Astbury Hall, bought back the original kennels at Halfway House and re-erected there the kennel buildings which had been brought from Cleobury North. He presented these kennels to the country when he resigned in 1921,⁷² and they were still in use in 1966. The pack had been reduced to 18 couple by the end of the First World War⁷³ but by 1924 their numbers had been raised to some 30 couple. This size was maintained during the long mastership (1929–52) of Miss Frances Pitt, the naturalist, apart from a temporary reduction during the Second World War. The pack consisted of 23 couple in 1967.⁷⁴

Changes in the guarantee and subscriptions to the Wheatland Hunt illustrate the rising cost of hunting in the 20th century. In 1899, when subscriptions produced about £700, the master had a £500 guarantee.⁷⁵ The guarantee was raised to £700 in 1922, to £1,000 in 1923, and to £1,500 in 1929. By 1933, however, it had been reduced to £1,000 and remained at this figure until 1949. It was raised to £1,600 in 1951 and in 1966 stood at £2,200. Individual subscriptions, at least £5 a horse in 1899, were fixed at 10 guineas in 1927. They were raised to 15 guineas in 1952 and to £25 by 1967. Since the end of the

First World War it has been the custom to hunt twice a week with an occasional by-day. The hunt in 1967 had a membership of 125 and about 30 non-members also attended its meets.⁷⁶

Sir W. W. Wynn's Hounds

This Hunt's country includes a large part of north and north-western Shropshire and extends into Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Cheshire. Until 1944 the hounds were normally maintained at Wynnstay as a private pack, without recourse to subscriptions, by members of the Williams Wynn family. Hounds had been kept at Wynnstay during the 18th century. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn was killed while out hunting in 1749 and a hunt established at Wynnstay in 1788 was revived in 1793, when a dinner and ball were held in honour of the occasion. This hunt was, however, nothing more than an annual hunt of the type common in Shropshire in the later 18th century and the Wynnstay hounds were kept principally to hunt hares, although they sometimes hunted bagfoxes.⁷⁷

Until his retirement in 1833 Sir Richard Puleston had hunted regularly in the area which later became the territory of Sir W. W. Wynn's Hounds. During the following season Sir Rowland Hill occasionally took the North Shropshire hounds to Emral and hunted the surrounding country. This district was, however, given up to a Mr. Leche of Carden (Ches.), who had formed a pack in 1834 to hunt the Cheshire side of Puleston's old country.⁷⁸ At about the same time Sir W. W. Wynn, who had been well known in the Leicestershire hunting fields, formed another pack called the Wynnstay Hounds to hunt the Denbighshire parts of the former Puleston country.⁷⁹ Wynn's pack was disbanded in 1837, following a hunting accident from which he eventually died in 1840.⁸⁰ His son set about forming a new pack to hunt the country around Wynnstay. He was unable to hunt regularly himself, since he was then serving in the Life Guards, but in his place James Attie, tenant of Penley Hall (Flints.), was made master. Attie hunted with a subscription, the larger part of which was paid by Wynn. His country comprised that part of north Shropshire once hunted by Puleston together with Leche's former country, which was centred on the Vale of Carden.⁸¹ The Wynnstay pack thus hunted much the same territory as had Sir Richard Puleston and was in some sense a successor to Puleston's pack.

Wynn, who assumed direct management of the hounds in 1843, at first hunted the same area as Attie had done, but the failure of the North Shropshire to hunt their country in a regular manner enabled him to extend his territory. In the 1847–8 season he was meeting at Hawkstone, Cloverley, and Styche and by 1849 he had annexed the greater part of the North Shropshire country.⁸² The latter

⁶⁵ *Salop. Jnl.* 25 Nov., 9 Dec. 1840; 17 Feb. 1841.

⁶⁶ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 251; Pitt, *Hounds, Horses & Hunting*, 26–28.

⁶⁷ 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 259–61.

⁶⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 23 Feb., 8 Mar. 1848.

⁶⁹ Pitt, *Hounds, Horses & Hunting*, 28; For names of subsequent masters see *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1965–6).

⁷⁰ See p. 172. ⁷¹ Hurst, *Hunting, Shooting & Fishing*, 33.

⁷² Pitt, *Hounds, Horses & Hunting*, 31; *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1915–16); (1918–20).

⁷³ What follows is based on *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1918–66).

⁷⁴ Ex inf. the Hon. Secretary of the Wheatland Hunt.

⁷⁵ This paragraph is based on *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1898–1966).

⁷⁶ Ex inf. the Hon. Secretary of the Wheatland Hunt.

⁷⁷ Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 8–9; *Shrews. Chron.* 18 Dec. 1801.

⁷⁸ Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 40–41; *Salop. Jnl.* 12 Nov. 1834.

⁷⁹ *Nimrod's Hunting Tours*, 141; *Nimrod's Hunting Reminiscences*, 18–19; *Salop. Jnl.* 12 Nov. 1834.

⁸⁰ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 11 Jan. 1840.

⁸¹ Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 42.

⁸² *Ibid.* 50; 'Cecil', *Records of the Chase*, 259.

district, which became known as the Shropshire or Baschurch side, was generally considered to extend from Oswestry to the Severn within 5 miles of Shrewsbury. The Wynnstay country also included a home district in the immediate neighbourhood of Wynnstay, the Cheshire side which embraced the Upper Dee Valley, and the Whitchurch side. It was Wynn's custom to hunt four days a week, usually on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Mondays and Fridays were generally assigned either to the home district or to the Baschurch side, which was considered 'nice ground'. There was a good deal of arable, but the soil was light and fences were not difficult. The coverts consisted of small woods and plantations. Wednesdays were generally given over to the Cheshire side, and the Saturday meetings were normally held on the Whitchurch side. The ground here, more undulating than the Dee Valley, was mostly grassland and the sport was usually good. Favourite meets on this side of the country included Sandford, Ightfield, Iscoed Park, Styche, Shavington Park, and Whitchurch.⁸³

Leche's pack, purchased on Wynn's behalf in 1841, formed the basis of the Wynnstay pack and in the following year more hounds were added from the Perthshire pack. Wynn's first huntsman, Mr. Walker, who had formerly been huntsman to the Fife Hounds, brought with him several couple from that pack. In 1845, when new kennels were built near the Park Eytton entrance to Wynnstay, 5 couple were bought at the sale of Mr. Foljambe's pack. By this date the Wynnstay pack consisted of 55 couple. Walker tended to breed on Belvoir strains and produced a pack considered one of the finest in the country. The hounds Painter and Regent were particularly well known. The former traced its pedigree

from the Belvoir Druid and the Cheshire Bruiser while the latter was sired by the Fitzwilliam Regent. Walker was succeeded in 1865 by Charles Payne, who had previously served with the Quorn, Oakley Park, and Pytchley Hunts and who retired in 1883.⁸⁴

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn was master of the Wynnstay hounds until his death in 1885, apart from a brief interlude following the destruction of Wynnstay in the fire of 1858, when the pack was managed for a season as a subscription pack by Col. Cotton.⁸⁵ Following the cattle plague of 1865-6, of which foxes and hounds were thought to be carriers, Wynn departed for Rome but his tenants decided to continue hunting as usual.⁸⁶ In 1885 Wynn's nephew and heir Sir Watkin Williams Wynn assumed mastership of the hounds and continued master until his death in 1944. During his long mastership no subscriptions were asked for and he continued to hunt with much the same splendour both before and after the First World War, although the cost of keeping hounds had nearly doubled. A slight reduction in the size of the pack from 50 to 40 couple took place during the First World War, but it had been brought back to its pre-war strength by 1927.⁸⁷ One major obstacle to hunting was foot and mouth disease, which became more frequent in the years between the wars. One such outbreak prevented any hunting in the Wynnstay during the whole of the 1924-5 season. The pack, which passed to Sir W. W. Wynn in 1944, then numbered only 28 couple, but it had risen to 35 couple by 1966. Subscriptions, first introduced in 1944, were then set at £25 for one day's hunting a week and £35 for two days' hunting a week. By 1966 these had been raised to £30 and £40 respectively. There were some 180 subscribers in 1966.⁸⁸

HORSE-RACING

By 1728 race-meetings¹ had been established at Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, and Whitchurch.² The Bridgnorth meeting was being supported by Bridgnorth corporation in the 1690s,³ and Sir John Wolryche of Dudmaston, one of its early supporters, was drowned after attending a horse-race at Chelmarsh in 1723.⁴ Horse-matches had, however, been held in the county long before this period. In 1600, for example, horse-races were being held in Whit week on Prees Heath.⁵ It is possible that this is a reference to Whitchurch races, otherwise first recorded in 1727,⁶ which were also held in May or June on Prees Heath in the 18th century.⁷

Flat racing

Flat racing was possible only where a suitably large expanse of relatively level common land was at hand.

⁸³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 17 Aug. 1881.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 21 Jan. 1863; 17 Aug. 1881; Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 43-44, 51, 88-89, 146-9.

⁸⁵ Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 60-83.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 120.

⁸⁷ What follows is based on *Baily's Hunting Dir.* (1917-66).

⁸⁸ Ex inf. the Hon. Secretary of Sir W. W. Wynn's Hounds.

¹ This account was written in 1966-7 and revised in 1969.

² J. Cheny, *Historical List of Horse-matches*, 1728.

³ Bridgnorth boro. rec., chamberlain's acct. 1691-1719.

Thirteen of the 20 Shropshire meetings established before 1840 lay to the north of the Severn, most of them in the north Shropshire plain. At Shawbury and Market Drayton the races were held at the time of the parish wake in the later 18th century;⁸ it seems likely that other meetings developed out of the rustic sports common on these occasions.

Shrewsbury Races, the best attended of the Shropshire meetings, could in some periods be ranked among the more important provincial race meetings in the country. In 1717 the Shrewsbury Mercers' Company set aside £5 for three years towards the purchase of a plate to be run for on Kingsland,⁹ where races are first known to have taken place in the following year.¹⁰ Kingsland, however, was inclosed in 1724¹¹ and racing at Shrewsbury was interrupted until 1729, when a new course was made at Bicton Heath¹² on land owned partly by Shrewsbury corporation and partly

⁴ *T.S.A.S.* lv. 99-100; Wolryche-Whitmore mun., Dudmaston, acct. of Sir John Wolryche.

⁵ Shrews. boro. rec. 2211, m. 7.

⁶ *Baily's Racing Register* (1845), i. 12.

⁷ *Byegones*, iv. 142; R. Heber, *Historical List of Horse-matches 1756; Salop. Shreds & Patches*, i. 81.

⁸ Both wakes took place in mid-August: *Salop. N. & Q.* n.s. viii. 94-95; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 25 Aug. 1847.

⁹ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 408; S.R.O. 1831, Drapers' Co. minutes, 1607-1740, f. 239.

¹⁰ *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. vii. 176.

¹² Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1728.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

by the Myttons of Halston. In that year the Mercers' Company gave 5 guineas towards the races there¹³ and the first meeting took place on 9–11 September 1729. Entrance fees of one guinea were paid by subscribers and of 3 guineas by non-subscribers and there was a single race each day. On the first day a purse of 40 guineas was open to any horse carrying 11 stone. A Ladies' Plate of 15 guineas was run for on the second day and on the third day a Town Plate of 20 guineas was open only to *bona fide* hunters. This first meeting did not attract very large fields. On the first day there were four runners and on the second and third days only three.¹⁴

In 1731 the chief meeting took place in June, but there was only a day's racing in October.¹⁵ In 1733 and 1734 there were two three-day meetings, but this arrangement was dropped in the following season.¹⁶ In 1739, when the meeting had been reduced to two days with two plates of 30 and 25 guineas, there were not sufficient entries¹⁷ and no racing is recorded at Shrewsbury in 1741. In 1753 two new plates of £50 were raised, only to be abandoned in 1756, but in 1760 two more plates of £50 were raised.¹⁸ After this date Shrewsbury Races were held with scarcely a break until they came to an end in 1887. In 1762, when another £50 plate was added, the meeting was extended from two to three days. At this time horses were shown at the Raven Inn and entered at the Crown. Entrance fees of one guinea and 2½ guineas were paid by subscribers and non-subscribers respectively.¹⁹

During its early history the Shrewsbury meeting received some support from the guilds. The Barbers' Company set aside 2 guineas for three years to support the races in 1732, adding a further 2 guineas towards a plate in 1734,²⁰ and the Saddlers' Company gave £2 10s. in 1745,²¹ but thereafter the races were financed for the most part by subscriptions from the county nobility and gentry. On that part of the course which belonged to the corporation fees paid for licence to sell liquor, to erect booths, and to enter the grandstand went towards the Town Subscription Plate of £80.²² The borough's two M.P.s usually presented a second plate of £50, while a third plate (£80) was subscribed by the gentlemen of the county.

The races remained a three-day event for the remainder of the 18th century and the programme underwent little change until the 1820s. Sweepstakes were included for the first time in 1771²³ and a subscription Gold Cup of 100 guineas was instituted in 1812.²⁴ The number of events increased during the 1820s, ten plates or other prizes being offered annually in the years 1826–9 and never fewer than seven in the period 1830–42.²⁵ Separate plates were provided by the county and borough M.P.s. after 1826 and in 1831 a King's Plate of

100 guineas was obtained through the influence of Rowland, Lord Hill.²⁶ A spring meeting was held in 1818, with stakes provided by the Yeomanry Cavalry,²⁷ but this event was held in October in the following year.²⁸

The racing programme was arranged by a Clerk of the Course, under the direction of a Committee for Regulating the Races. Edmund Littlehales was clerk in 1770 and in 1779.²⁹ The post was held in 1785 by L. Antrobus,³⁰ who was followed by R. Yeomans (an innkeeper), 1790–4,³¹ James Ralphs, 1794–1811,³² and William Smith (a veterinary surgeon), 1811–19.³³ While the clerk might be said to represent the town's interest, the stewards represented that of the gentry and subscribers. They were appointed annually and were responsible for the maintenance of order on the course and for drawing the articles of the races, any infringements of which were brought before them for decision. They also arranged the assemblies, balls, and ordinaries, which formed so important a part of Race Week.³⁴ Stewards were drawn exclusively from the ranks of the local nobility and gentry. County and borough M.P.s. were expected to serve as stewards at least once and it was customary for a member of a county family, once he had come of age, to be a steward of the various Shropshire race meetings.

Like the Shrewsbury Hunt Week, Shrewsbury Races quickly became one of the great social occasions of the year. Apart from balls and assemblies it was usual for a theatre to be opened during Race Week and for concerts to be given. A concert was performed during Race Week at the Guildhall as early as 1729,³⁵ and in 1774 and 1776 concerts were performed for the benefit of Dr. Charles Burney,³⁶ the celebrated musician. Cock-fighting another prominent feature of Race Week, continued clandestinely long after 1835, when it was made illegal.³⁷

The success of Shrewsbury Races during the 18th century can be attributed in part to the benevolence of the owners of the racecourse. The Myttons were racing enthusiasts and the corporation had a vested interest in the races because of the trade which they brought to the town. In 1791, however, the corporation sold the land on which the grandstand stood³⁸ and in 1809 it leased the remainder of its estate there to John Probert.³⁹ He was required to keep the course in a fit state for racing and the corporation retained the right to collect fees for the erection of booths and stands.⁴⁰ There are indications in the early 19th century that the races were less well attended and less efficiently organized than in the past. The clerk was temporarily suspended by the stewards in 1814.⁴¹ In 1817, when the regulating committee announced that differences between them and the clerk had been settled, they hoped for a more liberal subscription from the

¹³ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] viii. 408.

¹⁴ Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1729; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, i. 74.

¹⁵ Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1731.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 1733–4; *Baily's Racing Reg.* i. 42.

¹⁷ Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1739.

¹⁸ Heber, *Horse-matches*, 1753–60.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 1762; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, i. 73.

²⁰ *Salop. Jnl.* 15 Sept. 1830.

²¹ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] vii. 420.

²² Shrews. boro. rec. 2514; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, i. 67–68.

²³ *Baily's Racing Reg.* i. 343.

²⁵ *Ibid.* ii–iii, *passim*.

²⁴ *Ibid.* ii. 231.

²⁶ *Salop. Jnl.* 23 Mar. 1831.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 14 Jan. 1818.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 7 July 1819.

²⁹ N.L.W., Clive correspondence, nos. 1698–9; S.R.O. 112 uncat., vouchers, 1779.

³⁰ *Shrews. Chron.* 16 Sept. 1785.

³¹ *Ibid.* 9 July 1790.

³² *Salop. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 1794; 17 July 1811.

³³ *Ibid.* 11 Sept. 1811; 28 Aug. 1812; 7 July 1819.

³⁴ *Shrews. Chron.* 10 Aug. 1782.

³⁵ *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, i. 74.

³⁶ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, i. 413–14.

³⁷ *Salop. Jnl.* 25 Aug. 1830; *Salop. N. & Q.* N.S. iii. 2, 45–46.

³⁸ Shrews. boro. rec. 73.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Ibid.* 2514.

⁴¹ *Salop. Jnl.* 14 Sept. 1814.

town.⁴² The Spring Meeting was abandoned in 1824 for lack of support⁴³ and the 1830 meeting took place only after subscriptions had been raised by a specially-appointed committee headed by William Hazledine.⁴⁴

That part of the racecourse owned by the Mytton family was sold, with the rest of John Mytton's Cophthorne estate, in 1831 and the purchasers refused to allow racing to continue there.⁴⁵ A new course was provided by the Earl of Tankerville on his Whitehall estate and was laid out with the help of subscriptions and a toll on horses entering the course.⁴⁶ This covered 56 a. and was 1 mile 185 yards round, with a finishing straight of 500 yards.⁴⁷ The first meeting of the new course took place in September 1832, after an application by the Local Board of Health to prohibit racing during the cholera epidemic had been refused by the Privy Council.⁴⁸

In 1834, the Earl of Tankerville, who intended to sell the Whitehall estate, leased the course to the Race Committee for three years to allow them time to acquire a new course elsewhere.⁴⁹ The Shrewsbury Racecourse Co. was formed in 1838 with Sir Rowland Hill, M.P., the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., Richard Jenkins, M.P., R. A. Slaney, M.P., and William Hazledine as trustees, and later in the same year it purchased the site of the course for £10,000.⁵⁰ The initiative for the formation of the company seems to have come from Richard Taylor of Abbey Foregate, who also acted as intermediary in the negotiations with Tankerville and was responsible for raising the capital.⁵¹

Racing in the two years following the formation of the company seems to have been a success. A new feature in 1838 was the Shropshire Hunt sweepstakes⁵² and the 1840 meeting was said to have been very well attended.⁵³ A new grandstand, modelled on that at Wolverhampton, was built to designs by Thomas Carline in 1839.⁵⁴ In 1841, however, very few of the nobility and gentry attended and the meeting was a failure.⁵⁵ The date of the 1842 meeting was changed to May, but this coincided with a function at Buckingham Palace which many of the subscribers, including the two stewards, felt obliged to attend.⁵⁶

John Frail,⁵⁷ once a Shrewsbury hairdresser but but by this time the Conservative agent in the town, had been appointed clerk of the course by 1843 and held the post until his death in 1879. Under his energetic if somewhat unscrupulous management Shrewsbury Races took a new lease of life. After a

well attended meeting in May 1843⁵⁸ a record of 43 persons subscribed to the Tankerville stakes in 1844, when for the first time Lords Chesterfield, Eglington, and Miltown entered horses.⁵⁹ The 1846 meeting was also said to be 'exceptionally successful'.⁶⁰ While retaining the patronage of the nobility and gentry, largely through his political connexions, Frail also succeeded in making the races popular with the general public. Following complaints of the 'concourse of low gamblers and other blackguards' on the course in 1836,⁶¹ gambling had been banned in the following year, when daily petty sessions were held to deal with such offenders.⁶² The restrictions were lifted in 1842 when, in addition to the May meeting, successful meetings were held in September and December.⁶³ The autumn meetings, which seem to have become a regular feature, were said in 1844 to be attended mostly by tradespeople and mechanics,⁶⁴ and an observer in 1857 noted that there were not enough 'people of the right kind' there.⁶⁵ At this period there were complaints about the growing number of pick-pockets and cardsharps on the course and it was widely believed that both Frail and the police accepted bribes from them.⁶⁶ In 1849 Frail tried to persuade the railway companies to contribute a plate or a stake to the races⁶⁷ and by 1852 had made arrangements with them to put on cheap trains to and from Shrewsbury on race days.⁶⁸ Although many of the attacks on Frail in the local press came from his political opponents, there appears to be some truth in the allegations that he indulged in corrupt practices. In 1852 he was said to have instructed a trainer to ensure that his horse did not win a heat for the Member's Plate,⁶⁹ and he was involved in scandals over handicapping c. 1856 and 1857.⁷⁰

Before his death Frail had acquired a controlling interest in the Racecourse Co. He also acted as clerk to the Huntingdon, Northampton, Manchester, and Windsor Races and was for a time lessee of the Ludlow course.⁷¹ He was succeeded as clerk at Shrewsbury by his sons Charles and John Frail, who resigned in 1884.⁷² A new Racecourse Co., formed in the following year, secured a lease of additional land for a straight mile from Lord Tankerville but went into liquidation after the meeting of 1887, and the course was sold for £12,000 early in the following year.⁷³

Particulars of other Shropshire race-meetings are set out below.⁷⁴

Albrighton (nr. Shifnal). Recorded 1817-24,

⁴² Ibid. 10 Sept. 1817.

⁴³ Ibid. 28 Jan. 1824.

⁴⁴ Ibid. 11, 18, 25 Aug., 15 Sept. 1830.

⁴⁵ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, i. 232.

⁴⁶ *Salop. Jnl.* 4 July 1832.

⁴⁷ Ibid. 14 Aug. 1833.

⁴⁸ Ibid. 12 Sept. 1832.

⁴⁹ Ibid. 18 June 1834; S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, ii. 319-21; S.R.O. 53/17.

⁵⁰ *Shrewsbury News and Cambrian Reporter*, 23 June 1838.

⁵¹ In 1839 he was presented with plate in recognition of his services: *ibid.*; S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, ii. 326-7.

⁵² *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 25 Aug., 22 Sept. 1838.

⁵³ *Salop. Jnl.* 23 Sept. 1840.

⁵⁴ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, ii. 327.

⁵⁵ *Salop. Jnl.* 8 Sept. 1841; *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 18 Sept., 16 Oct. 1841.

⁵⁶ *Salop. Jnl.* 24 Sept., 6, 27 Oct. 1841; 18 May 1842; *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 9, 16 Oct. 1841; 14 May 1842.

⁵⁷ For a biography see J. L. Hobbs, 'John Frail', in S.P.L., B.F. 81.

⁵⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 17 May 1843.

⁵⁹ Ibid. 3 Apr., 15 May 1844.

⁶⁰ Ibid. 20 May 1846.

⁶¹ *Salop. Jnl.* 21 Sept. 1836.

⁶² Ibid. 13 Sept. 1837.

⁶³ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 14 May, 12 Nov. 1842; *Salop. Jnl.* 7 Sept. 1842.

⁶⁴ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 9 Oct. 1844.

⁶⁵ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, ix. 132.

⁶⁶ Ibid. xviii. 418.

⁶⁷ Ibid. viii. 144.

⁶⁸ Ibid. viii. 166; ix. 132.

⁶⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 19 Mar. 1879.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 19 Nov. 1884.

⁷¹ Ibid. 11 Feb., 11 Mar., 15 Apr. 1885; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, viii. 152.

⁷² The list below, which is based largely on advertisements and reports in the local press, is not exhaustive.

1846.⁷⁵ A one-day meeting in July. Events usually restricted to ponies and galloways.

Bishop's Castle. Recorded 1780-5,⁷⁶ 1809-40.⁷⁷ Held on Oakeley Mynd, 1780-5, and after 1809 on a new course, said to have been on Aston Hill.⁷⁸ A two-day meeting in September, 1780-5, in August, 1809-37, and in July, 1837-40.

Bridgnorth. By 1691 until 1853.⁷⁹ Held on Morfe Common during the 18th century.⁸⁰ This was inclosed in 1812⁸¹ and by 1831 the races were being held on a new course at Tasley (near Racecourse Farm).⁸² Meetings, which lasted for two days until the 1840s, were limited to one day by 1850.⁸³ They were normally held in August or September, 1728-61, in June, 1762-1812, and in late July after 1813.

Cleobury Mortimer. Recorded 1784.⁸⁴ A one-day meeting in August, held at 'Holifast'.

Market Drayton. Recorded 1729-34,⁸⁵ 1780-1840.⁸⁶ Held on a 'new course' near the town, 1780.⁸⁷ A two-day meeting, held at various dates in the autumn, 1729-34, and in August after 1780, frequently coinciding with Drayton Wake (16 August).⁸⁸

Ellesmere. Recorded 1810-44.⁸⁹ Briefly revived as a steeplechase meeting, 1865-c. 1871.⁹⁰ A two-day meeting until 1844, normally in October.

Hadnall. Recorded 1837.⁹¹ A one-day meeting in September. Events restricted to ponies and galloways.

Hodnet. Recorded 1816-31.⁹² A two-day meeting at varying dates.

Llanfair Waterdine. Recorded 1799.⁹³ A two-day meeting in September.

Llanymynech. Recorded 1799, 1809.⁹⁴ A two-day meeting, on the 'old course', 1799.

Ludlow. Established by 1728⁹⁵ and held since at least 1739 on the Old Field, two miles north of Ludlow.⁹⁶ Meetings lasted for three days until 1739 and for two days until the later 19th century. They were normally held in August, 1728-93, in June or

July, 1794-c. 1855, and in August or September while Frail was Clerk of the Course, 1855-64. There were usually three two-day meetings in the 1940s.⁹⁷ In 1966, when only hurdle races and steeplechases were run, the programme was extended to five meetings a year.⁹⁸ A grandstand was built in 1820⁹⁹ and another, with seats for 500, in 1855.¹ Buildings in the members' inclosure and the stable block were erected c. 1906.² The grandstand was extensively repaired in 1951.³ Ludlow Race Club, formed in 1871,⁴ was constituted a limited company in 1952.⁵ It had 132 members at its foundation,⁶ 230 in 1950,⁷ and some 360 in 1963.⁸

Newport. Recorded 1838-50.⁹ Revived in 1854 but discontinued 1861.¹⁰ Held on a new course at the Marsh, where a grandstand was built in 1839.¹¹ A two-day meeting in late July or early August, 1838-50, and in October after 1854.

Oswestry. By 1728.¹² Racing discontinued, 1785-6,¹³ but revived in 1802, continuing until 1848.¹⁴ Held at Cyrn-y-bwch.¹⁵ Course retained at inclosure 1808,¹⁶ and grandstand erected in 1810.¹⁷ Meetings, which lasted for three days until 1734 and for two days after that date, were held in early autumn, 1728-40, and normally in August, 1741-1848.

Shawbury. By 1768-1800.¹⁸ Held on Shawbury Heath during Shawbury Wake in early August. A 'new course' is mentioned in 1776 and 1780.¹⁹ Normally a two-day meeting, but a play and a stag-hunt were held on the day before the races in 1777²⁰ and pony-racing on the third day, 1788-9.²¹

Shifnal. Recorded 1822-4, 1834-c. 1857.²² A one-day meeting in October until 1837 and in May thereafter.

Welshampton. Recorded 1840, when the meeting was said to have been in existence for 'many years', and in 1845.²³ A one-day meeting in October.

Wem. Recorded 1774, 1816-39.²⁴ Held on a new course near Wem, 1774,²⁵ and on a 'new course', 1818.²⁶ In 1833 a further new course was provided

⁷⁵ *Salop. Jnl.* 30 July 1817; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 29 July 1846.

⁷⁶ *Shrews. Chron.* 9 Sept. 1780; 3 Sept. 1785.

⁷⁷ *Salop. Jnl.* 26 July 1809; 15 July 1840.

⁷⁸ *Salop. Mag.* Aug. 1961, p. 16.

⁷⁹ Bridgnorth boro. rec., chamberlain's acct. 1691; Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1728; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 24 Aug., 7 Sept. 1853; *Bridgnorth Beacon*, 1 July 1853.

⁸⁰ S.R.O. 1093 uncat., articles, 1733; *ibid.* 669/1-4; *ibid.* 1080, box 13, photograph of map of Morfe Common, 1803; S.P.L., Deeds 18280; *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] ix. 196.

⁸¹ Q. Sess., inclosure awards, B 29.

⁸² *Salop. Jnl.* 13 July 1831; cf. O.S. Map 6", *Salop.* LVIII (1st edn.).

⁸³ *Racing Calendar* (1850).

⁸⁴ *Shrews. Chron.* 31 July 1784.

⁸⁵ Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1729-34.

⁸⁶ *Shrews. Chron.* 15 July 1780; *Salop. Jnl.* 26 Aug. 1840.

⁸⁷ *Shrews. Chron.* 15 July 1780.

⁸⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 25 Aug. 1847.

⁸⁹ *Salop. Jnl.* 15 Aug. 1810; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 17 July 1844.

⁹⁰ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 13 Oct. 1869; 12 Oct. 1870; *Racing Calendar* (Steeplechases) (1869-71).

⁹¹ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, iii. 211.

⁹² *Salop. Jnl.* 6 Nov. 1816; 2 Nov. 1831.

⁹³ *Ibid.* 25 Sept. 1799.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 31 July 1799; 4 Oct. 1809.

⁹⁵ Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1728.

⁹⁶ Articles, 1739, in Secretary's Office, Ludlow Racecourse. The Old Field had been a favourite meeting-place for the burgesses of Ludlow since at least the 15th century: S.R.O. 356, box 420, bailiff's acct. 1466-7.

⁹⁷ Ludlow Race Club minutes, 1924-date.

⁹⁸ Ex inf. the Secretary, Ludlow Race Club Ltd.

⁹⁹ Acct. of grandstand, 1820-7, in Secretary's Office, Ludlow Racecourse.

¹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 8 Aug. 1855.

² Architect's drawings, 1905-6, in Secretary's Office, Ludlow Racecourse.

³ Ludlow Race Club minutes, 1924-date.

⁴ List of members, 1871, in Secretary's Office, Ludlow Racecourse; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 19 Oct. 1870.

⁵ Ludlow Race Club minutes, 1924-date.

⁶ List of members, 1871, in Secretary's Office, Ludlow Racecourse.

⁷ Ludlow Race Club minutes, 1924-date.

⁸ Ludlow Race Club Ltd. *Handbk.* (1963).

⁹ *Salop. Jnl.* 27 June 1838; *Racing Calendar* (1850).

¹⁰ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 1 June 1853; 11 Oct. 1854; S.R.O. 1910/610.

¹¹ S.R.O. 1101/cxvi.

¹² Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1728.

¹³ *Byegones*, vi. 204.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 8, 22, 29 Sept. 1847; 28 Aug., 27 Sept. 1848.

¹⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 24 May 1777; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 22 Aug. 1848.

¹⁶ *Byegones*, vii. 213.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 2nd ser. i. 1-2; *Salop. Jnl.* 12 Sept. 1810.

¹⁸ S.R.O. 322 uncat., letter, Mr. Hill to Mr. Corbet, 7 Aug. 1768; *Salop. Jnl.* 11 June 1800.

¹⁹ *Shrews. Chron.* 10 Aug. 1776; 29 July 1780.

²⁰ *Salop. N. & Q.* i. 23.

²¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 2 Aug. 1788; 7 Aug. 1787.

²² *Salop. Jnl.* 18 Sept. 1822; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 20 May 1846; 'Stonehenge', *Manual of British Rural Sports* (1857), 373.

²³ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 17 Oct. 1840; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 22 Oct. 1845.

²⁴ *Shrews. Chron.* 3 Sept. 1774; *Salop. Jnl.* 16 Oct. 1816; 2 Oct. 1839.

²⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 3 Sept. 1774.

²⁶ *Salop. Jnl.* 26 Aug. 1818.

by the inhabitants and a grandstand was built.²⁷ A two-day meeting in late September or early October.

Much Wenlock. Recorded 1733, 1820–76.²⁸ A two-day meeting in 1733, but limited to one day in and after 1820. Normally held in July or August.

Whitchurch. Recorded 1727–88, 1842–3.²⁹ Held on Prees Heath, 1738 and 1756,³⁰ and on a 'new course', 1773–7.³¹ A two-day meeting in May or June.

Like those at Shrewsbury the race-meetings at Ludlow and Oswestry began as three-day events but had been restricted to two days by 1740.³² Two days became the normal duration of the late-18th-century meetings, even for such obscure races as those at Llanfair Waterdine and Llanymynech,³³ but Wenlock Races were reduced after 1820 to one day,³⁴ as were Oswestry Races by 1847.³⁵ Although no fewer than ten meetings seem to have been established in the years 1837–48,³⁶ these achieved no permanence. The four old-established meetings at Bishop's Castle, Ellesmere, Market Drayton, and Oswestry came to an end in the 1840s and by 1850 the heyday of local flat racing was over. Apart from Shrewsbury Races, those of Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Newport, Shifnal, and Wenlock alone remained in 1850 and only Ludlow was still in existence by 1880.

Whatever the origins of the race-meetings, by the early 18th century their organization was in the hands of committees of subscribers made up exclusively of local gentry, who usually supplied a substantial part of the stake money. Most of the 33 subscribers at Bridgnorth in 1733 gave one guinea a year but two-guinea subscriptions were given by Sir Richard Acton, William Lacon Childe, Rowland Hill, Robert Lawley, John Walcot, and W. Williams Wynn.³⁷ The 14 subscribers at Shawbury in 1796 were all gentry, drawn from all parts of central Shropshire.³⁸ Stewards even at the most humble race-meeting were chosen from the local gentry, although Bishop's Castle, Hodnet, and Wem seem to have appointed farmers to this post in their early years. A few meetings depended largely on the patronage of a single local squire. Thus the Whitmore family regularly provided a plate for Bridgnorth Races, 1769–92,³⁹ and the Wynns subscribed a £50 cup for Oswestry Races from 1776 onwards.⁴⁰ Borough and county M.P.s. were, with good reason, assiduous in their support. In contrast to the practice at Shrewsbury, it was unusual elsewhere for borough M.P.s. to act as stewards while in office.

At Ludlow, however, Henry Clive (M.P. for Ludlow 1807–18) was steward in 1809⁴¹ and Beriah Botfield (M.P. 1840–7) was steward in 1839.⁴² The support of M.P.s. normally took the form of a cup or a contribution to an existing stake. Thus at Bridgnorth Lord Pigot (M.P. for Bridgnorth 1768–77) gave a £50 plate, 1769–77,⁴³ and at Wenlock P. B. Thompson (unsuccessful candidate in 1820 and M.P. 1826–32) contributed £50 in 1820, 1822, and 1824.⁴⁴ A Borough Members' Plate was regularly run for at Bridgnorth and Ludlow in the 1830s⁴⁵ and county M.P.s. made contributions to stakes at Ludlow, Oswestry, and Wenlock, 1847–8.⁴⁶

Rather less financial support seems to have been given by the inhabitants of the towns and villages at which meetings were held. Town plates were provided at Whitchurch by 1756⁴⁷ and at Ludlow from 1778,⁴⁸ while Oswestry regularly provided a £50 cup after 1807⁴⁹ and even at Shawbury a Town Plate of £50 was subscribed, 1780–4.⁵⁰ Prizes were occasionally given by the town at most other race meetings in the early 19th century, but there is no record of a Town Plate at Wenlock, and Bridgnorth, which contributed a Town Plate until the early 18th century, rarely did so thereafter.⁵¹ By 1847, however, Bridgnorth corporation, who had taken an annual lease of the racecourse, owned the grandstand there and were responsible for the appointment of the clerk of the course.⁵² Innkeepers, from whose ranks the clerks of the course were generally chosen, probably derived the most benefit from the increased trade brought by the races. They occasionally subscribed to a modest innkeepers' purse in the early 19th century, the earliest instance being the 'Brown Stout' stakes provided at Hodnet in 1816.⁵³ Apart from John Frail of Shrewsbury, the only example of what might be termed a professional clerk of the course was Fred Minton, a blacksmith of Bromfield, who was clerk at Ellesmere, Ludlow, and Wenlock between 1868 and 1877.⁵⁴

Lists of owners of horses running at most of the race-meetings in the county are given in Cheney's and Heber's directories, 1728–68, and reports of the more important meetings appear somewhat irregularly in local newspapers from the 1790s. Since such lists often give only the surnames of owners and at best their initials it is difficult to assess the extent to which Shropshire men actively participated in the sport. It is, however, clear that the attractions of horse-racing never rivalled those of fox-hunting to the gentry of Shropshire as a whole. Although local

²⁷ Ibid. 2 Oct. 1833.

²⁸ Cheney, *Horse-matches*, 1733; *Salop. Jnl.* 11 Oct. 1820; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 9 Aug. 1876.

²⁹ *Baily's Racing Reg.* i. 12, 631; iii. 691; *Salop. Jnl.* 10 May 1843.

³⁰ *Byegones*, iv. 142; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, i. 81.

³¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 24 Apr. 1773; 19 Apr. 1777.

³² Cheney, *Horse-matches*, 1728–40.

³³ *Salop. Jnl.* 31 July, 25 Sept. 1799.

³⁴ Ibid. 11 Oct. 1820.

³⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 8 Sept. 1847.

³⁶ In addition to the above-mentioned meetings flat-race meetings were established in the 1840s at Astley, Aston Botterell, Dawley, Meole Brace, Rushbury, Wellington, and Worthen: *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 8 Oct. 1842; 16 Sept. 1843; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 12 July 1843; 3, 10 July 1844; 25 Oct. 1848; S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, vi. 118, 376.

³⁷ S.R.O. 1093 uncat., articles, 1733.

³⁸ *Salop. Jnl.* 1 June 1796; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, i. 128.

³⁹ *Baily's Racing Reg.* i. 306–710 *passim*.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 428–539 *passim*; ii. 646–734 *passim*; *Byegones*, ii. 138–9.

⁴¹ *Salop. Jnl.* 21 June 1809; *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. vii. 46.

⁴² *Salop. Jnl.* 19 June 1839; *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. vii. 50.

⁴³ *Baily's Racing Reg.* i. 306–443 *passim*; *T.S.A.S.* 4th ser. v. 68–69.

⁴⁴ *Salop. Jnl.* 11 Oct. 1820; 2 June 1822; 16 June 1824; *T.S.A.S.* 3rd ser. ii. 350–3.

⁴⁵ *Baily's Racing Reg.* iii. *passim*.

⁴⁶ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 21 July, 22 Sept. 1847; 14 June, 19 July, 28 Aug. 1848.

⁴⁷ *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, i. 81.

⁴⁸ *Baily's Racing Reg.* i. 470.

⁴⁹ Ibid. ii. 530–68; iii. 45–734 *passim*; *Salop. Jnl.* 9 Sept. 1807.

⁵⁰ *Shrews. Chron.* 29 July 1780; 31 July 1784.

⁵¹ Bridgnorth boro. rec., chamberlain's acct. 1698–1719; *Baily's Racing Reg.* ii. 200.

⁵² *Eddowes's Jnl.* 17 Feb. 1847. ⁵³ *Salop. Jnl.* 6 Nov. 1816.

⁵⁴ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 11 Aug., 13 Oct. 1868; 27 July, 12 Oct. 1869; 16 Oct. 1872; 25 Apr. 1877; *Kelly's Dir. Salop.* (1870–9).

gentry provided, by means of subscriptions and cups, most of the financial support for races, only a minority seem to have owned and run racehorses. In the period 1728–40 only six Shropshire gentry can be identified from the lists.⁵⁵ 'Herbert', who entered nine races, was probably H. A. Herbert of Oakly Park (d. 1772).⁵⁶ Robert Pigott of Chetwynd entered for six races, 1729–33, and the Mackworths of Betton Strange for five races in the same period. Sir John Astley of Patshull, Sir Richard Corbett of Longnor, and R. A. Slaney of Hatton Grange each appears on three occasions. Members of the Cornwall family, possibly from Diddlebury, but more likely from Herefordshire, also entered occasionally, 1729–60. By contrast the Cheshire racehorse-owner Sir Richard Grosvenor entered for ten races at Shropshire meetings, 1728–34, and W. Williams Wynn of Wynnstay for eleven races, 1729–40. An even smaller number of local gentry appears to have entered horses later in the 18th century. Between 1740 and 1768 Sir Richard Acton of Aldenham (2 races in 1741), Charlton Leighton of Loton (8 races, 1756–68), Robert Pigott of Chetwynd (7 races, 1756–67), and Captain Whitmore of Apley (one race in 1741) are the only local owners identified.⁵⁷

By 1799 none of the horses entered at Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, and Shawbury belonged to well-known Shropshire gentry.⁵⁸ Most appear to have been the property of nobility or gentry from other counties, like Sir W. W. Wynn, Lord Stamford, and Sir Thomas Mostyn, or of professional trainers. Runners at Llanfair Waterdine and Llanyrnech, however, were entered by local gentry and farmers.⁵⁹ The same was presumably the case at other less fashionable meetings, where it became common in the early 19th century to restrict some of the races to local owners.⁶⁰ Conditions were not dissimilar in 1840, towards the end of the era of small flat-race meetings. R. A. Slaney of Walford, J. B. Minor of Astley, W. Ormsby-Gore of Porkington, and Alderman Copeland of Shrewsbury were the only known Shropshire gentry runners at Shrewsbury races.⁶¹ Gore and Copeland also ran at Oswestry, where entries included horses belonging to R. H. Kinchant of Park Hall and Sir Rowland Hill of Hawkstone.⁶² The small number of racehorse-owners in Shropshire and neighbouring counties was said to be the main reason for the poor field at Shrewsbury Races in the following year: John Mytton, Mr. Nanney, Sir George Pigott, and Sir Thomas Stanley were dead, Mr. Giffard and Mr. Ormsby-Gore had given up the sport, and only J. B. Minor remained.⁶³

In racing as in other sports John Mytton of Halston was the exception.⁶⁴ His career as a racehorse-owner extended from 1817 to 1830. During this period he seems to have attended most of the princi-

pal race-meetings in midland and northern England. In Shropshire he regularly entered horses at Oswestry and normally also at the Shrewsbury and Ludlow meetings. Beginning with three horses, he had assembled no fewer than twenty at his stables in Delamere Forest (Ches.) by 1822, but their numbers dwindled after 1825 and by 1830 he had only two left. Euphrates was the best known. This horse, bought as a seven-year-old in 1823, won 16 prizes in all, including gold cups at Lichfield, Newton, Oswestry, Wolverhampton, and Worcester in 1825. 'Nimrod', who recorded a total of 165 wins by Mytton's horses, admitted that the latter kept too many horses, that he treated them too harshly, and that he never bred a good racehorse himself.

At most meetings other than Shrewsbury the programme was restricted until about 1770 to a single race each day, decided by heats, all prizes being provided by individuals or groups of subscribers. Sweepstakes, which first occur at Bridgnorth in the 1770s,⁶⁵ did not become a regular event until after 1800 but, as at Shrewsbury, a notable increase in the number of races at local meetings occurred in the 1820s. Handicapping, which in the earlier 19th century gradually replaced the older method of racing 'weight for age', seems to have encountered resistance from the patrons of local meetings. Handicap races were run at Shrewsbury, 1803–6,⁶⁶ at Bridgnorth in 1826,⁶⁷ and were experimented with at Bishop's Castle, Ludlow, Oswestry, and Shifnal in the 1830s.⁶⁸ The method was probably made popular by Frail at Shrewsbury after 1842, and by 1856 all the races at Ludlow, then under his management, were handicaps.⁶⁹ Smaller meetings like that at Ellesmere, however, were still refusing to make the change as late as the 1860s.⁷⁰

Races reserved for hunters were being provided at Bridgnorth and Whitchurch by 1740,⁷¹ but these did not become a regular event at local meetings until the 1820s and can clearly be associated with contemporary developments in the organization of fox-hunting in the county. Cavalry stakes, first recorded at Oswestry in 1807,⁷² were later held at Hodnet, Market Drayton, and Newport.⁷³ Pony and galloway races formed part of the programme at Bridgnorth, Market Drayton, and Whitchurch in the early 18th century⁷⁴ but were abandoned for lack of entries by 1740. Such races were revived at several of the smaller race-meetings in the early 19th century.

While eccentricities recorded at Shawbury, like the cart-horse race of 1796 and a race for a turtle and a buck (1799),⁷⁵ were not countenanced elsewhere, a variety of entertainment, usually unrecorded, was provided at all race-meetings. Even the smallest meeting had its public breakfasts, dinners, and ordinaries at one or more local inns. Cock-fighting was advertised at at least seven of the meetings and

⁵⁵ Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1728–40.

⁵⁶ S.P.L., MS. 2791, p. 53.

⁵⁷ Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1740–1; Heber, *Horse-matches*, 1751–68.

⁵⁸ *Salop. Jnl.* 3, 10 July, 14 Aug., 18 Sept. 1799.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 25 Sept. 1799.

⁶⁰ e.g. at Bishop's Castle: *Salop. Jnl.* 26 July 1809; 28 July 1813.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 1840.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 18 Sept. 1841.

⁶⁴ This paragraph is based on 'Nimrod', *The Life of John Mytton* (1949), 85–103, 202–4.

⁶⁵ *Baily's Racing Reg.* i. 405.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* ii. 43, 60, 79, 98.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* ii. 546.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* ii. 646–7, 665; iii. 286, 428, 453, 495; *Salop. Jnl.* 2 June 1830.

⁶⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 20 Aug. 1856.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 13 Oct. 1869.

⁷¹ Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1740.

⁷² *Salop. Jnl.* 9 Sept. 1807.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 21 Apr. 1819; 28 July 1824; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 21 July 1847.

⁷⁴ Cheny, *Horse-matches*, 1728–34.

⁷⁵ *Salop. Jnl.* 1 June 1769; 17 July 1799.

was probably universally practised. Balls were customary at Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Oswestry, and Whitchurch and at the first three of these a theatre was usually open for the occasion in the 1830s. Foot-races, pig-chasing, and athletic sports took place at some of the small meetings established after 1840.⁷⁶

Considering the opportunities for disorder and petty crime offered by the races, there are comparatively few known instances of local opposition to them on the part of respectable inhabitants. In 1770 the Vicar of Shawbury induced his patron, Richard Hill of Hawkstone, to arrest disorderly persons at the races there, to the annoyance of the squire.⁷⁷ The Vicar of Oswestry, who issued an address against the races in 1829,⁷⁸ complained in 1836 that he could not walk the streets during race-week 'without being openly insulted by his own drunken parishioners'.⁷⁹

Steeplechasing

As the older flat race meetings declined their place was taken by steeplechasing, which enjoyed widespread popularity in Shropshire as elsewhere in the later 19th century.⁸⁰ The first recorded public steeplechase meeting in the county took place before 2,000 spectators on a four-mile course at Cockshutt (Ellesmere) in 1837⁸¹ and by 1840 other meetings had been established at Newport,⁸² Shrewsbury,⁸³ and Wellington.⁸⁴ During the 1840s meetings are also recorded at Bishop's Castle,⁸⁵ Bridgnorth,⁸⁶ Nesscliff,⁸⁷ Oswestry,⁸⁸ St. George's,⁸⁹ Shifnal,⁹⁰ and Wem.⁹¹ Unlike flat-races, steeplechases were normally held in early spring and, with much more arduous running conditions, they were

intended for hunters rather than racehorses. Most of the early Shropshire meetings were restricted to local riders and several were sponsored by local hunts.

Most of these early meetings seem to have lapsed in the 1850s, when steeplechasing fell into disrepute, but interest revived after 1866, when the Jockey Club recognised the competence of the National Hunt Committee to regulate this form of racing.⁹² The National Hunt Committee had established its authority over all steeplechase meetings by 1875 and between 1882 and 1908 it extended its powers to cover point-to-point meetings also.⁹³ The following are the principal steeplechase meetings in Shropshire since the 1860s, with their approximate covering dates and the name of the sponsoring hunt.⁹⁴

Albrighton (nr. Shifnal). By 1866–c. 1875 (Albrighton Hunt).

Baschurch. By 1860⁹⁵–c. 1875 (Sir W. W. Wynn's Hounds).

Bridgnorth. By 1866–1939 (Wheatland and Albrighton Hunts).

Llanymynech. c. 1890–1939 (Tanatside Hunt).

St. George's. By 1866–c. 1875 (Albrighton Hunt).

Wenlock. By 1872⁹⁶–1939 (Wheatland Hunt).

Woore. From 1885 (Woore Hunt).

In addition, steeplechase events formed part of the programme at Shrewsbury Races, 1853–87,⁹⁷ and at Ludlow from 1869.⁹⁸ Woore was the only one of these meetings to survive the Second World War, but the North and South Shropshire Hunts have held point-to-point meetings at Eyton on Severn since c. 1930.⁹⁹

COURSING

THE hunting of hares¹ has the distinction of being the earliest recorded Shropshire sport. The 7th-century Welsh saint, Beuno, while walking by the Severn near Buttington, heard an Englishman 'inciting his dogs in hunting a hare' and shouting at the top of his voice 'Kergia, Kergia'.² Although it is not clear from the anecdote that this Salopian was engaged in coursing proper (the hunting of hares with greyhounds by sight), coursing may well have been the most widely-practised field sport until the later 18th century, when it was replaced in popularity by fox-hunting. Owners of greyhounds arranged private meetings and squires coursed informally with friends. Thus Robert Flint (later

Corbett) of Longnor frequently refers in his diaries, 1763–93, to coursing hares with local gentry and clergy on the commons and hills about his home.³ The diaries suggest that, at least among Flint's circle, coursing was more popular among the clergy than the gentry. It was also a pastime for his servants.⁴ Even when coursing had been organized into clubs with officials, records, and advertised meetings, informal coursing continued. Thus the Onslow meeting of 1860 was not regularly organized but was 'a friendly meeting open to all comers',⁵ and informal meetings laid on by landlords for their tenants, though seldom recorded, continued until the early 20th century.

⁷⁶ e.g. *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 8 Oct. 1842 (Astley); 16 Sept. 1843 (Dawley Green); *Eddowes's Jnl.* 4 Aug. 1875 (Purslow).

⁷⁷ *Salop. N & Q*. N.S. viii. 94–5; S.R.O. 322 uncat., correspondence, 1768–70.

⁷⁸ *Byegones*, 2nd ser. iii. 76.

⁷⁹ *Salop. Jnl.* 12 Oct. 1836.

⁸⁰ For a general study of the sport see M. Seth-Smith and others, *Hist. of Steeplechasing* (1966).

⁸¹ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, i. 242.

⁸² *Ibid.* ii. 261.

⁸³ *Salop. Jnl.* 7, 21 Feb. 1838.

⁸⁴ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 13 Apr. 1839; *Shrews. Chron.* 19 Apr. 1839; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 10 Mar. 1847.

⁸⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 27 Jan. 1847.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* 16 Feb. 1848.

⁸⁷ *Shrews. Chron.* 2 Mar. 1849.

⁸⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 17 Feb. 1847.

⁸⁹ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 2 Oct. 1841.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 1843.

⁹¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 30 Mar. 1849.

⁹² Seth-Smith, *Hist. Steeplechasing*, 50–61.

⁹³ *Ibid.* 66–67, 72.

⁹⁴ Except where otherwise stated particulars of meetings are taken from *Racing Calendar (Steeplechases)* (1866–1960).

⁹⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 14 Nov. 1860.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 10 Apr. 1872.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 1853; *Racing Calendar (Steeplechases)* (1869–85).

⁹⁸ *Racing Calendar (Steeplechases)* (1869–1960).

⁹⁹ *Shrews. Chron.* 25 Apr. 1930.

¹ This account was written in 1968 and revised in 1969.

² *Arch. Camb.* lxxxv. 316.

³ S.R.O. 567, boxes 41, 42.

⁴ *Ibid.* sub 26 Feb. 1788. ⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 5 Dec. 1860.

A more or less organized form of the sport became increasingly popular after the formation of the first English coursing club at Swaffham (Norf.) in 1776,⁶ and in Shropshire appears to have evolved from the fusion of two traditions: the private meetings of gentry like Robert Flint and the public entertainment provided at village wakes, of which the annual hunt was another variety. Some of the smaller annual hunts customarily hunted hares as well as foxes and the scarcity of foxes in the later 18th century probably led others to turn to coursing.

Local coursing clubs are first recorded in the 1790s at Adderley,⁷ Meole Brace,⁸ Shawbury,⁹ and Uffington¹⁰ and by 1820 meetings had been founded at Atcham,¹¹ Baschurch,¹² and Rowton in Alberbury.¹³ Nearly all of these early meetings had connexions with local inns: the Meole Brace club took its name from the Bush Tavern,¹⁴ the Atcham club met at the Talbot Inn,¹⁵ and the Rowton club at the 'Windmill'.¹⁶ Initiative for their creation would, however, have come from the landowners over whose land coursing took place or from the local gentry who normally acted as presidents or stewards. The Baschurch meeting is the only one known to have been held at the time of the village wake,¹⁷ but none of these early clubs held more than one meeting a year.

The Morfe Club,¹⁸ founded in 1815 under the patronage of W. Y. Davenport, formerly a member of the Swaffham Club, was and remained a unique institution in Shropshire. As its name suggests, the club coursed on Morfe Common, where the dry, sandy, soil was considered particularly suitable for breeding hares. Its membership was at first restricted to 30, but was raised to 35 in 1820, when weekly instead of fortnightly meetings were introduced. Although Morfe Common was inclosed in 1812, the fields were large enough not to interfere seriously with the sport. The club seems to have circumvented possible friction with owners of allotments by employing its own gamekeeper, and sought to remain on good terms with the local farmers by giving them any hares caught on their land. Owners of greyhounds at the club's meeting at Patshull (Staffs.) in 1833 were all local gentry, and a cup and goblet were among the prizes offered.¹⁹ The club is last recorded in the following year.²⁰

Coursing appears to have been at its most popular in Shropshire in the period 1830–60. Excluding the sport provided by landowners for themselves or their tenantry some 20 coursing meetings are recorded for the first time between 1830 and 1850, and a further eight in the 1850s. Nearly all were held

in the lowlands of central and northern Shropshire. The Waterloo Cup (the 'Derby' of coursing), established at Altcar (Lancs.) in 1836,²¹ was won in 1837 by John Stanton of Ellesmere²² and Shropshire greyhounds achieved further successes in the following year.²³ Very few of the Shropshire meetings, however, developed beyond the stage reached in the 1790s. Although most of the 28 meetings established in the heyday of coursing before 1800 were in existence for a decade or more, 22 of them limited their activities to a single annual meeting. The few relatively well-attended meetings owed their success to the interest of a local landowner who, if he did not course himself, contributed to the prize-money and permitted coursing over his estate more than once a year. The Hordley meeting, established under the patronage of the Kynaston family of Hardwick before 1833,²⁴ was providing two days' sport a year in the 1850s, when a cup and two sweepstakes were regularly run for,²⁵ and survived until c. 1885.²⁶ Coursing meetings at Baschurch, first recorded in 1818,²⁷ took place three times a year in and after 1847.²⁸ They were actively supported by R. A. Slaney of Walford Hall but seem to have ceased soon after his death in 1862.²⁹ The Hills of Hawkstone patronized an annual meeting held at Marchamley (in Hodnet) in the 1830s³⁰ but later at Twemlows (in Whitchurch).³¹ This began as a treat for the tenants but had become an open meeting by 1847 when it drew competitors from four neighbouring counties.³² The most fashionable coursing meeting in the county in the mid 19th century was that held on the Corbet estate at Sundorne.³³ Although it is first recorded under that name in 1847³⁴ it can probably be identified with the Uffington meeting which was in existence by 1798.³⁵ During the 1850s two meetings were held each year, sometimes of two or three days each.³⁶ Press reports lay stress on the number of nobility and gentry among the spectators, and the stakes, rising to a maximum of £45 for the winner of the Sundorne Cup,³⁷ were considerably higher than those of any other Shropshire meeting. To ensure an adequate supply of hares for the meeting of 20 November 1850 fires were kept burning all night to keep the hares from their coverts.³⁸ The Corbet family, owners of the Sundorne estate, customarily provided lunch for a selection of the spectators, in 1855 in the ruined chapter-house of Haughmond Abbey.³⁹ The Purslow meeting, the only one in south Shropshire to survive for more than a few years, was one of the few meetings in the county which betrays no evidence of gentry participation or patronage. It was a

⁶ T. Goodlake, *Courser's Manual or Stud Book* (1827), pp. xiii–xiv.

⁷ *Shrews. Chron.* 15 Oct. 1790.

⁸ *Ibid.* 30 Nov. 1792.

⁹ *Salop. Jnl.* Nov. 1797.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 31 Jan. 1798.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 19 Feb., 24 Dec. 1817; 21 Jan., 4 Feb. 1818.

¹² S.P.L., Morris-Eyton MSS. 1, diary of R. A. Slaney, 1818–20 (sub 16 Nov. 1818).

¹³ *Salop. Jnl.* 14 Dec. 1814; 6 Nov. 1816; 14 Oct. 1818.

¹⁴ *Shrews. Chron.* 11 Oct. 1793; 7 Nov. 1794.

¹⁵ *Salop. Jnl.* 19 Feb. 1817.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 1814.

¹⁷ S.P.L., Morris-Eyton MSS. 1.

¹⁸ Except where otherwise stated this account of the Morfe Club is based on Goodlake, *Courser's Manual* (1827), pp. lviii–lvix.

¹⁹ *Salop. Jnl.* 6 Feb. 1833.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 4 Mar. 1834.

²¹ *Greyhound Stud Book* (1884), pp. xxiv sqq.

²² S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, ii. 289; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 1 Mar. 1837.

²³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 14 Mar. 1838.

²⁴ *Salop. Jnl.* 4 Dec. 1833.

²⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 16 Mar., 22 Nov., 1853; 5 Dec. 1856.

²⁶ *Greyhound Stud Book* (1885), p. ii.

²⁷ S.P.L., Morris-Eyton MSS. 1.

²⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 13 Jan. 1847; 18 Dec. 1848; T. Thacker, *Courser's Annual Remembrancer and Stud Book* (1850–8), *passim*.

²⁹ *D.N.B.*

³⁰ *Salop. Jnl.* 28 Mar. 1838.

³¹ *Courser's Annual* (1842), 215.

³² *Eddowes's Jnl.* 3 Nov. 1847.

³³ *Courser's Annual* (1856–7), 236–40.

³⁴ *Ibid.* (1846–7), 158.

³⁵ *Salop. Jnl.* 31 Jan. 1798.

³⁶ e.g. *Courser's Annual* (1851–2), 168–70; (1852–3), 174–6.

³⁷ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 16 Feb. 1853.

³⁸ *Courser's Annual* (1850–1), 198–200.

³⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 28 Nov. 1855.

two-day annual meeting at Kempton, said in 1847 to have been held 'for many years past'⁴⁰ and last recorded in 1890.⁴¹ It was supported by farmers of the Bishop's Castle district, who concluded the meetings with a dinner at the Hundred House, Purslow.⁴²

Analysis of attendances by the 124 owners of greyhounds who took part in the 17 Shropshire meetings (other than Purslow) fully reported in the local press in the seasons 1846-7 and 1847-8⁴³ indicates that the number of serious coursers was at this time very small. Eighty-five owners attended only one meeting each and only 11 entered dogs at three or more of the 17 meetings. These included the Hon. Lloyd Kenyon (5 times), Richard, Lord Berwick (5 times), and E. W. Smythe Owen of Conover (3 times), but the most assiduous was Jukes Stirrop, a Shrewsbury doctor (10 times). Mr. Cartwright of the Theatre Tavern, Shrewsbury, who attended nine meetings in these years, was probably secretary of the Sundorne meeting. A Mrs. Cartwright, who was secretary there in 1856, was said to have made Shropshire 'one of the first sporting counties of the kingdom' and to have given Sundorne 'considerable celebrity throughout England'.⁴⁴

The decline of coursing is commonly attributed to the effect of the Ground Game Act (1880)⁴⁵ which gave the tenant equal right with the landlord to the hares found on his land and thus seriously reduced the number of hares. In Shropshire, however, there are clear signs of a decline of interest in the sport after 1860. Although there were 40 registered owners of greyhounds in the county, many of them publicans, in 1883,⁴⁶ not more than half a dozen meet-

ings remained in existence by the date of the Act. Fox-terrier coursing clubs enjoyed a brief spell of popularity during the 1880s, when they are found at Shrewsbury,⁴⁷ Bridgnorth,⁴⁸ and Wenlock.⁴⁹

A revival of interest in coursing occurred in the decade preceding the First World War, when, in addition to well-attended⁵⁰ established meetings at Chirbury,⁵¹ Market Drayton,⁵² and Sundorne, new meetings are recorded at Aston Hall (Oswestry),⁵³ Rowton (Alberbury),⁵⁴ and Stokesay.⁵⁵ A meeting at Woodhouse (West Felton) is recorded in 1923, under the patronage of A. W. Mostyn-Owen, but the only important Shropshire meeting to survive the First World War was that of the Attingham Coursing Club, founded in 1913 and probably a successor to the Sundorne meeting. The Attingham meeting, held in alternate years at Brompton (Berrington) and Uckington, was the last major meeting in the coursing year before the Waterloo meeting. More dogs were usually entered than could be run, although dogs which had been run at greyhound stadiums were not eligible. Most entries were from owners living outside Shropshire. Attendances were small and select, and little interest was shown locally. Some tenants on the estate were opposed to coursing and their threats to shoot hares made it necessary to use elaborate wiring arrangements to keep hares on the lands of sympathetic tenants. The last meeting was held in February 1937. No meeting was held in 1938, when Lord Berwick felt unable to continue his patronage of coursing, and in 1940 most of the surplus funds were used to provide heating equipment at Atcham and Berrington churches. The club was formally disbanded in 1950.⁵⁶

OTTER-HUNTING

OCCASIONAL references to this sport in Shropshire¹ can be found from the later 18th century, as in 1796, when Mr. Davenport was reported to have killed four otters on the Worfe. In 1837 packs of otter-hounds were being maintained by Thomas Eyton of Eyton, Robert Burton of Longner, and Richard Bethan of Overton in Richard's Castle. These packs, however, apparently did not survive their owners and the Hawkstone Otter Hounds is the only one of the early-19th-century packs which has remained in existence.

Otter-hounds are said to have been kept by the Hill family of Hawkstone from about 1804, the founder and first master being Sir Robert Hill (1778-1860), younger brother of Rowland, Lord

Hill.² The pack was certainly in existence by 1832, when the Hill brothers brought their hounds to Pradoc and hunted on the Perry.³ Following a meet in the Rea Valley in 1836 it was decided to abandon the use of otter-spears. Sir Robert Hill was succeeded as master by his great nephew the Hon. Rowland Clegg Hill, who resigned the office to his brother, Major G. R. C. Hill, in 1869. In the following year the Hawkstone Otter Hounds was constituted a club; the uniform, formerly green, was then changed to scarlet and blue. Although he resigned in 1889, Major Hill subsequently withdrew his resignation and continued as master until his death in 1891. R. C. Foster, appointed master shortly afterwards,⁴ was succeeded in 1894 by H. P. Wardell,

⁴⁰ Ibid. 8 Dec. 1847.

⁴¹ *Greyhound Stud Book* (1890).

⁴² e.g. *Eddowes's Jnl.* 8 Dec. 1847.

⁴³ Based on reports in *Eddowes's Jnl.* Oct. 1846-Mar. 1848.

⁴⁴ *Courser's Annual* (1856-7), 236-40.

⁴⁵ 43 & 44 Vic. c. 47.

⁴⁶ *Greyhound Stud Book* (1885).

⁴⁷ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 19 Sept. 1888.

⁴⁸ Ibid. 28 Mar. 1888.

⁴⁹ Ibid. 8 Feb. 1888.

⁵⁰ *Shrews. Chron.* 13 Feb. 1903.

⁵¹ Ibid. 6 Dec. 1901; 5 Dec. 1902; 4 Dec. 1904; 28 Nov. 1913.

⁵² Ibid. 16 Nov. 1900; 7 Nov. 1902; 11 Feb. 1910.

⁵³ Ibid. 21 Nov. 1913.

⁵⁴ Ibid. 28 Jan. 1910; 10 Jan. 1913.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 7 Feb. 1908; 11 Feb. 1910.

⁵⁶ Ex inf. Mr. S. Yates, Boreton Farm, Conover, formerly Hon. Secretary of the Attingham Coursing Club.

¹ This account was written in 1968 and revised in 1969. Except where otherwise stated it is based on information kindly supplied by Mr. P. Stanier, former Master and now Secretary of the Hawkstone Otter Hounds, whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

² *Eddowes's Jnl.* 7 June 1848; *Shrews. Chron.* 21 Jan. 1910.

³ K. M. R. Kenyon, *The House that was Loved* (1941), 178.

⁴ A Mr. Phillips, who had obtained permission from Hill's widow to hunt the Hawkstone pack, was prohibited from doing so by the committee.

who died in 1909 of pneumonia contracted while otter-hunting in the Vale of Clwyd.⁵ Wardell's successor, the Hon. Frank Clegg Hill (master 1909–c. 1914), did not himself hunt and employed a Mr. Clarke as huntsman.

The Hawkstone pack has apparently always consisted of pure bred foxhounds, for which the Hon. Rowland Hill is said to have had a preference.⁶ It was kept at Hawkstone until the formation of the club in 1870, when it was moved to W. W. H. Sitwell's kennels at Bucknell. During the 1880s it was normally kennelled at Maesllwch Castle, Glasbury (Radnors).⁷ The greater part of the pack was destroyed in an epidemic of typhoid fever in 1883, but a new pack of 23 couple had been formed by 1886.⁸ H. P. Wardell was also secretary of the Ludlow Race Club and during his mastership the pack was kennelled at Ludlow racecourse. Shortly after the outbreak of the First World War, when otter hunting was discontinued, most of the hounds were put down and the remainder sent to Ireland.

The otter-hunting season begins with by-days in April and ends in September, before frost affects the quality of the 'drag' and makes the water too cold for the hounds. Although an observer in 1910 considered that the otter-hunter usually made this his sole sport,⁹ the names of masters and other officers of the Hawkstone Hounds and the lists of gentry attending its meets¹⁰ indicate that many fox-hunters turned to otter-hunting during the summer. During the later 19th century a particularly close connexion can be observed between the Hawkstone Hounds and the Ludlow Hunt. The two joint masters of the latter were present at a Hawkstone meet at Maesllwch in 1864, during the 1870s the Hawkstone shared the Ludlow Hunt's kennels at Bucknell, and in 1889 the Master of the Ludlow Hounds was chairman of the Hawkstone committee.

Although the Hawkstone has generally hunted in Shropshire or on the upland streams of central Wales, in its late-19th-century heyday it occasion-

ally arranged much more distant meets. Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hampshire were hunted in the 1870s, when Major Hill also made periodic visits to Warwickshire.¹¹ A meet once took place at Scarborough¹² and both Major Hill and H. P. Wardell would sometimes take the hounds to Ireland.¹³ In 1886 the hounds were meeting between three and five days a week¹⁴ and during Wardell's mastership an average of 66 days' hunting each season was maintained.¹⁵ Attendance at meets are rarely recorded but were probably little higher than those of 1968. One at Bridgnorth in 1860 was attended by 40 horsemen and 150 persons on foot; the 28 lb. otter then caught was given to a local hairdresser to be stuffed and was then placed in his shop window.¹⁶

The following have been Masters of the Hawkstone Otter Hounds since hunting was resumed in 1919: Col. D. Davies, 1919–23; George, Earl of Coventry, 1930–6; the same and Mr. P. Stanier, 1936–8; Mr. P. Stanier and Col. E. Wallace, 1938–9; a committee 1939–46; Capt. R. Wallace (son of the last-named) and Capt. M. Mainwaring, 1946–7; Capt. R. Wallace, 1948–57; the same and Mrs. C. Gadsden, 1957–67; Capt. R. Wallace and Mr. M. Downes, from 1968. Until the Second World War the hounds were kennelled at the residences of successive masters, but the few hounds kept during the war were looked after by the Ludlow Hunt. The pack was subsequently moved to the kennels of the Cotswold Hunt, 1948–52, and to the United Hunt's kennels at Bishop's Castle, 1952–4. Since 1954 it has been kept at Shobdon (Herefs.). The pack consisted of 10½ couple in 1968, supplemented on occasion by the master's own hounds. They are drafted from foxhound packs but are no longer used for fox-hunting during the winter. The club had some 80 members in 1968. Meets, usually attended by a little more than one hundred members and followers, then took place two or three times a week, mainly in central Wales.

FISHING

THE earliest known literary reference to fishing¹ as a sport in this county occurs in Thomas Barker's *The Art of Angling* (1651). Describing the use of a live goose as bait for pike he notes 'There is no doubt of sport, with great pleasure, betwixt the Goose and the Pike: it is the greatest sport and pleasure that a noble Gentleman in Shropshire doth give his friends entertainment with'.² Barker, a cook who was a native of Meole Brace, was acknowledged by Izaak Walton as his source of fly-fishing.³ *The Art of Angling improved* (c. 1747), by

Richard Bowlker of Ludlow, is notable for its treatment of flies, in particular the mayfly; its author reveals his local pride by including in a list of the principal rivers of England the small Shropshire rivers, the Onny, Clun, Teme, Worfe, Rea, and Roden.⁴ The bombastic Samuel Taylor, who published *Angling in All its branches, reduced to a complete science*, in 1800, was a Salopian and devoted much of the topographical section of his book to Shropshire. His river-by-river account of the species of fish in the county⁵ suggests that their distribution

⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 21 Jan. 1910.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 26 May 1886; ex inf. Mr. P. Stanier.

⁸ Ex inf. Mr. Stanier.

⁹ *Shrews. Chron.* 21 Jan. 1910.

¹⁰ e.g. *Eddowes's Jnl.* 25 Apr., 9 May 1860.

¹¹ *V.C.H. Warw.* ii. 383.

¹² *Shrews. Chron.* 21 Jan. 1910.

¹³ e.g. *Eddowes's Jnl.* 15 Sept. 1875; ex inf. Mr. Stanier.

¹⁴ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 26 May 1886.

¹⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 21 Jan. 1910. A 'social week' was held annually near Builth in Wardell's time: ex inf. Mr. P. Stanier.

¹⁶ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 25 Apr. 1860.

¹ This account was written in 1968 and revised in 1969.

The help of Messrs. W. K. Brooks (Secretary of the Sabrina Angling Club), C. W. Caunt of Maesbury, Oswestry, J. D. Kelsall (Fisheries Officer, The Severn River Authority, Great Malvern), and S. Smith (Secretary of the Shropshire Anglers' Federation) in supplying information and useful criticism is gratefully acknowledged.

² Cf. L. C. Lloyd in *Country Life*, 23 Mar. 1951.

³ I. Walton, *The Compleat Angler* (World's Classics edn. 1935), 105.

⁴ R. Bowlker, *The Art of Angling improved* (c. 1747), 5. Bowlker obtained a lease of fishing rights within Ludlow manor in 1761: S.R.O. 356/2/6, f. 75v.

⁵ S. Taylor, *Angling in All its branches* (1800), 31–36.

has changed little since that time. In 1968, as in 1800, the Severn is noted for salmon and trout, the Tern for grayling, the Onny, Corve, and Cound for trout, and the Teme for trout and grayling.

Almost the whole county lies within the catchment area of the River Severn. Attempts to prohibit salmon poaching and to regulate the siting of weirs and other obstructions in the river, which prevented salmon from travelling upstream to spawn in the headwaters, have been the subject of legislation since the Middle Ages. These, however, seem to have been largely ineffective until the later 18th century. In 1679 the Shropshire justices were constituted conservators of the Severn within the county and were empowered to appoint under-conservators.⁶ One of the latter was appointed by Shrewsbury corporation in 1705⁷ but no other evidence has been found to suggest that the Act of 1679 was observed.

An Act of 1778 for the preservation of fish in the Severn and Vyrnwy⁸ contained detailed regulations as to the size of fishing nets to be used in these rivers, prohibited night fishing, and empowered the justices to issue search warrants and to destroy illegal nets. This Act remained the basis of fishery protection on the Severn until 1866. Any success it may have had was due less to the local magistrates than to the activities of local fishery associations which offered rewards for information on poaching and kindred offences. The earliest of these was the Bridgnorth Society of Anglers, first recorded in 1779.⁹ Although public meetings at Shrewsbury in 1775¹⁰ and 1777¹¹ probably played a part in the genesis of the 1778 Act there is no evidence for the existence of a protection association in the town before the formation of the Shrewsbury Severn Association in 1811.¹² This body, which was administered by a committee made up of riparian landowners under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Shrewsbury, assumed responsibility for the river between the mouth of the Vyrnwy and Buildwas Bridge. It appointed two inspectors and offered rewards of up to 5 guineas for information on night poaching and of up to 2 guineas for information on illegal nets.¹³ The Shrewsbury association had some success, too, in dealing with river obstructions, for in its first year three local landowners were persuaded to remove their weirs.¹⁴ The Liberties of Wenlock Severn Association, also founded in 1811,¹⁵ met at Ironbridge and, to judge from the names of landowners serving on its committee, restricted its interests to the area defined in its title. A proposal to establish a similar association for the Rivers Vyrnwy and Tanat¹⁶ seems to have come to nothing. No record of the activities of either the Shrewsbury

or Wenlock associations has been found after 1818 and the former had evidently ceased to exist by 1843, when proposals were made to establish a new association of the same type at Shrewsbury.¹⁷

Although the associations probably had little success in restricting poaching or the number of weirs on the Severn, there appears to have been no lack of salmon in the river in the earlier 19th century. Shrewsbury was said to be a good fishing centre in 1823,¹⁸ particularly for salmon fry between March and May, and an 'old angler' wrote in 1847 of the great increase in the numbers of salmon and other fish 'since the river has been preserved'.¹⁹ He predicted that Severn grayling would soon rival those of the Teme, then held to be the best grayling river in the country, and recommended the Isle, Red Rock near Preston Boats, Cronkhill Ford, and Wroxeter as good fishing stations.

A marked decline in the number of Severn salmon seems to have followed the construction of weirs by the Severn Navigation Company in 1847, none of which had adequate fish passes. By 1860, when salmon were said to be very scarce throughout Shropshire, further losses were being caused by the illegal netting of salmon smolts at eel weirs, and industrial pollution was beginning to have serious effects.²⁰ The Board of Conservators of the Severn Fishery (or Severn Fishery Board), established in 1866,²¹ was the earliest fishery authority whose terms of reference covered the entire course of the Severn and its tributaries. It was thus responsible for fishery protection in the whole of Shropshire apart from small areas in the north which lay in the Dee and Clwyd and the Cheshire Fishery Districts.²² The Board originally included 16 Shropshire members,²³ but representatives from Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth boroughs were added in 1881.²⁴ Additional powers were given to the Board in 1911,²⁵ when the Act of 1778 was repealed and licensing for freshwater fishing with rod and line was introduced. The functions of the Board were further extended by Acts of 1923,²⁶ 1929,²⁷ 1935,²⁸ 1937,²⁹ and 1948,³⁰ but in 1950³¹ these functions were transferred to the Severn River Board, a body concerned with drainage as well as fishery protection under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food. The Severn River Board was reconstituted as the Severn River Authority under the Water Resources Act 1963.³²

In its earlier years the Severn Fishery Board had little more success in dealing with poaching or with obstructions to the river than had its predecessors. The local press was still complaining of the scarcity of salmon in the 1870s³³ and the Board's report for 1895 noted that water-bailiffs in the Upper Severn

⁶ Act for Preservation of Fishing in River Severn, 30 Chas. II, c. 9.

⁷ T.S.A.S. [1st ser.] xi. 200.

⁸ Act for better Preservation of Fish, and Regulating the Fisheries, in the Rivers Severn and Vyrnwy, 18 Geo. III, c. 33.

⁹ *Shrews. Chron.* 20 Mar. 1779.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 16 Sept. 1775.

¹² *Salop. Jnl.* 14 Aug. 1811.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 28 Aug., 11, 25 Sept. 1811 (the Earl of Tankerville, John Corbet, and S. A. Severne).

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 1811.

¹⁷ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 1 Nov. 1843.

¹⁸ *Salop. Jnl.* 5 Nov. 1823.

²⁰ A. Grimble, *Salmon and Sea Trout Rivers of England and Wales* (1904), i. 144.

²¹ Salmon Fishery Act, 28 & 29 Vic. c. 121.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 1777.

¹³ *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 1811.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 11 Sept. 1811.

¹⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 3 Mar. 1847.

²² Cf. map in Severn River Board *Annual Rep.* (1962).

²³ Severn Fishery Board *Annual Rep.* (1889).

²⁴ Act to increase number of Severn Commissioners etc., 44 & 45 Vic. c. 205.

²⁵ Severn Fisheries Provisional Order (1910) Confirmation Act, 1 & 2 Geo. V, c. 139.

²⁶ Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 13 & 14 Geo. V, c. 16.

²⁷ Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 19 & 20 Geo. V, c. 39.

²⁸ Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 25 & 26 Geo. V, c. 43.

²⁹ Diseases of Fish Act, 1 Edw. VIII & 1 Geo. VI, c. 33.

³⁰ River Boards Act, 11 & 12 Geo. VI, c. 32.

³¹ Under provisions of 11 & 12 Geo. VI, c. 32.

³² Water Resources Act, 11 & 12 Eliz. II, c. 38.

³³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 22 Apr. 1874; 16 May 1877.

were being refused lodgings owing to fears that poachers would burn them out.³⁴ At the latter date mill-owners were said to be blocking the river with dams,³⁵ and inadequate sewerage arrangements at Gloucester had diverted salmon from the Severn to the Wye.³⁶ As at an earlier period the Board's activities in the later 19th century were supplemented by those of local fishery protection associations. A Shrewsbury Angling Association had been established by 1879³⁷ and a Mid-Severn Angling Association, to serve the Bridgnorth area, in 1891.³⁸ The former maintained a trout hatchery in the Quarry at Shrewsbury but pike were reared here c. 1898, under the impression that they were trout, and were released into the Severn before the error was discovered. One fisherman alone caught 158 pike in 13 days and extensive damage was said to have been inflicted by these predators.³⁹

Annual totals of salmon caught by licensed fishermen in the Severn — never more than a fraction of the salmon actually caught — have been published since the 1880s in the reports of the Severn Fishery Board and its successors. These show that very large numbers might be caught in good years before the use of drift nets was made illegal in 1923,⁴⁰ 29,475 for example in 1888,⁴¹ but there have always been considerable differences in the number caught from year to year, which presumably reflect variations in the salmon population. Total catches of 10,000 a year or more were not uncommon until the 1930s,⁴² but since the Second World War recorded numbers have been very much lower and since 1948 have never exceeded 5,220 a year.⁴³ This post-war decline has been attributed to less intensive fishing, predation by pike, increased pollution, and the effects of improved land drainage. It has to some extent been compensated by an increase in the coarse fish population.⁴⁴ A trout fishery at Cleobury North, originally in private ownership, was taken over by the Severn River Board in 1948.⁴⁵ An attempt made by the Board in the 1890s to convert the Teme into a salmon river was unsuccessful,⁴⁶ but a large number of salmon was found by chance in the Upper Teme in 1967.⁴⁷

The spread of fishing as an organized sport in Shropshire seems to have been a comparatively recent development. A fishing club existed at Shrewsbury by 1880⁴⁸ and another at Ironbridge by 1887.⁴⁹ The Plowden Fishing Club had been formed by 1889⁵⁰ but this was and has remained a syndicate with restricted membership. In 1906 most of the Severn fishing was said to be leased to the Shropshire Angling Association,⁵¹ perhaps the same as the Shrewsbury Angling Association, whose unfortunate experience in trout-rearing has been alluded to above. Although three Shrewsbury fishing clubs, with 150 members, were in existence by 1920⁵² the emergence of fishing as a popular and organized pastime took place in the following decade. At Shrewsbury the Sabrina Club, refounded in 1920,⁵³ had its own waters at Leaton Knolls.⁵⁴ A regular angling column first appeared in the local press in the same year.⁵⁵ Clubs had been formed at Madeley and Ironbridge by 1924,⁵⁶ when the Shropshire Federation of Anglers was founded (or refounded).⁵⁷ The Oswestry and District Angling Society was founded in 1926⁵⁸ and the Severn Salmon and Trout Association was also formed at this period.⁵⁹ Annual contests for the Wellington Journal Cup,⁶⁰ sponsored by the Federation, stimulated the growth of clubs and there were at least nine in the county by 1934.⁶¹ The Second World War appears to have caused a number of these clubs to go out of existence, for only three clubs (one at Ludlow and two at Shrewsbury) were recorded in 1950.⁶² By 1968, however, 28 fishing clubs were affiliated to the county federation,⁶³ ten of these being works clubs and two being based on public houses. The clubs at Bridgnorth, Ludlow, and Dawley were open only to inhabitants of those towns.⁶⁴ The most notable long-term development since 1945 has been the continued extension of the activities of the Birmingham Angling Association, which by 1968 possessed exclusive fishing rights, not only along a large part of the Severn, but also on parts of the Clun and Teme and on Walcot lakes and was 'anxious to secure still more facilities for members'.⁶⁵

SHOOTING

ALTHOUGH Shropshire has never been generally regarded as a notable shooting county,¹ its plentiful coverts and the relatively high proportion of arable land have provided a favourable natural environment for game. The high proportion of gentry estates,² whose owners possessed the means and

inclination to employ gamekeepers, has also encouraged game preservation. Even in the heyday of keepered shoots in the 1890s the county's game potential was said to be by no means fully exploited.³

As in other parts of England rough shooting was clearly a widespread sport among gentry, clergy, and

³⁴ Severn Fishery Board *Annual Rep.* (1895).

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 12 May 1880.

³⁸ *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, x, 76–77.

³⁹ B. Waters, *Severn Stream* (1949), 79.

⁴⁰ Salmon & Freshwater Fisheries Act, 13 & 14 Geo. V, c. 16.

⁴¹ Severn Fishery Board *Annual Rep.* (1889).

⁴² *Ibid.* 1925–35.

⁴³ Severn River Board *Annual Rep.* (1950–60).

⁴⁴ Ex inf. Mr. J. D. Kelsall.

⁴⁵ Severn Fishery Board *Annual Rep.* (1948).

⁴⁶ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 16 May 1877.

⁴⁷ Ex inf. Mr. J. D. Kelsall.

⁴⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 12 May 1880.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 11 May 1887.

⁵⁰ *Anglers' Diary* (1889).

⁵¹ Mate, *Shropshire* (1906), 100.

⁵² *Shrews. Chron.* 30 July 1920.

⁵³ Ex inf. Mr. W. K. Brooks.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 30 July 1920.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 5 Sept. 1924.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 1924.

⁵⁸ Ex inf. Mr. C. W. Caunt.

⁵⁹ Ex inf. Mr. W. K. Brooks.

⁶⁰ *Shrews. Chron.* 26 Sept. 1924.

⁶¹ *Where to Fish* (1934).

⁶² *Ibid.* (1949–50).

⁶³ List of clubs, 1968, penes Mr. S. Smith.

⁶⁴ Ex inf. Mr. S. Smith.

⁶⁵ Birmingham Angling Assoc. membership card, 1967.

¹ This account was written in 1968 and revised in 1969.
² F. M. L. Thompson, *English Landed Society in the 19th Century* (1963), 113–15, 124.

³ A. J. Stuart-Wortley, *The Partridge*, 230.

the more prosperous town tradesmen by the early 18th century. The registers of those deputed as gamekeepers⁴ suggest that professional gamekeepers were rarely employed in this period. Of 99 gamekeepers receiving deputations, 1711–15, only two were described as servants of the landowner concerned, while 30 were yeomen and 46 were clearly amateur sportsmen. The proportion of 'servants' (i.e. salaried gamekeepers) appointed gradually rose during the 18th century; by 1760–5 gamekeepers of this kind were appointed on 15 of the 70 estates for which deputations are recorded.

Individual Salopian game shots find little place in the earlier literature of the sport. One exception was the Revd. John Purcell (d. 1818), the sporting Rector of Sidbury, who was said to have shot 2,000 woodcock, apart from other commoner game, in the last 40 years of his life.⁵ Another was John Mytton, who set up three miles of plantations for game on his Halston estate and was said to have paid £1,500 to one London dealer for foxes and game alone. He made a practice of shooting 50 brace of partridge on the first day of each season and his average kill included the unusually large bags of 1,200 brace of pheasants and upwards of 1,500 hares.⁶ Less exuberant sportsmen of the period were content with much more modest bags. Thomas Whitmore, who was shooting on nearly every day in the season (Sept.–Jan.) on the Apley estate in the rolling country east of Bridgnorth, himself killed an average of 1,056 head of game annually in the 1820s, including 427 pheasants, 326 partridge, 160 hares, and 99 rabbits.⁷ The Hill family of Hawkstone, small groups of whom shot with equal assiduity over a broad belt of predominantly flat country between Lee Brockhurst and Ightfield, killed each year an average of 527 partridge, 231 pheasants, 59 hares, and 197 rabbits, apart from smaller numbers of woodcock, snipe, and wildfowl in the period 1820–4.⁸

The long-term trends in the pattern of shooting on large estates during the 19th century have recently been established by Dr. F. M. L. Thompson.⁹ Taking as his criterion the pheasant, the only game bird which must be deliberately reared, he has shown that the sport first became organized in the 1790s and that its popularity increased rapidly, thanks to buoyant landed incomes, until the mid 1820s. After a decline of interest, c. 1827–50, due in part to fears of the repeal of the Game Laws, shooting entered a second period of growing popularity which received no serious check until the First World War. This pattern is confirmed by the game records of the Apley estate¹⁰ and of the Earl of Powis's estate at Walcot in Lydbury North,¹¹ which cover the greater part of the 19th century.

Until their removal to Powys Castle in 1814 the deer at Walcot were much more highly prized than the game; the park-keeper, who was responsible for the deer, was paid more than twice as much as the gamekeeper. Expenditure on game rose from £122 in

1795 to £459 in 1825. Pheasants appear to have been first reared in 1803, when a bantam was bought to sit on pheasants' eggs. A guinea was spent on corn for the pheasants in 1815 and 60 bushels of maize were bought for them in 1818. Attempts were also made to introduce foreign species: American partridge in 1823 and Carolina wood duck and Egyptian geese in 1833. The Walcot accounts reflect the national trend after 1827, for expenditure fell off at about this time and did not again rise until after 1850. In the same period the costs of guarding game at night, previously negligible, rose to a tenth of the total expenditure by 1840 and to a fifth by 1851.

The cost of game preservation at Walcot rose some £600 in the 1850s to £1,200 in the Edwardian period, but much of this was due to the increasing cost of rabbit-catching and of hiring beaters. A more accurate impression of the pattern of shooting since the 1850s can be obtained from the size of the pheasant bag on the Walcot and Apley estates.¹² There was a slow but steady increase in the quinquennial average of pheasants killed annually on each estate from 1845 until 1890, when nearly 1,100 pheasants were shot at Apley and half that number at Walcot. The introduction of the breech-loading shotgun, invented in the 1850s, thus had little immediate effect on the size of bags. A rapid rise in bags took place at Apley in the 1890s (peak of 2,239, 1895–1900) and somewhat later but in more spectacular fashion at Walcot (peak 3,571, 1905–10). This level was maintained until the First World War, when average kills on both estates fell below 1,000 a year. The Walcot game books end in 1928 but the Apley records show a second boom in the 1930s, when average annual kills were nearly twice as high as in the Edwardian era. The peak, 3,477, was reached in 1930–5. After a further temporary decline during the Second World War the Apley pheasant bag rose modestly in the 1950s but has again declined since 1960. Although partridges are rarely bred artificially and their numbers are subject to violent short-term fluctuations partridge kills on these two estates have also tended to follow the same general trends since the later 19th century.

Game records of other Shropshire estates are too fragmentary to set against those for Apley and Walcot or to provide reliable evidence on the former distribution of the different species of game. It is, however, apparent that much bigger bags were usual in north Shropshire than in the south. On the Hawkstone estate annual bags of over 2,000 pheasants and similar numbers of partridge were already common in the 1860s and 1870s.¹³ By the 1890s, when 2,000 pheasants were several times killed in a single day on this estate, there was said to be more pheasants at Hawkstone than on any other estate in England, not excepting East Anglia.¹⁴ Pheasant bags nearly as heavy as those at Hawkstone were being obtained on the Duke of Sutherland's Lilleshall estate, 1866–90, although the Duke shot there

⁴ Q. Sess., gamekeepers' deputations, 1711–79.

⁵ *Sporting Mag.* Nov. 1818.

⁶ 'Nimrod', *The Life of John Mytton* (1949), 40, 83.

⁷ Apley Estate Office, Bridgnorth, game bks. 1816–30.

⁸ S.R.O. 731, box 212, game bk. 1820–4.

⁹ Thompson, *Eng. Landed Soc.* 137–44, 328.

¹⁰ Apley Estate Office, game bks. 1833–1968. The figures given are those for game killed on the Apley estate as it was in 1968; game killed on other estates, or on those parts of

the Apley estate which have since been sold, is omitted.

¹¹ S.R.O. 552, boxes 354–81, Walcot establishment acct. 1779–1917; box 436, game bks. 1844–1928.

¹² Ibid. box 436, game bks. 1844–1928; Apley Estate Office, game bks. 1833–1968; for comparative material from Welsh estates, articles by C. Matheson in *N.L.W. Jnl.* ix. 287–94; x. 205–14; xi. 227–43.

¹³ S.R.O. 731, box 212, game acct. 1861–77.

¹⁴ Lord Walsingham and R. Payne-Galloway, *Shooting* (Badminton Libr.), 18 n.

only twice in the season.¹⁵ After 1869 the National Pointer and Setter Field Trials, first established in Staffordshire, were regularly held each year on one or other of the north Shropshire shooting estates.¹⁶ By 1906 the principal meeting was being held at Market Drayton in May.¹⁷

A fall in hare bags since the 1880s is a feature common to all game books and illustrates the effects of the Ground Game Act of 1880. On the Apley estate average annual bags of over 700 hares in the 1870s had been reduced to little more than 300 by the 1890s and have been consistently less than 100 since 1936.¹⁸ A fall from c. 700 (1870-9) to about 200 a year (1885-95) occurred on the Walcot estate,¹⁹ while at Lilleshall average annual bags of over 1,000 in the 1860s had fallen to 174 in the period 1885-90.²⁰ Rabbit kills recorded in game books give no indication of the natural variation in numbers since the very large numbers destroyed by gamekeepers are seldom included. Among less common species of game, small numbers of grouse (presumably black grouse) were shot at Walcot in the later 18th century and again figure in the game books 1904-9. There were many black grouse in Shropshire in the early 19th century but they had become rare in the north by the 1890s, though still common in the south.²¹ By 1939 the species was rarely found anywhere in the county.²² Red grouse, supposed to have been introduced artificially to the Long Mynd in the 1840s, had established themselves on the Clee Hills and Clun Forest by the end of the 19th century²³ and were a notable feature of the shooting on the Gatten estate on the Stiperstones in the 1930s.²⁴

Although rabbits, hares, and, more sparingly,

other species of game were commonly given away to the tenantry and a little was consumed by the landowner's household, the greater part of the bag was sold to dealers. Income from such sales at Hawkstone, 1862-77, usually covered the greater part of the annual expenditure on corn, powder and shot, and the wages of the nine keepers, the rabbit-catchers, and beaters, which then ranged from £1,000 to £2,500 a year.²⁵ The sale of game to one's tenantry was considered bad form: an election squib of 1868 taunted Robert More of Linley for indulging in this practice, 'While Clive and Corbet, Liberals, like men *give theirs away*'.²⁶

The break-up of gentry estates and the rising costs of game preservation have considerably modified the character of shooting in Shropshire, as elsewhere, in the 20th century.²⁷ A decline in the number of private kept shoots has been matched by the growth of shooting syndicates of farmers and businessmen and there is a growing interest in game conservation among farmers who own their own farms. Shropshire shares in the national shortage of gamekeepers and only a handful receive formal training. Although this has been offset to some degree by the activities of national game advisory services,²⁸ predators are in general less effectively controlled than before 1914. Recent changes in the scale and methods of farming also tend to reduce the numbers of game by destroying their environment, and practices designed to conserve game have been widely adopted in the 1960s. These include the feeding of game birds (particularly partridge) through the winter, the rearing of pheasants, and the planting of coverts to provide a suitable habitat.

COCK-FIGHTING AND BULL-BAITING

LIKE other sports involving cruelty to animals, cock-fighting and bull-baiting¹ were as much a part of popular culture in 18th-century Shropshire as in other parts of England.² Apart from cock-fighting, which was widely practised by the upper and middle classes, these cruel sports drew their spectators principally from among the working class. Early evidence for cruel sports, as for most other sports, is scanty, but the well established if informal organization revealed in the later 18th century suggests that they had been a prominent popular recreation in many parts of the county for several centuries. By the later 18th century, however, they were already under attack from the Evangelicals and the story is thus largely one of their decline.

A match between the cocks of Cheshire and Lan-

cashire and those of Shropshire and Wales, held at the town gaoler's house in Shrewsbury in 1598, was attended by 'lords, knights, and gentlemen'. Londoners also took part and great sums of money were won and lost.³ The county organization, gentry patronage, and the importance of gambling, revealed in this early reference to the sport, were still notable features of cock-fighting in the 18th century. There are isolated references earlier in that century⁴ but more comprehensive evidence becomes available only after the 1770s, from advertisements and reports in the local press. The most important mains seem to have been annual matches between the gentlemen of Shropshire and those of neighbouring counties. Those with Staffordshire, normally held in May or June, were fought at Longnor in 1774,⁵

¹⁵ S.R.O. 972, boxes 85-87, game bks. 1866-90.

¹⁶ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 5 May 1869; 4 May 1870; 8 May 1872, etc.

¹⁷ Mate, *Shropshire* (1906), 98.

¹⁸ Apley Estate Office, game bks. 1833-1968.

¹⁹ S.R.O. 552, box 436, game bks. 1844-1928.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 972, boxes 85-87, game bks. 1866-90.

²¹ *T.S.A.S.* 2nd ser. v. 45-47.

²² *Trans. Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club*, xii. 56.

²³ H. E. Forrest, *The Fauna of Shropshire* (1899), 27, 153-4.

²⁴ Ex inf. Capt. R. W. Corbett, Longnor.

²⁵ S.R.O. 731, box 212, game acct. 1861-77.

²⁶ S.R.O. 508/15.

²⁷ This paragraph is based on information kindly supplied by Mr. A. J. K. Aston, advisory officer of the Game Conservancy.

²⁸ Notably the Eley Game Advisory Station, which has provided a resident regional advisory officer since 1952. It was amalgamated with the Game Research Association in 1969 to form the Game Conservancy.

¹ This account was written in 1969.

² W. C. Sydney, *The early days of the 19th century in England* (1898), ii. 46-52.

³ *T.S.A.S.* [1st ser.] iii. 338.

⁴ e.g. a cockpit recorded at an inn in Condover, 1705 (*V.C.H. Salop.* viii. 33); a cock-fighting partnership at Much Wenlock, 1727 (*E 134/7 Geo. III Trin./5*); a match between the gentlemen of Shropshire and Worcestershire at the Red Lion, Dogpole, Shrewsbury, 1754 (*Salop. N. & Q. N.S.* i. 38).

⁵ *Racing Calendar* (1774), 209; *Shrews. Chron.* 24 May 1774.

at Newport in 1775,⁶ at Shrewsbury races in 1776,⁷ and at Albrighton (near Shifnal) from 1778 to 1784.⁸ During the period 1776–1800 such matches were fought against the gentlemen of Cheshire,⁹ Denbighshire,¹⁰ Flintshire,¹¹ Herefordshire,¹² and Worcestershire,¹³ usually at towns near the opponents' boundary. These, though only occasionally noticed in the press, were probably annual fixtures. The last recorded county match was that with Warwickshire at Bridgnorth races in 1832.¹⁴ Of similar type were the matches, recorded in the 1770s, between the gentlemen of Shrewsbury and those of the county,¹⁵ between Shifnal and the rest of Shropshire,¹⁶ and between the gentlemen of Bishop's Castle and those of Montgomery.¹⁷

Cock-fighting was often a complementary attraction at horse races, usually taking place each evening, as at Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Ludlow.¹⁸ Mains were normally fought at inns or public houses in towns or on main roads. The Bowling Green House, Longnor, was frequently used for important matches, 1774–7,¹⁹ and Edward Ditcher's at Cross Houses, 1777–82.²⁰ Other houses at which mains were held, 1775–1800, included the following: the 'Talbot', Albrighton (near Shifnal);²¹ the 'Grapes', Bicton Heath;²² the 'Red Lion', Bishop's Castle;²³ the 'Crown', Bridgnorth;²⁴ the New Inn and 'Swan', Ellesmere;²⁵ the 'Feathers', Ludlow; the 'Green Man' in Chetwynd End, Newport;²⁶ the 'George', Oswestry;²⁷ the 'Crown', Shifnal;²⁸ the house of John Evason, Church Stretton;²⁹ the house of John Bull, Uffington;³⁰ Mr. Latham's, Woore.³¹

Cock-fighting seems to have lost much of its earlier popularity among the gentry by the beginning of the 19th century, for it was no longer advertised in the local press and rarely in race-bills. It continued, however, to be popular in the east Shropshire coalfield and at wakes elsewhere in the county.

⁶ *Shrews. Chron.* 17 June 1775.

⁷ *Ibid.* 24 Aug. 1776.

⁸ *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 1778; 15 May 1779; 15 Apr. 1780; 24 Mar. 1781; 25 May 1782; 31 May 1783; 8 May 1784. A second match was held in 1781 at Chetwynd End, Newport: *ibid.* 17 Mar. 1781. The annual match was held there in 1786: *ibid.* 13 May 1786. The matches were held at Newcastle-under-Lyme (Staffs.) 1809–10: *Salop. Jnl.* 13 Feb. 1809, 11 Apr. 1810.

⁹ *Shrews. Chron.* 5 Apr. 1777; 7 Apr. 1781; *Salop. Jnl.* 8 Apr. 1795; 16 May 1798; 27 Feb. 1799.

¹⁰ *Shrews. Chron.* 18 May 1776; 10 June 1780.

¹¹ *Byegones*, ii. 325; *Salop. Jnl.* 28 Mar. 1810.

¹² *Shrews. Chron.* 14 Apr. 1781; 22 June 1782; 12 Apr. 1783; 7 Apr. 1786; 27 July 1787.

¹³ *Salop. N. & Q. N.S.* i. 38; *Shrews. Chron.* 27 Mar. 1779; 5 June 1784; 21 May 1785; 27 May 1786.

¹⁴ *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, viii. 20.

¹⁵ At Longnor 1775–6: *Shrews. Chron.* 11 June 1775; 30 Mar. 1776; at Cross Houses 1777–9: *ibid.* 19 Apr. 1777; 18 Apr. 1778; 10 July 1779.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 1777.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 1778.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 24 Aug. 1776; 21 June 1777; 5 June 1784; 27 May, 5 Aug. 1786; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, viii. 20.

¹⁹ *Shrews. Chron.* 18 June 1774; 20 May, 10 June 1775; 30 Mar., 11 May 1776; 26 Apr. 1777.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 19, 26 Apr., 10 May, 28 June 1777; 18 Apr. 1778; 10 July 1779, 9 Mar. 1782.

²¹ See note 8 above. Now the 'Shrewsbury Arms': *ex inf.* Messrs. G. L. Benton and G. Walton.

²² *Salop. Jnl.* 23 May 1798.

²³ *Shrews. Chron.* 11 Apr. 1778.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 21 June 1777; 5 June 1784; 27 May, 5 Aug. 1786.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 10 June 1780; 7 Apr. 1781.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 1781; 13 May 1786. Cock-pits elsewhere in the town were used in 1775 and 1777: *ibid.* 17 June 1775; 12 July 1777.

In the 1760s the Revd. John Fletcher of Madeley had felt it necessary to instruct members of his religious society to avoid both cock-fighting and bull-baiting.³² The county matches of the gentry were reflected in the matches between Broseley colliers and those of south Staffordshire, where it was usual, as in the mains of the gentry, for ten or twelve birds to be laid down by each side and for large sums to be wagered.³³

In the coalfield, however, the attractions of bull-baiting seem to have rivalled those of cock-fighting. It was a regular feature of wakes at Madeley, Broseley,³⁴ and Oakengates³⁵ and at the latter place baitings seem to have been held on Sundays throughout the year in the early 19th century.³⁶ The sport was already popular at Madeley in Fletcher's time; in a sermon on Wakes Sunday 1763 he referred to 'some petty Nebuchadnezzars' who had 'set up, not a gold image . . . but a living bull',³⁷ and later he narrowly avoided having the dogs from a bull baiting set upon himself.³⁸ At Madeley the bull was baited three times on each of the three days of the wake, at the 'White Horse' on Lincoln Hill, at the Tontine Inn, and at Madeley Wood Green (later Jockey Bank).³⁹ Baitings at Broseley were usually held at the Green at Broseley Wood and at Jackfield.⁴⁰ Dawley Bank and, in the north part of the coalfield, Oakengates and Trench were also noted for their bull-baitings.⁴¹

Bulls used in baitings are said to have been provided by 'well-to-do master colliers', while bull pups, bred by colliers, were much petted and often better treated than the colliers' own children.⁴² Having been led to the baiting through lines of spectators the bull was tied with a ten-yard rope to a strong iron stake.⁴³ Burne, writing in the later 19th century, recorded a strong tradition that only one dog baited the bull at a time⁴⁴ but other writers with personal experience of the sport imply that a number of dogs

²⁷ *Ibid.* 18 May 1776.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 27 Mar. 1779.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 1 June 1782; 29 May 1784; 21 May 1785; 20 May 1786.

³⁰ *Salop. Jnl.* 27 Feb. 1799.

³¹ *Ibid.* 8 Apr. 1795. References to cock-fighting have also been found at Gobowen in Whittington, Ifton in St. Martin's, Lydbury North, Middleton in Oswestry, Petton, and near Haughmond Hill: *Shrews. Chron.* 4 Mar. 1776; *Byegones*, ii. 255; *Salop. N. & Q.* i. 63; *Salop. Mag.* May 1958, May 1961. The field-name 'The Cockpit' occurs at Albrighton (near Shifnal), Coreley, and Little Ness: H. D. G. Foxall, *Gazetteer of Streets, Roads, and Place Names in Shropshire* (1967), 27–28.

³² L. Tyerman, *Wesley's Designated Successor* (1882), 87.

³³ J. Randall, *Broseley and its surroundings* (1879), 180–2; B. S. Trinder, 'The Memoir of William Smith', *T.S.A.S.* lviii. 181–2. See also W. H. Barclay, *History of Wesleyan Methodism at Lawley Bank* (1858), 1–2.

³⁴ Charlotte S. Burne, *Shropshire Folklore* (1883), 447.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 446; Mrs. [Lucy] Cameron, *The Oaken-gates Wake or the History of Thomas and Mary Cadman* (n.d. [c. 1820]), 3, 5, 7, 12.

³⁶ Burne, *Shropshire Folklore*, 447; Randall, *Broseley*, 180–2.

³⁷ Tyerman, *Wesley's Designated Successor*, 93.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 83.

³⁹ Burne, *Shropshire Folklore*, 447.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*; Randall, *Broseley*, 180–2.

⁴¹ Barclay, *Lawley Bank*, 1–2; A. Lester, *Fifty Years* (1896), 2; Burne, *Shropshire Folklore*, 446–7; J. E. G. Cartledge, *The Vale and Gates of Usc-con* (n.d.), 75; *Primitive Methodist Mag.* (1846), 418–19; *Methodist Mag.* (1835), 378; Cameron, *Oaken-gates Wake*, *passim*.

⁴² Randall, *Broseley*, 180–2.

⁴³ *T.S.A.S.* lviii. 182.

⁴⁴ Burne, *Shropshire Folklore*, 447.

were set on the beast at the same time.⁴⁵ When exhausted the bull was often sold to a butcher; persons attempting to raise collections in public houses to buy bulls out of the game before the baiting often faced great hostility from the customers.⁴⁶

Bull-baiting also took place at Bridgnorth⁴⁷ and it was common in north Shropshire, where instances occur at Ellesmere,⁴⁸ Loppington,⁴⁹ and Kingston Hill near Twemlows in Whitchurch.⁵⁰ Bears, presumably the property of itinerant showmen, were also baited,⁵¹ and on the fringes of the east Shropshire coalfield miners sometimes indulged in the rural sport of badger-baiting.⁵²

The Evangelical Sir Richard Hill, M.P. for Shropshire, was one of the first to demand parliamentary legislation to prohibit cruel sports, alleging in 1802 that the proposed prohibition of bull-baiting reflected 'the general wish of the county of Salop'.⁵³ In the coalfield earlier Evangelical opposition to such sports, and to the wakes at which they took place, was continued in the early 19th century by the Methodists, particularly by revivalists. Hugh Bourne held the first Primitive Methodist camp meeting in Shropshire to coincide with the Wrekin May Wakes of 1808⁵⁴ and on Easter Monday 1822 a Wesleyan minister in the Wellington circuit held a revival meeting, attended by 2,000 people, on a spot where cock-fighting and bull-baiting often took place.⁵⁵ Abstinence from these sports was sometimes claimed to be one of the first consequences of

religious conversion in the district.⁵⁶ By this time, however, cruel sports were also subjected to pressure from above, in the 'assault on working-class morals' made by landowners and industrialists anxious to secure a sober and disciplined working population.⁵⁷ Bull-baiting at Ellesmere was put down by the Earl of Bridgewater's agent c. 1812⁵⁸ and at Madeley c. 1825, by a force of parish constables led by the curate and one of the Anstice family, proprietors of the Madeley Wood Co.⁵⁹ Gamekeepers led by Edward Cludde of Orleton Hall suppressed the Wrekin wakes.⁶⁰

Bull-baiting was still taking place at Loppington in 1825 and at Kingston Hill in 1828⁶¹ but the last baiting in the county is supposed to have been that at Oakengates in 1833.⁶² This form of cruel sport had thus died out before the Act of 1835⁶³ made it illegal. Cock-fighting, though much reduced in popularity, was more difficult to detect and continued long after this date. A stolen game-cock was the subject of a prosecution for theft at Coalpit Bank in 1856⁶⁴ and a well-known prosecution brought by the R.S.P.C.A. followed a main at Shrewsbury in 1857, though the local press took pains to point out that those involved came from outside the county.⁶⁵ The sport is popularly supposed to have continued in the Dawley district until the 20th century but in the coalfield illegal sports were to some extent replaced by others on the fringe of legality, such as 'rabbit running'.⁶⁶

ATHLETICS

FOOT-RACES were held at some of the smaller horse-racing meetings in the early 19th century¹ and in 1843 4,000 people watched a three-mile and two 100-yard races on Shrewsbury racecourse.² Organized athletics, however, developed in Shropshire after 1850, as a respectable alternative to the 'Old English sports', which had become the principal feature of wakes and other local festivities after the prohibition of the more cruel forms of popular sport in 1835.³ By the 1870s athletics was commonly sponsored by working men's clubs and other working-class organizations but in the two previous decades it was normally imposed on the working class from above.

The earliest and most successful of these ventures was the Wenlock Olympics, founded by Dr. W. P. Brookes of Much Wenlock. The first meeting of the Olympian Class of the Wenlock Agricultural Society,

as this association was at first called, was held at Much Wenlock racecourse in October 1850.⁴ Soon afterwards the association changed its name to the Wenlock Olympian Society. By 1859 its sports were being held at the Windmill Field⁵ but in 1875 the Society acquired its own ground at Linden Field.⁶ Although Brookes regarded these annual sports as a revival of the Olympic Games of ancient Greece, the programme always preserved a pronounced vernacular flavour. This, coupled with the patronage accorded to the games by the Shropshire gentry, probably accounts for their popularity throughout the later 19th century. The 1850 meeting began with a procession through the town and included, in addition to foot-races and jumping events, quoits, cricket, and football.⁷ Tilting at the ring on horseback, introduced in 1858,⁸ quickly became the most popular feature of the games. A pentathlon compe-

⁴⁵ Randall, *Broseley*, 180-2; *T.S.A.S.* lviii. 182.

⁴⁶ *T.S.A.S.* lviii. 182. ⁴⁷ *Salop. N. & Q.* n.s. ii. 41.

⁴⁸ Burne, *Shropshire Folklore*, 448.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 446; Iris Woodward, *The Story of Wem* (1952), 66.

⁵⁰ T. G. H. Pulestone, *Hist. of Foxhunting in the Wynn-stay Country* (1893), 182.

⁵¹ Burne, *Shropshire Folklore*, 448-9.

⁵² *T.S.A.S.* lviii. 181, where the method of badger-baiting is described.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 177; *Shrews. Chron.* 30 Apr. 1802; Sydney, *Early Days of the 19th century*, ii. 46-47.

⁵⁴ J. T. Wilkinson, *Hugh Bourne* (1952), 58-59.

⁵⁵ *Methodist Mag.* (1822), 732.

⁵⁶ *T.S.A.S.* lviii. 182; Cameron, *Oaken-gates Wake*, 31-32.

⁵⁷ S. Pollard, *The Genesis of Modern Management* (1968), 226-31; E. P. Thompson, *The Making of the English Working Class* (1963), 401-47.

⁵⁸ Burne, *Shropshire Folklore*, 448.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 447-8; *Salop. Shreds & Patches*, vii. 116.

⁶⁰ Burne, *Shropshire Folklore*, 363.

⁶¹ Woodward, *Wem*, 66; Pulestone, *Wynnstay Country*, 182.

⁶² Burne, *Shropshire Folklore*, 446-7.

⁶³ 5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 59.

⁶⁴ i.e. Ketley Bank: S.R.O. 1904/2.

⁶⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 5 May 1857; *Salop. N. & Q.* n.s. iii. 45, 46, 49.

⁶⁶ The releasing of rabbits from boxes to be chased by dogs: ex inf. Mr. W. Duce, Horsehay.

¹ See p. 183. This account was written in 1967 and revised in 1969.

² S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, iv. 203. The two last were said to have been won in 10 and 9 seconds respectively.

³ 5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 59.

⁴ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, vii. 212-13.

⁵ J. L. Hobbs in *Salop. Mag.* Aug. 1960.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

tion for all-round athletes was a regular event after 1868.⁹ Bicycle racing was first introduced in 1876¹⁰ and topical events included a shooting contest for the Volunteers in 1860¹¹ and a 'Zulu contest' in 1880.¹² Winners of the tilting matches normally received a cup presented by Lord Forester, and other winners silver or bronze medals. During Brookes's lifetime the Olympian Society maintained regular if little more than formal contact with Greece. In 1860 it provided a Wenlock Prize (£10) to be awarded to the champion athlete at the revived Greek Olympian Games¹³ and the Greek minister in London was frequently invited to attend the Wenlock games in the later 19th century.

Most athletes taking part in the games seem always to have been local men. A competitor from Gateshead entered in 1862¹⁴ and two members of the German Gymnasium of London in 1870¹⁵ but in the open contest of 1875 members of the Birmingham Athletic Club were the only athletes from outside the county.¹⁶ A small number of athletes from other West Midland clubs attended later in the 19th century. Estimates of the number of spectators are rarely given. About 5,000 attended the games of 1861¹⁷ and the same number were said to be present in 1900.¹⁸ By the latter date, however, the games had already declined in popularity and by 1930 it had become necessary to include other attractions to draw the Bank Holiday crowds.¹⁹ A flower show, included in the programme since the 1930s, soon became more important than the games themselves.

'Old English sports' had their critics in the 1850s; a proposal to hold them at Ludlow on the opening of the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway in 1852 was attacked by a Methodist minister as degrading and demoralizing²⁰ and the inclusion of such sports as diving for live eels at the Wellington peace celebrations of 1856 was denounced as a 'revival of barbarism'.²¹ In the following decade some attempts were made to follow Wenlock's example elsewhere in the county. In 1860 Brookes had sent copies of the Wenlock programme to the mayors of every borough in England²² and had put forward a scheme for the establishment of Olympic Games at Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Oswestry, and Shrewsbury.²³ The Shropshire Olympian Society, founded in 1860 under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant,²⁴ was clearly a result of this suggestion. In the following year this society sponsored Olympic Games at Wellington, the programme of which was

modelled on that of Wenlock.²⁵ The venture was undoubtedly a success, for nearly 14,000 spectators are said to have attended,²⁶ but it was not repeated in 1862 and the only other example of such a county meeting was the athletic sports sponsored by the county Olympian Society and held in the Quarry, Shrewsbury, in 1864.²⁷ In a more restricted field the influence of Wenlock can be seen in attempts made at this time to reform the old Shrewsbury Show. This relic of medieval pageantry, held annually in June, normally included 'rustic sports' on Kingsland.²⁸ 'To encourage everything tending to morality' a regatta and 'Olympian Games' on the Wenlock model were substituted in 1861²⁹ but the high moral tone was not maintained and the sports had reverted to type by 1872, when they were replaced by a brass-band contest.³⁰ Brookes was one of the three sponsors of the National Olympian Society, established in 1866.³¹ Although it was intended that the society should become a national association of amateur athletics clubs, holding festivals periodically at the principal towns, it seems to have drawn most of its support from Shropshire. Four of the six festivals held between 1866 and 1886 took place in the county³² and in 1886 it was resolved to make Shrewsbury the society's headquarters, but this scheme seems to have foundered for lack of a suitable running track.³³

Athletic sports, normally of an unsophisticated type, were a normal part of local rejoicings like coming-of-age parties and harvest homes³⁴ during the 1860s and they were quickly included in the programme of the village flower shows which became popular in the following decade.³⁵ By 1887, when Queen Victoria's jubilee appears to have been celebrated with sports in practically every village in Shropshire, the ruder forms of rustic sport were no longer fashionable. The greasy pole, however, was not uncommon and in a few villages the inhabitants could still find amusement in chasing pigs or sheep, or a lamb with a greased tail.³⁶ Foot-racing at horse-races passed away as these meetings were abandoned after 1850,³⁷ the last survivors being the athletic sports at Purslow Races and at Oakengates Wakes, which continued until c. 1880.³⁸

Few clubs devoted solely to athletics have ever been established in the county. The earliest appears to have been one at Newport, founded in 1871 by the working men's club.³⁹ Another was formed in 1880 at Oswestry⁴⁰ and the St. George's and Oaken-

chairman of the show committee, who was to put forward the first scheme for a Shrewsbury gymnasium a few years later: *ibid.* 1 July 1874.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 5 June 1872.

³¹ *Ibid.* 31 Mar. 1886.

³² At Wenlock (1874 and 1876), Shrewsbury (1877), and Hadley (1883): *ibid.*

³³ *Ibid.* 31 Mar., 21 Apr., 16, 23 June, 22 Sept. 1886.

³⁴ The earliest harvest home recorded in Shropshire was held at Cressage c. 1853: *ibid.* 22 Sept. 1858.

³⁵ The Minsterley Horticultural and Athletic Sports Society, formed c. 1877, was perhaps the first organized example: *ibid.* 5 Oct. 1881.

³⁶ Reports on sports in 69 villages: *ibid.* 22, 29 June, 6 July 1887.

³⁷ See pp. 179-81, 183.

³⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 12 July 1871, 29 Sept. 1880. A combined pony-racing and athletic sports meeting at Ellesmere existed c. 1877-1930: *ibid.* 16 June 1886; *Shrews. Chron.* 13 June 1930.

³⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 24 May 1871.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 25 Aug. 1880. A gymnasium had been built by 1886: *ibid.* 16 June 1886.

⁹ L. C. Lloyd, *Wenlock Guide* (1955), 48.

¹⁰ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 7 June 1876.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 22 Aug. 1860.

¹² *Ibid.* 11 Apr. 1860.

¹³ *Ibid.* 8 June 1870.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 1 Oct. 1862.

¹⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 8 June 1900.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 13 June 1930.

¹⁷ A. M. Fay, *Victorian Days in England* (1923), 178-81.

¹⁸ S.R.O. 359/9.

¹⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 31 Mar. 1886.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 27 June 1860.

²¹ *Ibid.* 22 June 1864.

²² *Ibid.* 10 Apr., 15, 22 May 1861; S.R.O. 359/6. It included a poetry competition and other tests of intellectual ability.

²³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 1 Oct. 1862.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 7, 14 Sept. 1864.

²⁵ In 1855, for example, these included fig-, smoking-, roll-, and treacle-matches, and diving in flour and soot: *ibid.* 13 June 1855.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 24 Apr., 5 May 1861. The change was probably made at the suggestion of T. Phillips of Mardol, chemist,

gates Sports, established in 1882, were said in 1887 to be sponsored by an athletic club.⁴¹ Shrewsbury came late into the field; a club known as the Shrewsbury Harriers was in existence by 1886⁴² and the Monkmoor Athletic Club was holding Bank Holiday meetings at the racecourse in 1887.⁴³ Athletics in this period were more commonly sponsored by other sporting organizations, notably rowing and cycling clubs.⁴⁴

The Newport and Oswestry clubs had been disbanded by 1900, the Shrewsbury Harriers shortly afterwards,⁴⁵ and a club at Bridgnorth, recorded in 1926,⁴⁶ appears to have been the only one to survive the First World War. Amateur athletics, however, flourished in the years between the wars, when a number of annual athletics meetings⁴⁷ is recorded and a few new clubs were established. The strongest of these was the Shropshire Amateur Athletic Club, founded in 1922.⁴⁸ It held Whit Monday sports in the Quarry and provided training on the West Midland showground but drew most of its members from north and east Shropshire.⁴⁹ Clubs were also established at Ellesmere and in east Shropshire in the 1920s.⁵⁰ At this period foot-racing and cycling were combined at all the more important athletic meetings and at Ellesmere, Minsterley, and Worthen the programme also included horse-racing.⁵¹ The Shropshire A.A.C. and

Ellesmere sports seem to have been the most popular. Competitors from nearly 40 out-county clubs, chiefly from Cheshire, Liverpool, and south Lancashire, took part in the Ellesmere sports of 1928 and there were 7,000 spectators there in 1930.⁵² The recreation ground at St. George's then had the best running track in the county and the Midlands Amateur Athletic Association championships were frequently held there.⁵³

Although a Shropshire Amateur Athletic Association had been formed by 1922 there existed no effective means of coordinating adult athletics in the county until this association was reorganized as the Shropshire County A.A.A. in 1945.⁵⁴ The latter has since sponsored annual county championships for cross-country and track events and since 1960 has selected a team to represent Shropshire in the British Games at the White City and in the National Cross-Country Championship.⁵⁵ A cinder track at Shrewsbury Technical College, constructed in 1960,⁵⁶ has since been used for all major competitions in the county. Although school and youth athletics achieved a measure of success in the 1950s⁵⁷ the Shrewsbury A.A.C., formed in 1958,⁵⁸ was the only senior athletic club in the county by 1964,⁵⁹ when it became a founder member of the North Wales Track League.⁶⁰

CRICKET

THE first known cricket match in the county¹ was that played by the Shrewsbury Cricket Society on Kingsland in August 1794.² The Gentlemen of Shropshire Cricket Club, meeting at Atcham under the patronage of the Hills of Attingham Park, had been formed by 1805, when a match was played for 500 guineas between this club and the Gentlemen of Cheshire.³ The Atcham club, of which the Revd. the Hon. R. Hill was patron in 1807, appears to have met about three times a year in the period 1805–10. Opposing teams were chosen from among the club members and the club was afterwards entertained to dinner at the 'Talbot'.⁴

In 1817 matches were played at Underdale in

Shrewsbury and at Weston near Oswestry between the gentlemen of Shropshire and those of Oswestry. The Shropshire team, led by J. Cressett Pelham, also included the Revd. the Hon. R. Hill, Henry Lyster of Rowton, and Robert Burton of Longner and was probably composed of members of the Atcham club. W. Ormsby-Gore captained the Oswestry team, which also included R. A. Slaney of Walford and the Revd. J. Russell.⁵ The two last-named, with John Mytton of Halston, were members of the Oswestry Cricket Club, which was playing regularly on the Weston ground by 1821.⁶ One result of the matches of 1817 may have been the formation of a county team, for in 1818 the gentle-

⁴¹ Ibid. 15 Sept. 1886; 14 Sept. 1887.

⁴² Ibid. 16 June 1886.

⁴³ Ibid. 13 Apr., 1 June, 3 Aug. 1887. A similar club, sponsored by a working men's club, also existed in Castle Foregate: *ibid.* 4 May 1887.

⁴⁴ Athletic sports were a feature of the Bridgnorth Rowing Club's regattas, 1874–87, and, less regularly, of those of the Ironbridge, Pengwern, and Sabrina clubs: *The Rowing Almanac*, 1874–87. Cycle clubs at Bridgnorth (*c.* 1886) and Ludlow (from 1897) also held sports: *Eddowes's Jnl.* 16 June, 4 Aug. 1886; *Shrews. Chron.* 8 June 1900.

⁴⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 8 June 1900.

⁴⁶ Programmes of athletics meetings, 1923–9, *penes* Mr. W. H. Haycock, Shrewsbury.

⁴⁷ Apart from annual sports, then a regular feature at village fêtes and flower shows.

⁴⁸ Programmes, 1923–9, *penes* Mr. W. H. Haycock.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid. The latter was known as the Wrekin Amateur Athletic Club.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.; *Shrews. Chron.* 13 June 1930.

⁵³ *Ex inf.* Mr. W. H. Haycock.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 3, 10 June 1960.

⁵⁶ For the All England Schools Championship. For discussion of the shortage of running tracks in the county see *Shrews. Chron.* May–July 1960, *passim*.

⁵⁷ Members of 56 youth organizations took part in a County Youth Sports at Shrewsbury in 1955 and there were 100 entries from 28 Shropshire clubs in the West Midland Youth Championships in 1960: *Shrews. Chron.* 8 July 1955; 8 July 1960.

⁵⁸ *Shrews. Chron.* 3 Oct. 1958.

⁵⁹ Ibid. 15 May 1964. A club at Oswestry was disbanded soon after 1960: *ibid.* 11 Jan. 1957, 17 June 1960; and at least two attempts made since 1961 to re-establish a Wrekin Athletic Club have been unsuccessful: *ibid.* 19 May 1961, 20 Mar. 1964.

⁶⁰ Ibid. 15 May 1964.

¹ This account was written in 1967 and revised in 1969. The help of Major R. Bowen of Eastbourne (Editor of *The Cricket Quarterly*), Col. G. M. Thorneycroft (Hon. Secretary of the Gentlemen of Shropshire Cricket Club), Messrs. H. Tranter and H. Botfield (Chairman and Secretary of the Shropshire County Cricket Club), and the Curator of the M.C.C. Library is gratefully acknowledged.

² *Salop. Jnl.* 27 Aug. 1794.

³ *Byegones*, iv. 260.

⁴ Ibid.; *Salop. Jnl.* 27 Aug. 1806; 17, 24 June, 29 July 1807; 29 Aug., 12, 19 Sept. 1810.

⁵ *Salop. Jnl.* 27 Aug., 3 Sept. 1817.

⁶ *Byegones*, ii. 278; vi. 315.

men of Shropshire played those of Cheshire at Oswestry⁷ and a similar match took place in 1820.⁸ Later in the 1820s the Atcham club, as the leading amateur club in the county, styled itself the Shropshire Cricket Club.⁹ In 1829 the latter sent out a challenge to teams from neighbouring counties,¹⁰ and matches against Warwickshire were played in 1830 and 1831.¹¹ No fixtures of the Atcham club are recorded after 1833.¹² A Ludlow Cricket Club, first recorded in 1831,¹³ played Atcham on Ludlow racecourse in 1832 and 1833,¹⁴ but was apparently disbanded for its successor was described as a 'young club' in 1845.¹⁵

The first truly local clubs emerged during the 1830s. In so far as their members can be identified, town clubs were generally made up of tradespeople and professional men while clubs in the larger villages, though led by the local gentry and clergy, drew their members from the tradespeople and farmers of the neighbourhood.¹⁶ It was said as late as 1864 that 'cricket clubs . . . are practically more a recreation for the middle and upper classes'.¹⁷ The earliest of these clubs may have been a club at Eyton upon the Weald Moors, whose activities are not recorded until 1839,¹⁸ for its founder, Thomas Eyton of Eyton Hall, was known as the father of Shropshire cricket.¹⁹ The Eyton club played its matches on the lawns of Eyton Park, where 15 a. was kept 'constantly in order'.²⁰ Its playing members included some members of the Eyton family and household, notably Thomas Eyton's son, T. C. Eyton, the latter's father-in-law, R. A. Slaney, and Blandford the butler, who also acted as groundsman,²¹ but it was in no sense a private club. In 1842, when it had 22 playing and 43 honorary members, the club drew 13 of its players from Wellington and only two from Eyton.²² Eyton played the Birmingham Victoria XI in 1842,²³ Wrexham in 1845,²⁴ and Wolverhampton in 1848,²⁵ but most of its matches were played among its own members or against other local clubs in the county, the strongest of which were the Shrewsbury Blue Club, the Shrewsbury School team, and the Bridgnorth True Blue Club.

The Shrewsbury Blue Club was founded in 1839,

when another Shrewsbury club, known as the Reds or Mechanics, was already in existence. The latter club, which had a ground at Underdale, was disbanded at the close of the 1840 season. The score-book of the Blue Club for 1839-46 has been preserved²⁶ and its membership is probably typical of other town clubs of the period. The players in the 1841 season included a banker (C. M. Adams), a builder (T. Groves), a bookseller (J. H. Leake), a printer (T. O. Sandford), and a language teacher (Monsieur Deshormes).²⁷ The solicitor G. M. Salt was a prominent member of the club after 1843.²⁸ Large, who was the club's best batsman in its early years,²⁹ seems to have been James Large, a coachman of Wyle Cop.³⁰ Despite its name the Red Club drew its members from much the same social class.³¹ The Blue Club had its ground on Shrewsbury racecourse and until 1847 usually confined its fixtures to matches with Shrewsbury School, Eyton, and Bridgnorth. The Bridgnorth club was established in 1839,³² and was playing Smethwick and Stourbridge in 1840 and 1841.³³ In 1842, when it met the Shrewsbury Blue Club for the first time, betting was in favour of Bridgnorth, who had the better bowlers and fielders.³⁴ Like Shrewsbury the club played on the local racecourse.³⁵

In the course of the 1840s cricket clubs are recorded at Bishop's Castle,³⁶ Dawley,³⁷ Hawkstone,³⁸ Hodnet,³⁹ Lydbury North,⁴⁰ Market Drayton,⁴¹ Munslow,⁴² Peplow,⁴³ Shifnal,⁴⁴ Wellington,⁴⁵ Wem,⁴⁶ and Much Wenlock.⁴⁷ By the next decade such clubs were to be found in nearly every town and large village and by 1870 there were at least five clubs for adults in Shrewsbury.⁴⁸ Local gentry and clergy were frequently responsible for their creation. Thus Jasper More of Linley was first president of the Bishop's Castle club,⁴⁹ while local clergy were in the Hodnet, Lydbury North, and Peplow teams when they are first recorded, and the Revd. W. W. How founded the Whittington club in 1858.⁵⁰ Another factor was probably the coming of the railway, which made distant fixtures possible for the first time.

The first representative county team took the field in 1844, when Shropshire played and beat

⁷ *Salop. Jnl.* 7 Oct. 1818.

⁸ G. B. Buckley, *New Light on pre-Victorian Cricket* (1937), 112.

⁹ *Ibid.* 145, 148, 150, 170; *Salop. Jnl.* 4 July 1832; 7, 21 Aug. 1833.

¹⁰ Buckley, *New Light*, 145.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 148, 150.

¹² Last recorded in *Salop. Jnl.* 21 Aug. 1833.

¹³ M.C.C. Libr., Buckley's cricket notices, p. 139M.

¹⁴ *Salop. Jnl.* 4 July 1832; *Shrews. Chron.* 23 Aug. 1833.

¹⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 18 June 1845.

¹⁶ This statement is based on a comparison of players' names in clubs founded before 1850 with lists of inhabitants in *Bagshaw's Dir. Salop.* (1851). Only a small proportion of players can, however, be identified with certainty.

¹⁷ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 7 Sept. 1864.

¹⁸ S.P.L., D 38.52 (score-book of the Shrewsbury Blue C.C. 1839-46); *Shrewsbury News and Cambrian Reporter*, 21, 28 Sept. 1839.

¹⁹ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 29 Aug. 1840.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 29 Aug. 1840; 16 July 1842.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² S.P.L., Morris-Eyton MSS. 109.

²³ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 16 July 1842.

²⁴ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 20 Aug., 17 Sept. 1845.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 19, 26 July 1848.

²⁶ S.P.L., D 38.52; *Bell's Life*, 9 June 1839.

²⁷ Players identified from *Shrews. reg. of electors*, 1841, 1847, and *Bagshaw's Dir. Salop.* (1851).

²⁸ S.P.L., D 38.52.

²⁹ *Ibid.*; *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 6 Aug. 1842.

³⁰ *Shrews. reg. of electors*, 1841.

³¹ S.P.L., D 38.52; *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 21 Sept. 1839; 1 Aug., 19 Sept. 1840.

³² *Bell's Life*, 8 Sept. 1839.

³³ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 19 Sept. 1840; M.C.C. Libr., Buckley's cricket notices, pp. 215H, 216H.

³⁴ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 6 Aug. 1842; S.P.L., D 38.52.

³⁵ S.P.L., D 38.52.

³⁶ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 31 July 1841.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 12 June 1841.

³⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 16 Aug. 1848. ³⁹ *Ibid.* 21 June 1848.

⁴⁰ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 31 July 1841.

⁴¹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 21 June 1848.

⁴² *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 4 Sept. 1841.

⁴³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 9 Aug. 1848.

⁴⁴ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 16 Oct. 1841.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 12 June 1841.

⁴⁶ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 17 Sept. 1845.

⁴⁷ *Shrews. News and Cambrian Reporter*, 4 Sept. 1841.

⁴⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 18 Sept. 1861; 8 June, 20 July, 22 Aug. 1864; 10, 24 Aug. 1870.

⁴⁹ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, x. 108.

⁵⁰ *Byegones*, N.S. vii. 169.

Worcestershire.⁵¹ The Shropshire team was made up of six members of the Shrewsbury Blue Club, three from Eyton, and two from Bridgnorth.⁵² When the county issued an open challenge to other counties in 1847 Herefordshire's offer was accepted only on condition that it fielded a team representative of the whole county and not merely of Hereford city.⁵³ The return match with Herefordshire in this year ended in uproar when the Shropshire team walked off the field after disputing the umpire's decision.⁵⁴

The initiative for the formation of the county team had clearly come from the Shrewsbury and Eyton clubs. As early as 1842 the secretary of the Shrewsbury Blue Club had suggested that the two clubs, with Bridgnorth Cricket Club, should put a combined team in the field to play other counties.⁵⁵ Some attempt was also made to produce a more broadly based county team. At a dinner following a match to select a combined XI from the Shrewsbury, Eyton, and Shrewsbury School teams at the end of the 1847 season T. C. Eyton proposed the establishment of a united club between the town, the school, and other clubs in the county, whereby Shropshire could be more of a match for her neighbours.⁵⁶ By this date the Shrewsbury and Eyton clubs were closely associated, for R. A. Slaney was president of both.⁵⁷ In 1848, when the professional Forbes acted as trainer for both clubs,⁵⁸ a team drawn from each club played the first of a series of annual matches against Liverpool.⁵⁹ The Eyton club is not recorded after 1853⁶⁰ and thereafter T. C. Eyton himself played regularly for the Shrewsbury Blue Club.⁶¹ Until 1862 the Shrewsbury club was usually the only one in Shropshire of sufficient status to obtain fixtures with teams from other counties. By 1860 it was playing Staffordshire, Burton-on-Trent, and Rugby⁶² and in the following year met the Cheshire team for the first time.⁶³

Teams representing the county were formed on occasion during the 1850s. Thus Shropshire played Herefordshire in 1854 and 1855,⁶⁴ and Much Wenlock in 1854.⁶⁵ A Town v. County match took place in 1855⁶⁶ and in 1859 there was a two-day match at Shrewsbury between teams representing North and South Shropshire.⁶⁷ The last-mentioned fixture was followed by a dinner for the 'Shropshire Cricket Club',⁶⁸ which suggests that some form of county organization may have existed at this time. Most of the players in these 'county' teams were members of the Shrewsbury Blue Club, but a few gentlemen players from elsewhere in the county would normally be added and on occasion the team would include a professional.

At the close of the 1862 season a match was played between Shrewsbury and a county team with the object of producing a representative team.⁶⁹ The county team, however, was apparently not selected from local clubs. It consisted almost exclusively of gentry, including C. R. Liddle of Newport, W. Moore of Hordley, H. J. More of Linley, G. C. Cotes of Woodcote, and Mr. Sitwell of Ferney Hall.⁷⁰ A Shropshire Cricket Club was formed as a result of this match.⁷¹ This club rented a ground at Shrewsbury from R. L. Burton, where a pavilion was erected in 1862.⁷² The Shrewsbury Blue Club did not survive these changes. A new Shrewsbury Cricket Club, formed in 1869,⁷³ was later disbanded but was reformed in 1888.⁷⁴ This Shrewsbury club made use of the county ground⁷⁵ but played only local teams.

In 1865, when the Shropshire Cricket Club published the first known county cricket handbook, it had 25 ordinary and 73 honorary members.⁷⁶ Membership remained at a little over 100 during the years 1865–70, when the most active members of the club, both as officers and players, were the two clergymen G. W. Fisher and W. Wingfield.⁷⁷ The club never entered the Minor Counties Championship but was able to arrange fixtures with most neighbouring counties. In 1864 a match was arranged with Lancashire, but the Shropshire team was soundly beaten.⁷⁸ The club also played touring teams of amateurs, like the Incogniti, the Free Foresters, and the Christ Church Cardinals,⁷⁹ and from 1879 the M.C.C. regularly sent a touring team to Shropshire.⁸⁰ Throughout its existence the club remained a mixture of county gentry and Shrewsbury business and professional men, most of whom played on not more than one or two occasions each season. In 1903, for instance, when the club played 17 matches, only 24 out of a total of 69 batsmen had taken part in more than three matches and only four played in more than ten.⁸¹ The club aroused little popular interest and its finances were unsatisfactory. In 1875 it was said to be in an 'undesirable' state⁸² and in 1884, when it was £44 in debt, an appeal was made for more general support and the committee was empowered to co-opt representatives from other well-established clubs in the county.⁸³ In the south of the county the Ludlow and South Shropshire Club, first recorded in 1848,⁸⁴ was similarly constituted and in the later 19th century it was likewise playing neighbouring county teams and visiting amateurs. In 1904 its ground was said to be about the best in the county.⁸⁵

In 1905 the Shropshire Cricket Club was disbanded in order to form the Gentlemen of Shrop-

⁵¹ S.P.L., D 38.52; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 4, 25 Sept. 1844.

⁵² S.P.L., D 38.52; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 4, 25 Sept. 1844.

⁵³ E. Anthony, *Herefs. Cricket* (1903), 45–48.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 1 Sept. 1847.

⁵⁵ S.P.L., Morris-Eyton MSS. 109.

⁵⁶ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 6 Oct. 1847.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* 28 June 1848.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 23, 30 Aug. 1848; S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, vii. 283–4.

⁶⁰ Last recorded in *Eddowes's Jnl.* 5 Oct. 1853.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 1853–62 *passim*.

⁶² *Ibid.* 20 June, 4, 25 July 1860.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 14 Aug. 1861.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* 20 Sept. 1854; 12 Sept. 1855.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 1854.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 1855.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 24 Aug., 7 Sept. 1859.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 3 Sept. 1862.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* (editorial comment).

⁷¹ First recorded *ibid.* 8 July 1863.

⁷² Shropshire C.C. *Handbk.* 1865–70, *penes* Major R. Bowen, Eastbourne.

⁷³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 20 Apr. 1870.

⁷⁴ *Shrews. Chron.* 11 May 1888. See also P. Newton in *Salop. Mag.* Aug. 1950.

⁷⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 20 Apr. 1870; *Shrews. Chron.* 11 May 1888.

⁷⁶ Shropshire C.C. *Handbk.* 1865–70.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 13 July 1864.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* 24 Aug. 1864; 3 Aug. 1870; 24 May 1876; 13 June 1877.

⁸⁰ *Wisden* (1879–89). ⁸¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 25 Sept. 1903.

⁸² *Eddowes's Jnl.* 28 Apr. 1875.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 7, 14 May 1884.

⁸⁴ Anthony, *Herefs. Cricket*, 50–51.

⁸⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 9 Sept. 1904.

shire Cricket Club.⁸⁶ Its lease of the county ground was assigned to Shrewsbury Cricket Club.⁸⁷ The Gentlemen of Shropshire Cricket Club was still in existence in 1966, with over 150 members and a fixture-list of 25 matches. It possesses no ground of its own, but plays on school grounds and those of other clubs throughout the county. Its opponents include the larger public schools in the county, many of the leading clubs, and corresponding sides from five neighbouring counties.⁸⁸

On the initiative of Mr. J. A. Jones a Shropshire Cricket Association was formed in 1951.⁸⁹ Among its aims were the arrangement of representative matches with other counties, the provision of coaching facilities, and the encouragement of inter-county schoolboy games. By 1952 38 clubs had joined the Association, which also had a small number of individual members. Matches against Herefordshire and Staffordshire were played in this year. By 1955,

when regular fixtures had also been arranged with Cheshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire, trial matches had been introduced and a Colts XI established. In the following year the Association became the Shropshire County Cricket Club and in 1957, when energetic publicity had raised its individual membership to 540, the Club entered a team for the first time in the Minor Counties Championship. The Club has not so far achieved notable success in the Championship, its best year being 1961, when it reached twelfth place.

Although a Shropshire Cricket League had been established in 1936,⁹⁰ the venture was unsuccessful owing to lack of support from the larger clubs in the county and was disbanded in 1956.⁹¹ In the following year, however, a new county league was formed under the sponsorship of the Shropshire County Cricket Club⁹² and 33 teams were competing in it by 1959.⁹³

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL¹ has been a popular sport in Shropshire since at least the 16th century. In 1563 two persons were imprisoned at Shrewsbury for fighting while playing football on All Saints Day.² Shrove Tuesday football is recorded in Shrewsbury c. 1601,³ and a resident of Great Ness died in 1709 of injuries received in a football game.⁴ Modern competitive football, which became possible only with the general adoption of Football Association rules, was a development of the 1870s. Like cricket in Shropshire, football was at first essentially a middle-class sport, but by the 1880s it was becoming popular among the working class. The advantages of football were not lost on advocates of temperance. A speaker at the annual supper of Shrewsbury Town Football Club in 1887 observed that 'the thousands of working men who came to witness matches and who stood breathing the pure air would [otherwise] most probably be in some place which was not so conducive to health'.⁵

Although the Whitchurch Football Club was said to have been founded in 1865⁶ and that at Newport in 1870,⁷ the development of organized football in the county seems to have been due largely to the day boys of Shrewsbury School. Dr. Butler (head master, 1798-1836) had regarded football as fit only for butcher boys,⁸ but it had probably been introduced as a recognized school sport by his successor B. H. Kennedy, who acquired the Coton Hill playing field in 1836,⁹ and old boys of the school

played a prominent part in attempts to formulate a common code of rules for the game at Cambridge in the 1840s.¹⁰ Like other public schools, Shrewsbury evolved its peculiar set of rules for football, or 'douling' as it was called there. Opposing teams could be of unlimited and not necessarily equal size. The victors were the team scoring two out of three goals and games were not complete until three goals had been scored, occasionally continuing from day to day. Goals could be kicked at any height, no handling was allowed except for drop-kicks and, since all normal forward passing was banned, dribbling was the chief feature of the game.¹¹ There were separate football clubs for day boys and boarders until 1874.¹² The former adopted Football Association rules in 1872 and the latter probably followed their example in the following year, at least for outside matches, but 'douling' continued until 1903.¹³

In November 1871 a Shrewsbury School team played a team representing Smethcote (near Hadnall) on the latter's ground.¹⁴ The composition of the school's team is not recorded, but the Smethcote team included the curate of Hadnall (B. C. Mortimer), B. V. Randal, and J. H. Edwards, junior. Randal, together with at least seven other old boys of Shrewsbury School, was a member of the team captained by Edwards, 1871-2, and known as 'J. H. Edwards's XI'. Most of the team's matches this season were with Shrewsbury School, but they

⁸⁶ Ibid. 17 Nov. 1905; 27 Apr. 1906. The name 'Gentlemen of Shropshire' had earlier been used by the Shropshire C.C. for its teams in out-county matches: Shropshire C.C. *Handbk.* 1869-70.

⁸⁷ *Shrews. Chron.* 17 Nov. 1905.

⁸⁸ Ex inf. the Hon. Sec., Gentlemen of Shropshire C.C.

⁸⁹ *Shrews. Chron.* 18 Mar., 6 Apr. 1951; L. B. Thomas in *Salop. Mag.* Aug. 1957. Subsequent history of Shropshire C.C.A. and Shropshire C.C.C. based on *Handbk.* 1953-66, penes Major R. Bowen, Eastbourne.

⁹⁰ *Shrews. Chron.* 20 Mar. 1936.

⁹¹ Ibid. 7, 21 Sept. 1956.

⁹² Ibid. 2 Aug. 1957; cf. ibid. 17, 31 Oct., 21 Nov. 1958.

⁹³ Ibid. 21 Aug. 1959.

¹ This account was written in 1966 and revised in 1969. The help of Messrs. T. R. Evans (Hon. Secretary, Shropshire F.A.), B. Lee (Deputy Warden, Lilleshall

National Recreation Centre), R. A. Pulham, and L. E. Rimmer (Secretary, Shrewsbury Town Football Club Ltd.) is gratefully acknowledged.

² *Salop. N. & Q.* n.s. iii. 73-74.

³ Hist. MSS. Com. 15th Rep. App. X, 62.

⁴ *Byegones*, n.s. vi. 514.

⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 28 Sept. 1887.

⁶ *Football Annual* (1873), 83.

⁷ Ibid. (1876), 148.

⁸ G. W. Fisher, *Annals of Shrews. School* (1899), 313, 404.

⁹ Ibid. 405.

¹⁰ J. B. Oldham, *History of Shrews. School* (1952), 232-3.

¹¹ Ibid. 234-7.

¹² Ibid. 237 n.

¹³ Ibid. 236-7; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 30 Oct. 1872; 17 Dec. 1873.

¹⁴ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 15 Nov. 1871.

also played Whitchurch and Burton-on-Trent.¹⁵ In December 1872 Edwards renamed his team the Shropshire Wanderers.¹⁶ This change of name may indicate that the team had become in some sense a representative one, for in 1873 it included A. Mason and A. T. Ward, who were members of the Newport Football Club,¹⁷ but a high proportion of its players continued to be drawn from among old boys of Shrewsbury School. These included J. E. de W. Denning, H. V. Chapman, E. C. Robinson, C. Matthews, C. E. Wace, and G. R. Wace (from 1872), J. Loxdale, F. Steedman, F. Denning, J. Lander, and J. G. Wylie (from 1873), and J. T. Twist, F. Salt and W. H. Fletcher (by 1875).¹⁸ Home matches were normally played on Shrewsbury racecourse¹⁹ and in 1872–3 the team defeated the Hereford and Burton-on-Trent clubs.²⁰ In the following season the Shropshire Wanderers entered the F.A. Cup, the result of two drawn first-round matches with Sheffield being decided in the latter's favour by a toss of the coin.²¹ In 1875 they reached the semi-finals, but were beaten by the Old Etonians.²² In and after 1875, however, the name Shropshire Wanderers was applied only to the team representing the county in the F.A. Cup competition. It entered for the last time in 1877,²³ but a team of the same name met the Ruabon Druids in 1882.²⁴

A Shrewsbury Football Club was constituted in November 1874, when a 'fair number' of the 'county' team was present at a practice match on the School's ground,²⁵ but this seems to have foundered since no fixtures are recorded later that season. A second attempt to establish a Shrewsbury Football Club in the following season²⁶ met with more success, but this also seems to have drawn most of its players from old boys of Shrewsbury School and from the Wanderers team. B. V. Randal was secretary of the club,²⁷ J. H. Edwards captained the team in the 1876–7 season,²⁸ and its matches were normally played on the racecourse.²⁹ Its fixtures in 1875–6 were restricted to teams within the county,³⁰ but in the following season the club played Birmingham and Wednesbury Strollers.³¹ In 1877 it competed for the Shropshire and Birmingham F.A. Cups,³² but in 1879 it withdrew from the Shropshire F.A. Cup and appears to have been disbanded later in the same season.³³

The first football clubs at Newport and Whitchurch may also have owed their origin to the enthusiasm of old boys of the local grammar schools. Whitchurch Football Club was said in 1873 to have been founded in 1865 and it was at that time a member of the Sheffield F.A.,³⁴ but in 1874 it was said to have been in existence for only two or three years.³⁵ A meeting in August 1872 at which the club's colours were defined probably marks the beginning of its formal existence, but matches had already been played on the cricket ground, which was then proving too small.³⁶ G. E. Foulkes, its captain in 1872–4,³⁷ was an old boy of Whitchurch grammar school, as were at least two other members of the team.³⁸ The club met J. H. Edwards's XI in 1873³⁹ and Stoke-upon-Trent in the following season,⁴⁰ but seems to have been disbanded c. 1875.⁴¹ Newport Football Club, founded in 1870, had its ground at Chetwynd End and was captained by the Wanderers player A. T. Ward of Arlington House, Newport.⁴² It had regular fixtures with Shrewsbury School and J. H. Edwards's team from 1874 to 1876,⁴³ and in 1876 it had a membership of only 30.⁴⁴ A larger and probably more representative Newport club appears to have been established in 1877, with a ground at Wellington Road.⁴⁵

Football clubs had been established at Shifnal by 1873,⁴⁶ at Wem by 1874,⁴⁷ at Oswestry,⁴⁸ Trench,⁴⁹ and Priorslee⁵⁰ by 1875, and at Wellington,⁵¹ Market Drayton,⁵² and Ludlow⁵³ by 1876. The first reference to a Bridgnorth club is in 1878.⁵⁴ In most cases the initiators of these town clubs cannot be identified and the social class from which players were drawn is difficult to establish. The earliest Wellington club, however, was sponsored by the parish church institute⁵⁵ and it is clear that in Shrewsbury football was enthusiastically taken up by working-class players during the earlier 1870s. At least a dozen clubs, a few of them surviving for only a single season, are found in the town from 1872 to 1877. These included the Millington Club (1874)⁵⁶ and The Cottage, Frankwell, Club (1876–9),⁵⁷ both connected with working men's clubs, and St. Chad's Club (1874)⁵⁸ which appears to have been an offshoot of a boys' club. All Saints' Football Club, first recorded in 1874 and one of the strongest Shrewsbury teams at this period, presumably developed, like the Wellington club, from a church institute and

¹⁵ Ibid. 7 Feb., 6 Mar., 30 Oct., 20 Nov. 1872. Old boys identified from *Shrews. School Register, 1798–1898*, ed. J. E. Auden (1898).

¹⁶ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 11 Dec. 1872.

¹⁷ Ibid. 1, 22 Jan., 5 Nov. 1873.

¹⁸ Ibid. 1872–5, *passim*; *Shrews. School Register, 1798–1898*, *passim*.

¹⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 26 Feb., 19 Nov., 10 Dec. 1873; 2, 16 Dec. 1874; 21 Apr. 1875.

²⁰ Ibid. 4 Dec. 1872; 22 Jan., 12 Feb., 12 Mar. 1873.

²¹ Ibid. 5, 19 Nov. 1873; G. Green, *History of the F.A. Cup* (1960), 174.

²² *Eddowes's Jnl.* 10 Mar. 1875.

²³ Green, *Hist. of F.A. Cup*, 178–9.

²⁴ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 15 Mar. 1882.

²⁵ Ibid. 11, 18 Nov. 1874.

²⁷ Ibid.; *Football Annual* (1877), 178.

²⁸ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 4 Oct. 1876.

²⁹ Ibid. 22 Dec. 1875; 5 Jan., 2 Feb., 20 Dec. 1876.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid. 30 Dec. 1876; 21 Feb. 1877.

³² Ibid. 3 Oct. 1877.

³³ Ibid. 9 Apr. 1879; *Football Annual* (1879), 105; (1880), 103.

³⁴ *Football Annual* (1873), 83.

³⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 21 Oct. 1874.

³⁶ Ibid. 28 Aug. 1872.

³⁷ Ibid. 28 Aug. 1872; 6 Mar., 22 Oct. 1873; 28 Jan. 1874.

³⁸ E. Clarke, 'A History of Whitchurch Grammar School' (Sheffield Univ. M.A. thesis, 1953), 146, 383, 388. The admission registers, 1866–83, are missing.

³⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 6 Mar. 1873.

⁴⁰ Ibid. 10 Dec. 1873; 28 Jan. 1874.

⁴¹ *Football Annual* (1876–7). No fixtures are recorded after March 1875: *Eddowes's Jnl.* 17 Mar. 1875.

⁴² *Football Annual* (1876), 148.

⁴³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 25 Mar., 1 Apr. 1874; 31 Mar., 8, 22 Dec. 1875; 8 Nov. 1876.

⁴⁴ *Football Annual* (1876), 148.

⁴⁵ Ibid. (1880), 103; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 31 Oct. 1877.

⁴⁶ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 22 Jan. 1873.

⁴⁷ Ibid. 21 Oct. 1874.

⁴⁸ Ibid. 8 Dec. 1875.

⁴⁹ Ibid. 10 Nov. 1875.

⁵¹ Ibid. 8 Mar. 1876.

⁵³ Ibid. 23 Aug. 1876.

⁵⁵ Ibid. 8, 22 Nov. 1876; 26 Nov. 1879.

⁵⁶ Ibid. 4 Mar. 1874; 8 Nov. 1876.

⁵⁷ Ibid. 23 Aug. 1877; 15 Oct. 1879.

⁵⁸ Ibid. 4 Mar. 1874.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid. 18 Oct. 1876.

⁵⁴ Ibid. 2 Jan. 1878

held its meetings at All Saints' schoolroom, Castlefields.⁵⁹ The United Service Football Club (1875-7), which had a ground at Underdale,⁶⁰ and the Engineers Football Club (1875-86 or later)⁶¹ seem also to have been working-class clubs. The Engineers, who were the strongest Shrewsbury team in the later 1870s, had a bad reputation with some middle-class clubs. Shrewsbury Football Club refused to play them in the semi-final of the Shropshire F.A. Cup in 1878 owing to their 'ungentlemanly behaviour'.⁶² A match on Shrewsbury race-course between the Engineers and Newport in December 1878 is notable as an early instance of a football match floodlit by electricity. A floodlight was set up at each corner of the ground, but only two of them worked satisfactorily.⁶³

J. H. Edwards's XI and all other clubs established in the county later in the 1870s appear from the outset to have played according to F.A. rules, but for a few years they occasionally played clubs whose rules were somewhat different. The Shropshire Wanderers played Hereford according to Rugby rules in 1873⁶⁴ and as late as 1876 the Newport team played rugby football in an away match with Stafford.⁶⁵ The Shrewsbury School team was still 'little acquainted' with F.A. rules in December 1875.⁶⁶ By this time a small number of Shropshire clubs was affiliated to provincial Football Associations outside the county.⁶⁷ By 1879 Newport, Shrewsbury Engineers, Shrewsbury, and Oswestry Football Clubs were members of the Birmingham Association, the first two having competed in the Birmingham F.A. Cup, 1878-81.⁶⁸ Shrewsbury and Oswestry Football Clubs have regularly played in the Welsh F.A. Cup since the 1880s⁶⁹ and until the First World War the stronger teams in the county took part in the competitions of neighbouring associations. Shrewsbury Town and St. George's Football Clubs normally took part in the Birmingham F.A. Cup until c. 1900,⁷⁰ Ludlow Football Club entered the Herefordshire F.A. Cup in the 1880s,⁷¹ and St. George's and Ironbridge in the Walsall Cup in the following decade.⁷² No Shropshire team has ever won the English F.A. Cup. In 1887 Oswestry reached the third round and Shrewsbury Town the second.⁷³ The latter club took part in the F.A. Amateur Cup, 1893-5,⁷⁴ and reached the first round of the English F.A. Cup in 1909.⁷⁵

The Shropshire F.A., founded in 1877 and an associated member of the English F.A. after 1882,⁷⁶ quickly became the controlling body for all clubs within the county. The initiative for its formation seems to have come from members of the Shrews-

bury Football Club. Athletic sports held in the Quarry by this club in August 1876 were attended by teams representing Ludlow and Newport as well as five Shrewsbury clubs and were probably intended as a means of bringing the clubs together.⁷⁷ The association was established following a meeting at the 'Lion', Shrewsbury, the regular meeting place of the Shrewsbury Football Club, presided over by the old Shrewsbury player, the Revd. W. H. Fletcher.⁷⁸ It was then resolved to establish a challenge cup open to all clubs in the county. Although six of the twelve teams entering the initial draw for this cup were from Shrewsbury,⁷⁹ the formation of the association clearly encouraged the growth of clubs elsewhere. A dozen clubs are first recorded in the 1877-8 season. Most of these were in Shrewsbury (the Swifts, Rovers, St. Alkmund's United, and Trinity Football Clubs) or its neighbourhood (Annscroft, Bayston Hill, Meole Brace, and Pontesbury) but the remainder (Bishop's Castle, Church Stretton, Craven Arms, and St. George's United) were outside the Shrewsbury district.⁸⁰ Shrewsbury Football Club defeated Wellington Town in the first Shropshire cup final, held at the Armoury Field, Shrewsbury, in April 1878,⁸¹ and this event began to draw large 'gates' in the 1880s. A thousand spectators attended the final between Newport and the Engineers in 1879,⁸² but by 1886 5,000 watched the drawn final between Wellington and St. George's and 3,500 the replay.⁸³

During the later 19th century, however, only a minority of clubs were members of the association. Only nine teams entered the 1878-9 competition⁸⁴ and twelve that of 1879-80.⁸⁵ In 1886, when a Junior Cup was first introduced to encourage less well-endowed clubs, 15 teams took part in the senior competition and 20 in the junior.⁸⁶ There were 66 clubs in membership by 1895, when the Junior Cup was split into two divisions.⁸⁷ Competition for a South Shropshire Cup took place in 1885-7,⁸⁸ but it is not clear whether this was a venture of the Shropshire F.A. By 1952 the Shropshire F.A. also sponsored 11 charity cup competitions, chief among them being the Shropshire Mayors' Charity Cup, introduced c. 1888.⁸⁹ Since the Second World War only three teams (Shrewsbury Town, Wellington Town, and Oswestry) have normally competed for the Senior Cup. The association appears to have been at its strongest in the early 1950s. In 1952 membership comprised 3 senior clubs, 146 junior clubs, and 60 minor clubs⁹⁰ but had been reduced to a total of 134 clubs by 1956.⁹¹ In 1966 it included 3 senior clubs, 140 junior clubs and 22 minor clubs.⁹²

⁵⁹ Ibid. 31 Mar. 1874; 22 Nov. 1876; *Football Annual* (1879), 152.

⁶⁰ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 10 Nov. 1875; 8 Nov. 1876.

⁶¹ Ibid. 22 Dec. 1875; 6 Jan. 1886; *Football Annual* (1879), 106.

⁶² *Eddowes's Jnl.* 9 Apr. 1879.

⁶³ Ibid. 18 Dec. 1878.

⁶⁴ Ibid. 22 Jan., 12 Mar. 1873.

⁶⁵ Ibid. 16 Feb. 1876.

⁶⁶ Ibid. 8 Dec. 1875.

⁶⁷ *Football Annual* (1873), 83; (1877), 178.

⁶⁸ Ibid. (1879), 101-3.

⁶⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 17 Nov. 1886.

⁷⁰ Ibid. 13 Oct. 1886.

⁷¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 1892-1900, *passim*.

⁷² *Eddowes's Jnl.* 12, 19 Oct., 9, 30 Nov. 1887.

⁷³ *G. Green, History of the F.A.* (1953), 186; *Shrews. Chron.* 9, 23 Feb., 9 Mar., 28 Sept. 1894; 8, 15, 22 Feb. 1895.

⁷⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 10 Dec. 1909; 21 Jan. 1910.

⁷⁶ Green, *Hist. of F.A.* 53.

⁷⁷ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 23 Aug. 1876.

⁷⁸ Ibid. 1 Oct. 1877.

⁷⁹ Ibid. 31 Oct. 1877.

⁸⁰ Ibid. 3, 31 Oct., 14, 21 Nov., 19 Dec. 1877; 27 Mar. 1878.

⁸¹ Ibid. 3 Apr. 1878.

⁸² Ibid. 23 Apr. 1879.

⁸³ Ibid. 24 Mar., 14 Apr. 1886.

⁸⁴ Ibid. 16 Oct. 1878.

⁸⁵ Ibid. 15 Oct. 1879.

⁸⁶ Ibid. 8, 22, 29 Sept. 1886.

⁸⁷ Ibid. 27 Sept. 1895.

⁸⁸ Ibid. 17 Mar., 13 Oct. 1886.

⁸⁹ Ibid. 1 Feb. 1888; *Shrews. Chron.* 4 July 1952.

⁹⁰ *Shrews. Chron.* 4 July 1952.

⁹¹ Ibid. 28 Sept. 1956.

⁹² Ex inf. the Hon. Secretary, Shropshire F.A.

Since the 1920s one of the main functions of the Shropshire F.A. has been the encouragement of minor football (for 15–18 year olds). In 1922 the first of a series of competitions between teams from the Shrewsbury elementary schools was held at Shrewsbury Town's Gay Meadow ground.⁹³ This was described as the 'County Competition for School-boys' in 1925.⁹⁴ A County Minor Football F.A., mooted in 1937,⁹⁵ was not formed until after 1945. By 1956, when the Minor Association had a membership of 34 clubs and sponsored four minor leagues, the Shropshire F.A. employed four professional coaches who were giving instruction at 57 schools during the football season.⁹⁶

Local football leagues were established in Shropshire soon after the formation of the English League in 1888. These provided the means for more systematic competitive football than had been possible under the auspices of the F.A. alone, but by 1910 these local leagues were being blamed for a decline in the number of smaller clubs.⁹⁷ Until the 1950s the stronger clubs in the county were members of the Birmingham and District League. Shrewsbury Town entered this league in 1895⁹⁸ and Wellington Town by 1900,⁹⁹ but by 1950 these two clubs were sending reserve teams only.¹ Ironbridge and Wellington St. George's were members for a short period c. 1900,² and Oakengates, Oswestry, and St. George's entered after 1924.³ Shropshire teams have also played on occasion in other provincial leagues.⁴ Oswestry and Whitchurch entered the Combination (a Welsh league) from c. 1900 to c. 1910, while Shrewsbury Town (Reserve) and Oswestry were members of the northern section of the Welsh League from c. 1920 to c. 1925. During the 1930s six Shropshire teams entered the Stafford League and three the Walsall Senior League. Wellington Town played in the Cheshire League before transferring to the Southern League in 1958.

The pattern of district leagues within the county has been subject to continual change. One senior and three junior leagues existed in the 1890s. The senior league, known as the Shropshire and District League, comprised nine clubs in 1892. Three of the clubs came from other counties and the league remained the same in size, though not in composition, until it was disbanded for lack of interest in 1900. Of the early junior leagues only the Wellington and District League survived for more than a few years. No fewer than six district leagues were formed, c. 1900–10, the most important being the Shrewsbury and District League. In 1905 five of its eight teams came from the town, but clubs from other parts of the county had entered by 1910 and by 1951, when this league had been split into three divisions, it comprised 31 teams from all parts of Shropshire. Of the remaining leagues formed in this period the Jackfield Association (founded 1908) and

the South Shropshire League (founded 1907 and covering clubs in the south-west of the county) survived until the 1930s, while the Market Drayton and District League was not disbanded until 1952. Local league football was the height of its popularity in the 1920s, when a further group of five district leagues was formed. All five, however, had disappeared by the end of the Second World War, since which date the principal local leagues have been the Shropshire County League and the West Shropshire League, established in 1950 and 1951 respectively.

The higher standard of play demanded by F.A. competitions and league football led to the emergence of representative teams in the larger towns, comprised in part at least of professional players. Wellington Town Football Club, taking the place of the former church institute club, was formed in 1879.⁵ In the same year a team known as the Scarlet Runners, composed of members of four Shrewsbury clubs, entered the Shropshire F.A. competition.⁶ The Scarlet Runners, however, failed to establish themselves and the strongest Shrewsbury club in the early 1880s was the Castle Blues Club.⁷ Shrewsbury Town Football Club, established in 1886,⁸ was said to have a representative team and at first made use of the Wanderers' old ground at the racecourse.⁹ During the season 1886–7 it defeated St. George's, then considered 'the champion footballers of the county'.¹⁰ The Newport, Oswestry, and St. George's clubs seem to have been reformed as representative teams at about the same time as Shrewsbury. A late case of similar development was Ludlow, where a united team was not formed until c. 1902.¹¹

Although Wrockwardine Wood later claimed to be the first professional club in the county,¹² the first recorded instances of payments to players is found in 1886–7, when the Shropshire F.A. disqualified St. George's from the senior cup on the ground that most of their players, who were working men, had been compensated for loss of time.¹³ The Wellington Town and Shrewsbury Town teams, though drawn from the same class, do not appear to have received any payment at this time.¹⁴ Although the English F.A. had legalized professionalism in 1884,¹⁵ the Shropshire F.A. formed itself into an amateur association in 1887¹⁶ and until 1896 refused entry to the Senior Cup to clubs making any form of payment to their players.¹⁷ By the latter date, however, 'professionalism' in the form of compensation for lost earnings was admitted to be widespread among the stronger clubs in the county.¹⁸ Little evidence has been found to date the emergence of the full-time professional player in Shropshire clubs. New players secured by Shrewsbury Town Football Club in 1895 were said to be all 'volunteers',¹⁹ but by 1909, when Shrewsbury engaged 21 new

⁹³ *Shrews. Town Football News*, 22 Apr. 1922.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 9 May 1925.

⁹⁵ *Shrews. Chron.* 29 Jan. 1937.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 1956.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 26 Aug. 1910.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.* 20 Sept., 18 Oct. 1895.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* 4 May 1900.

¹ *Ibid.* 1950, *passim*.

² *Ibid.* 26 Jan., 9 Feb., 28 Dec. 1900.

³ *Shrews. Town Football News* (1924–31), *passim*.

⁴ The following account of the composition of local leagues and participation in leagues in neighbouring counties is based on *Shrews. Chron.* 1892–1966, *passim*.

⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 26 Nov. 1879.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.* 11 Aug. 1886.

⁸ *Ibid.* 26 May, 11 Aug., 1, 8 Sept. 1886.

⁹ *Ibid.* 13, 20 Oct. 1886.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 1886.

¹¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 15 Jan. 1937.

¹² *Ibid.* 11 Sept. 1936.

¹³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 16 Mar., 6 Apr., 12 Oct. 1887.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 1884.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 12 Oct. 1887.

¹⁶ *Shrews. Chron.* 3 July 1896.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 1895.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

players from 16 clubs, only 13 players came from clubs inside the county.²⁰ Fully professional players were employed by Shrewsbury Town, Wellington Town, and Whitchurch in the 1920s,²¹ but even at Shrewsbury only £40 a week was spent on wages in 1936.²²

Until after the Second World War there appears to have been little difference in strength between the Shrewsbury Town and Wellington Town teams, whose annual matches at Shrewsbury on Boxing Day and at Wellington on Good Friday could be relied upon to draw large crowds. During the 1920s Shrewsbury Town maintained a high position in the Birmingham League, being champions in 1923 and runners-up in the following year.²³ A controversy in 1935–6 over a proposal to apply for election to the Third Division led to the resignation of most of the committee and to the conversion of the club into a limited company.²⁴ In 1937 the Town was admitted to the Midland League, of which it was three times champion.²⁵ Applications for admission to the English League, made annually after 1936, were rejected until 1950, when Shrewsbury Town was elected to the northern section of the Third Division.²⁶ It was transferred to the southern section in the following year.²⁷ During the 1950s the club remained near the bottom of the Third Division and was relegated to the Fourth Division in 1958. In 1960, however, the Town finished third in the Third Division and in the following year it reached the semi-finals of the Football League Cup.

Shrewsbury Town's first ground was Ambler's Field, facing the racecourse,²⁸ but by 1894 it had moved to Sutton Lane²⁹ and a new ground at Copthorne was obtained in 1895.³⁰ Although described at the time as 'a most suitable field',³¹ The Copthorne ground had a pronounced slope and canvas sheets had to be draped round the ground to restrict free viewing.³² The ground at Gay Meadow, first leased from Shrewsbury corporation in 1910,³³ was purchased by the club in 1960.³⁴ Accommodation for players and spectators remained inadequate until 1921–2, when a new dressing room and stand were built.³⁵ A supporters' club, formed in 1922 to raise funds to pay for these improvements, had been disbanded by 1930, but was re-formed c. 1936 and by 1961 had nearly 5,000 members.³⁶ Floodlighting equipment was installed in 1959.³⁷

The available evidence suggests that the number of spectators at Shrewsbury Town matches was highest in the years following the two World Wars. In 1894 £15 was reckoned a good 'gate' when the club played in the first round of the F.A. Amateur Cup.³⁸ Gross receipts in the 1911–12 season were put at £400 and were said to have increased tenfold by 1930.³⁹ The 9,600 spectators who paid for admission on Boxing Day 1920 remained a record for the next decade, when attendances of 2,000–3,000 seem to have been typical.⁴⁰ The average attendance at home games had risen to 9,789 by 1952 but the highest known attendance at the ground was in May 1938, when 14,500 persons watched the Welsh Cup final.⁴¹

ROWING

THE Pengwern Boat Club, Shrewsbury, the first known rowing club in the county,¹ was founded in 1835.² An Eight, manned partly by members of the Pengwern Club and described as 'some townsmen who thought they could row', took part in the first known Shrewsbury School Regatta in 1839.³ In 1849, when the club is last recorded, it was known as the Blue Club, from the blue jackets worn by its members.⁴

Other rowing clubs recorded at Shrewsbury in the mid 19th century were the Amicable Club (1849),⁵ a club formed by the staff of the locomotive works of the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway (1855),⁶ and the Sabrina Club (1856),⁷ but the only one to survive for more than a few years was the

Shrewsbury Rowing Club, which held its first regatta in 1857.⁸ This club's regattas were at first held on the Severn at Uffington, but was transferred in 1867 to the stretch of the river opposite the Quarry, which was then considered an inferior course.⁹ By the 1870s the club had acquired an unfavourable reputation in the town for its exclusiveness¹⁰ and it is last recorded in 1876.¹¹

As was the case with football, the interest taken in rowing by Shrewsbury School under Kennedy and his successors clearly helped to make the sport more popular in the town. School regattas were held annually after 1854¹² and the school boat club (later the Royal Shrewsbury School Boat Club) was formed in 1866.¹³ Old boys of the school provided the town

²⁰ Ibid. 3 Sept. 1909.

²¹ *Shrews. Town Football News* (1920–31), *passim*.

²² *Shrews. Chron.* 30 Oct. 1936.

²³ *Shrews. Town Football News* (1920–31), *passim*.

²⁴ *Shrews. Chron.* 27 Dec. 1935; 24 Jan., 7 Feb. 1936.

²⁵ *The Advertiser* 15 Mar. 1961.

²⁶ *Shrews. Chron.* 9 June 1950.

²⁷ Ibid. 11 May 1951.

²⁸ Ibid. 16 May 1930.

²⁹ Ibid. 9 Feb. 1894.

³⁰ Ibid. 30 May 1895.

³¹ Ibid. 22 Mar. 1957.

³² Ibid. 26 Aug. 1910.

³³ *The Advertiser*, 15 Mar. 1961.

³⁴ *Shrews. Town Football News* (1921–2), *passim*.

³⁵ Ibid. 21 Oct., 18 Nov. 1922; *Shrews. Chron.* 16 May 1930; 1 Aug. 1952; *The Advertiser*, 15 Mar. 1961.

³⁷ *The Advertiser*, 15 Mar. 1961.

³⁸ *Shrews. Chron.* 9 Feb. 1894.

³⁹ Ibid. 16 May 1930.

⁴⁰ *Shrews. Town Football News* (1920–31), *passim*.

⁴¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 9 May 1952; 6 May 1938.

¹ This account was written in 1967 and revised in 1969. The help of Messrs. C. D. Appleby, N. Bevan, J. J. Billington, L. B. Halford, W. J. Ward, G. J. C. Windsor, and Mr. J. H. Page (Secretary of the Amateur Rowing Association) in supplying information and useful criticism is gratefully acknowledged. References to the *Wellington Journal* were kindly supplied by Mr. Windsor.

² S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, vi. 214 (rules, 1846).

³ J. B. Oldham, *History of Shrews. School* (1952), 241.

⁴ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, vi. 143.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 19 Sept. 1855.

⁷ Ibid. 3 Sept. 1856.

⁸ Ibid. 30 Aug. 1871.

⁹ Ibid. 22 Feb. 1871.

¹⁰ Pengwern Boat Club, annual report, 1876.

¹¹ Oldham, *Hist. Shrews. Sch.* 241.

¹² Ibid. 243.

clubs with a nucleus of experienced oarsmen. At least 8 of the 17 competitors in the Shrewsbury Rowing Club's regatta of 1870 were Old Salopians¹⁴ and a similar proportion was to be found among the rowing members of the new Pengwern Club in the later 19th century. Pleasure boating, however, was evidently the main purpose of the early Shrewsbury clubs. They possessed no boats of their own, but hired them from one of the boathouses in the town. The Pengwern Boathouse was patronized by the old Pengwern Club and the Original Boathouse of R. Ellis at Coleham by the Shrewsbury Rowing Club.¹⁵ No evidence has been found that any Shrewsbury club competed in the open regattas of other rowing clubs until 1871, when the Shrewsbury Rowing Club entered crews at Hereford and Bala Lake Regattas,¹⁶ and such open regattas as were held in Shrewsbury were not sponsored by the clubs themselves but by outside bodies. Two Shrewsbury boat-builders put on races in 1847¹⁷ and a Shrewsbury Regatta, organized by the town, took place in 1849, 1856, and 1864.¹⁸

Modern competitive rowing may be said to have been introduced to Shropshire with the establishment of the new Pengwern Boat Club at Shrewsbury in 1871.¹⁹ Unlike its predecessors this club always owned its own boats. Five had been acquired by the end of its first year and the club possessed a fleet of 29 boats by 1878. Little use seems to have been made of local boat-builders at this time, most of the craft purchased by the club being made by high-class builders at Oxford, Tewkesbury, and Putney. During the 1870s the Pengwern club kept its boats at the Pengwern Boathouse, of which it acquired the lease in 1877. Membership rose from 97 in 1871 to 172 by 1876, when the club was said to be the largest on the Severn.²⁰ Concern over the low standard of rowing led to the appointment of Tom Hoare as professional coach in 1876 and in the following three seasons the club had a remarkable run of victories which was not again equalled until the 1950s. A total of 53 open individual prizes was won in 1876 and 56 in the following year, when a representative crew entered eight regattas and the club won the first competition for the West of England Challenge Vase. Most of these prizes were won by the Maiden IV of 1876 (W. H. Broughall, J. Litt, St. W. C. Crampton, J. Cock, and W. P. Mitchell the cox)²¹ and the club's achievements in competitive rowing declined rapidly after the break up of this crew in August 1878. Open regattas had been held by the club in 1872, and 1876-9,²² but these were normally organized in conjunction

with some other society and they were abandoned in 1880, when the boathouse was given up on the erection of Kingsland Bridge.

A new boathouse, to designs by J. L. Randal, was opened in 1882 and is still the headquarters of the club. Membership rose steadily to 282 by 1888 and the stock of boats to 36 by 1886, but until the 1930s the chief interest of the club seems to have been in pleasure boating and other social activities. New boats were ordered from local boat-builders rather than from those with a national reputation patronized in the 1870s. Open regattas were held in 1886 and 1889-92, that of 1891 being one of the largest ever held in the provinces, but none was held between 1898 and 1919. Pengwern crews rarely entered other regattas and few prizes were won. The club won events at three regattas in 1910, but in 1909 and 1912 it waived its right to put up the West of England Challenge Vase for competition on the ground that rowing standards were too low.

A number of small and shortlived boating clubs were formed in Shrewsbury in the later 19th century. These included the Sabrina Club (founded 1876),²³ the Glen Rowing Club (first recorded 1878),²⁴ the Crusoe Rowing Club (first recorded in 1880 and drawn from the staff of Messrs. R. Maddox & Co.),²⁵ the Salopian Boat Club (recorded 1886),²⁶ and the Shrewsbury Institute Boat Club (first recorded 1889).²⁷ The only known Shropshire clubs on the Severn outside Shrewsbury were those at Bridgnorth and Ironbridge. The Bridgnorth Rowing Club, which was founded in 1868,²⁸ held annual competitions with the Pengwern Club in 1875 and 1876 and appears to have been the only Shropshire rowing club to hold regular open regattas in the last two decades of the 19th century.²⁹ The programme of its club regattas normally included athletics and horse-racing.³⁰ An unusual acquisition was a floating swimming bath, recorded in 1880. This had a tendency to capsized and had run the club into a considerable debt, but it was said to be very popular, particularly among the 'domestic servants and other female employees', for whose use it was reserved for one hour on two days a week.³¹ The club was disbanded in 1927.³²

The Ironbridge Rowing Club, which was formed c. 1870,³³ was perhaps a development from the annual Ironbridge Fêtes, first held in 1864,³⁴ which included punt, coracle, and four-oared races by 1870.³⁵ The club held open regattas from 1883 to 1891³⁶ and in 1889 two of its crews won ten events in regattas.³⁷ As at Bridgnorth its regattas were usually combined with sports and it also had use of a float-

¹⁴ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 3 Aug. 1871. Old boys identified from *Shrews. School Register, 1798-1898*, ed. J. E. Auden (1898).

¹⁵ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, vi. 143; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 3 Aug. 1870.

¹⁶ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 26 July 1871. ¹⁷ *Ibid.* 16 June 1847.

¹⁸ S.P.L., Watton press cuttings, vi. 143; viii. 214; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 30 July, 20 Aug. 1856; 14 Sept. 1864.

¹⁹ Except where otherwise stated, account of Pengwern B.C. based on its minutes, 1873-86, 1905-46, and annual reports, 1872-1903. See also *Salop. Mag.* Dec. 1952, pp. 29-31.

²⁰ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 27 Sept. 1876.

²¹ Photograph in *Salop. Mag.* Dec. 1952, p. 30.

²² *Eddowes's Jnl.* 7 Aug. 1872; 17 Aug. 1876; Pengwern B.C., annual reports, 1872-9.

²³ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 27 Sept. 1876; 26 Sept. 1877; 8 Sept. 1880.

²⁴ Pengwern B.C., annual reports, 1878-9; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 5 May, 9 June 1880.

²⁵ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 22 Sept. 1880; 15 June 1887.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 16 June 1886.

²⁷ Pengwern B.C., annual reports, 1889-90.

²⁸ *Wellington Jnl.* 13, 27 June, 19 Sept. 1868; *Eddowes's Jnl.* 16 Sept. 1868.

²⁹ Bridgnorth held open regattas, 1873-1902: ex inf. Mr. G. J. C. Windsor; cf. *Rowing Almanac* (1880-1900). The club won the Bass Challenge Vase in 1888: *Wellington Jnl.* 23 Mar. 1889.

³⁰ e.g. *Eddowes's Jnl.* 5 Aug. 1874; 7 July 1880; 20 July 1900.

³¹ *Ibid.* 18 Aug. 1880.

³² *Wellington Jnl.* 26 Mar. 1927.

³³ *Ibid.* 20, 27 Aug. 1870.

³⁴ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 24 Aug. 1864.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 24 Aug. 1870.

³⁶ Ex inf. Mr. G. J. C. Windsor; cf. *Rowing Almanac* (1880-90).

³⁷ *Rowing Almanac* (1890).

ing bath, 1879-91.³⁸ The club's original wooden boathouse, on the south bank of the Severn at the Wharfage, was replaced by a corrugated iron one in 1886.³⁹ A new boathouse, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile upstream on the north bank, was opened in 1912.⁴⁰

The revival of open regattas by the Pengwern Boat Club in 1920 marked the beginning of a renewal of interest in competitive rowing.⁴¹ In 1924, when Pengwern crews won at least 10 open events, instruction in physical training was being provided and this was retained, under pressure from rowing members, in 1926. Junior membership for those under 21, introduced in 1929, served to fill the gap left by the absence of any school rowing club in the town, apart from that at Shrewsbury School. The club took part in an eight-oared event for the first time at Chester Regatta in 1935 and in the following year acquired an eight-oared boat from Shrewsbury School. Other racing and pleasure boats were made in the 1930s on the club's premises by its boatman Frank Gale. The annual Severn Head of the River Race (for four-oared boats) was inaugurated in 1936.

After 1945 the Pengwern Club quickly established itself as one of the major provincial rowing clubs in the country.⁴² In 1946 members of the club won 13 events in open regattas and its crews won both pennants in the newly revived Severn Head of the River Race. In 1949, when another eight-oared boat was bought, a crew was entered for the first time in the Thames Head of the River Race. Regular training for rowing crews during the winter had been introduced by 1946 and by 1950 coaching was being provided continuously from October to August. Membership of the club, which had stood at a little over 300 during the 1930s, also rose after 1945. By 1952 there were 430 members, of whom 40 were in the racing crews. In 1950, when the club took part in 15 outside regattas, it had its first win in an eight-oared event, and two members were remarkably successful in pair-oared events, 1951-4.⁴³ Its main achievements in the post-war period have, however, been in the field of four-oared rowing, notably the outstanding run of successes by the Senior Four in 1954-8. In 1954 this crew won the West of England Challenge Vase for the first time since 1877 and were the first provincial crew to win the Amateur Rowing Association coxed Fours championship at Marlow. In the following year the Senior Eight, which had experimented with night rowing for training purposes in the preceding winter,⁴⁴ finished higher than any other provincial club in the Thames Head of the River Race, while the Senior Four were successful in the Severn Head of the River Race and in three other regattas and reached the finals of the A.R.A. coxed Fours

championship. In 1956 the Senior Four won the West of England Challenge Vase, the Nottingham Gold Vase, and the Vale of Evesham Trophy — the three most important coxed Four events in the provinces. This crew had its last season in 1958, when its victories included the Boston Marathon Race. Between 1958 and 1965 Pengwern successes were mainly confined to sculling but, despite a considerable improvement in national rowing standards during this period, more than 25 wins were recorded. Following the introduction of new training methods the club won no fewer than 16 events in 1966.

Pengwern regattas have always been held on the stretch of the Severn bordering the Quarry, between the English and Welsh Bridges, but from at least 1877⁴⁵ members of the club have taken part in an annual up-river excursion in May or June. In the later 19th century boats went only as far as Gravel Hill⁴⁶ but since the up-river trip was revived in 1949 its main feature has been a breakfast at the Tontine Inn, Molverley, 23 miles upstream from Shrewsbury.⁴⁷ Rowing conditions at Shrewsbury were improved by the construction of a weir at Castlefields in 1911. This extended the length of river suitable for rowing throughout the year from $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.⁴⁸ In 1960 members of the Pengwern Club helped to organize successful public opposition to a proposed new weir at Shelton, which would have involved the use of rollers and would thus have made the river impassable at this point to all but the smallest boats.⁴⁹

A general improvement in rowing standards since 1945 can also be seen in other Shropshire rowing clubs. A new Bridgnorth Rowing Club was formed in 1953⁵⁰ and has held regular open regattas since 1957.⁵¹ The Ironbridge club, which had achieved some successes in sculling between the wars,⁵² was closed during World War II but was re-formed in 1946 and has held open regattas since 1950. Its regatta in 1966, with 123 entries, set a record for the county.

At Shrewsbury the Priory School Boat Club,⁵³ established in 1949, has since become a major source from which rowing members of the Pengwern Club are drawn. The Priory Boat Club has owned its own boats since 1954, having previously borrowed them from the Pengwern Club, and its boathouse was opened in 1957. Its first eight-oared boat was bought in 1962 and a second in 1965. The club won the clinker pennant in the Severn Head of the River Race in 1954 and 1958, and in 1966, when prizes were won at four open regattas, the club entered a crew at Henley Royal Regatta for the first time.

³⁸ The floating bath belonged to a private company: ex inf. Mr. G. J. C. Windsor.

³⁹ *Eddowes's Jnl.* 2 June 1886.

⁴⁰ Ex inf. Mr. G. J. C. Windsor, from club records.

⁴¹ This paragraph is based on Pengwern B.C. minutes, 1905-46.

⁴² History of Pengwern B.C. since 1945 based on *Salop. Mag.* Dec. 1952, pp. 29-31; press cuttings *penes* Mr. L. B. Halford (formerly Captain of the Pengwern B.C.); *Shrews. Chron.* 1945-66, *passim*; and information supplied by Mr. W. J. Ward, Captain of the Pengwern B.C., 1966.

⁴³ Messrs. R. W. Lea and P. B. Overy.

⁴⁴ Progress report, 9 Jan.-17 Mar. 1955, *penes* Mr. L. B. Halford.

⁴⁵ Pengwern B.C., minutes, 1873-86.

⁴⁶ *Idem*, annual reports, 1892, 1894, 1896.

⁴⁷ Press cuttings *penes* Mr. L. B. Halford.

⁴⁸ Pengwern B.C. minutes, 1905-23; *Shrews. Chron.* 3 May 1935.

⁴⁹ Press cuttings *penes* Mr. L. B. Halford.

⁵⁰ *Wellington Jnl.* 25 Aug. 1956.

⁵¹ *Shrews. Chron.* 31 May 1957.

⁵² Notably by E. H. and G. F. Williams, 1926-32: ex inf. Mr. G. J. C. Windsor.

⁵³ Information on Priory School B.C. supplied by Mr. J. J. Billington.

TABLE OF POPULATION 1801 TO 1961

THE population table printed below follows the pattern of those published for Leicestershire and Wiltshire.¹ It shows the population of every area mentioned as a parish or as a distinct part of a parish for civil administrative purposes in any *Census Report* between 1801 and 1961, and that of the more important of the other local government areas for which totals have been struck.² The administrative areas chosen for inclusion are ancient counties (1801-1901) and administrative counties (1891-1961), hundreds (1801-81), urban and rural districts (1881-1961), boroughs (1801-41) and municipal boroughs (1851-1961), ancient parishes (1801-71), townships, chapelries, etc. (1801-71),³ and civil parishes (1881-1961). The population is always expressed for the areas constituted at the date of the census concerned. The choice of areas, and the dates at which each is given, has depended upon a series of alterations made in the 19th century both in the conduct and in the areas of local government.⁴

Counties. The boundaries of the ancient county⁵ were altered in 1844,⁶ when Halesowen ancient parish (A.P.) was transferred from Shropshire to Worcestershire and Farlow chapelry from Herefordshire to Shropshire. These changes had already been made for parliamentary purposes in 1832. Under the Divided Parishes Acts, 1876-82, changes were made in parish boundaries, as a result of which part of Bausley civil parish (C.P.) which lay in Montgomeryshire was transferred to Alberbury-with-Cardeston C.P. (Salop.). The Local Government Act of 1888 created administrative counties: in the case of Shropshire the administrative county was identical with the ancient county until further adjustments of the administrative county boundaries were made under the Local Government Act of 1894. This act made possible changes in county boundaries to conform with those of civil parishes and rural districts. In 1895 Shropshire gained Tittenley from Cheshire, part of Ludford C.P. from Herefordshire, and part of Sheriffhales C.P. from Staffordshire, but lost Dowles C.P. to Worcestershire, part of Leintwardine North Side C.P. to Herefordshire, and part of Bobbington C.P. to Staffordshire.⁷ In 1936 part of Woodcote C.P. (Salop.) was exchanged for part of Gnosall C.P. (Staffs.) under the Local Government Act, 1933, but no population was involved in this exchange. Minor adjustments were made to the county boundary in 1965 under the Local Government Act, 1958:⁸ part of Chetwynd was transferred to Forton (Staffs.), part of Forton (Staffs.) to Newport, part of Sheriffhales to Blymhill (Staffs.), part of Tenbury (Worcs.) to Burford, parts of Tyrley (Staffs.) to Market Drayton and Sutton upon Tern, and part of Whitchurch to Marbury cum Quoisleigh (Ches.).

Hundreds were included in the *Census Reports* until 1881. The constituent parishes of hundreds in 1831 are shown on pp. 207-11 with notes to show differences 1801-21 and 1841. The list includes the Liberties of Bridgnorth, Shrewsbury, and Wenlock and the Borough of Ludlow. From 1851 to 1881 the *Census Reports* give the total population of the hundreds but do not show their constituent parishes.

Urban and rural districts first appeared as urban and rural sanitary districts under the Public Health Act of 1872. These districts were based upon the poor law unions; the rural sanitary districts comprised the remainder of the unions after the urban sanitary districts had been taken out.⁹ In Bishop's Castle, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Oswestry, and Shrewsbury, the urban sanitary district was coextensive with the municipal borough, and when the urban sanitary district of Wenlock was created in 1889¹⁰ the boundaries of the municipal borough were adjusted to correspond with those of the urban sanitary district. The functions of a sanitary authority became an integral part of every town council's responsibilities, and the term 'urban sanitary district' became redundant for the municipal boroughs. The Local Government Act of 1894 changed the rural sanitary districts and

¹ For an explanation of the difference between the Leicestershire and Wiltshire tables and previous population tables published in the *V.C.H.* and of the reason for the new pattern, see *V.C.H. Leics.* iii. 176. Cf. *V.C.H. Wilts.* iv. 315-17.

² e.g. no figures are given for ecclesiastical, parliamentary, petty-sessional, or registration areas, for poor-law unions, or for wards of boroughs and urban areas.

³ To reduce the length of the population table the population of townships for which totals were struck on not more than two occasions, 1801-71, is given, not in the table itself, but in the notes at the foot of each page.

⁴ For a full explanation of changes in the areas treated in

the *Census Reports* see Inter-departmental Cttee. on Soc. and Econ. Research, *Guides to Official Sources*, No. 2: *Census Reports, 1801-1931* (H.M.S.O. 1951), 95-104.

⁵ The early history of the county boundaries is reserved for treatment in a later volume.

⁶ Detached Parts of Counties Act, 7 & 8 Vic. c. 61.

⁷ 58 & 59 Vic. c. 86 (local act); 59 Vic., Sess. 2, c. 8 (local act).

⁸ By *The West Midland Counties Order, 1965* [H.L.G. 19263].

⁹ The history of these and other 19th-century administrative divisions is reserved for treatment in a later volume.

¹⁰ 52 & 53 Vic. c. 22 (local act).

those urban sanitary districts which were not in municipal boroughs into rural and urban districts respectively. This Act and the Local Government Act of 1929 authorized changes in the number and area of the districts.

The constituent civil parishes of urban districts are grouped in the population table under the urban districts, since these form compact and administratively unified areas: in most cases a civil parish coextensive with the urban district has been created. Where changes in boundaries of urban districts are mentioned in the *Census Reports*, they have been shown in the notes to the population table; changes made in 1966 are listed in the appendix that follows the commentary on the table. Where the date of the district's formation is not mentioned it may be assumed to have been formed under the Act of 1872.

The constituent civil parishes of rural districts are shown on pp. 212-18 where a brief history of each district as an area is also given. Changes in the boundaries of rural districts have been so frequent and complex that it has not been possible to express them in the notes to the population table, and apparently large changes in the population of rural districts must be considered with caution. Since changes which involved the transference or amalgamation of whole parishes (including those made in 1966) are shown in the lists on pp. 212-18, 235-7, reference to the lists makes possible a rough comparison of population at different dates, but for exact comparison the figures and notes for each constituent parish should also be consulted.

Boroughs and municipal boroughs. The subdivision of boroughs into municipal and parliamentary was made necessary by the Reform Act of 1832, which took away parliamentary representation from some boroughs, created boroughs with parliamentary status, and altered the parliamentary limits of others. The Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 reformed the corporations of all the Shropshire boroughs except that of Bishop's Castle, which was reformed as a municipal borough only under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1883. Of the Shropshire municipal boroughs Bishop's Castle, Ludlow, Oswestry, and Wenlock included the same area as the ancient boroughs, but Bridgnorth and Shrewsbury were smaller. All the Shropshire municipal boroughs except Shrewsbury lost their status in 1966 and were constituted rural boroughs. No county borough lies in Shropshire.

Parishes. The bulk of the figures in the population table relate to parishes or parts of parishes, and the alteration in the boundaries and status of parishes are the most important factors influencing the form of the table.¹¹ Where ancient parishes were subdivided into chapelries, hamlets, or townships with recognizable boundaries, their population was often given in the early *Census Reports*, though these areas were not regularly returned. The *Census Report* of 1841 was much the fullest in this respect.

An ancient parish divided between two or more hundreds is entered only once in the table, with the total population of all its parts together. The distribution of the parts, however, is shown in the table of hundreds (see pp. 207-11).

In 1871 areas which levied their own poor rates, whether ancient parishes or not, were renamed civil parishes, but the grouping under ancient parishes was retained in the *Census Reports* until 1881, although ancient parishes as such had no civil significance by then. For the purpose of the table it has been found best to make the change between 1871 and 1881. The *Census Reports*, hampered by the complicated administrative and historical background, made no clear division between the old and new systems, and this date is convenient since the urban and rural districts first appeared in the 1881 *Census Report*, and the new grouping under urban districts can, where necessary, follow upon grouping under ancient parishes. The component parts of ancient parishes, therefore, are grouped in the table under the ancient parishes until 1871, while from 1881 each civil parish has a separate entry unless it was part of an urban district. Cross-references and notes make it possible to trace the changes in each case.

The boundaries of parishes have undergone changes at many times. By an Act of 1857¹² extra-parochial places were made into parishes for poor-relief purposes, unless they were very small, in which case, if the owners and occupiers of two-thirds of the land consented, they were annexed to an adjoining parish. By another of 1868¹³ any extra-parochial place which had by chance evaded the provisions of the earlier Act was joined to the civil parish with which it had the longest common boundary. The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Acts of 1876 and 1882 and the Poor

¹¹ The *Census Report* of 1801 is particularly unreliable in its general description of nearly every place as a 'parish'. This was admitted in the introduction to the *Census Report* of 1811 and the status of places given in the

Census Report of 1801 has, therefore, been ignored.

¹² Act for the Relief of the Poor in Extra-parochial Places, 20 Vic. c. 19.

¹³ Poor Law Amendment Act, 31 & 32 Vic. c. 122

Law Act of 1879 provided for the annexation of detached parts of civil parishes to one or more of the surrounding civil parishes. The Local Government Act of 1888 permitted the alteration of civil parish boundaries and the amalgamation of civil parishes by Local Government Board orders. Under the Local Government Act of 1894 a civil parish divided between two urban districts or between a rural and an urban district became two separate civil parishes.

Place-names. The spelling of place-names follows that in the Ordnance Survey maps.

Census Reports. The population table is based solely upon the information given in the *Census Reports*. From 1801 to 1831 the returns were usually made by the parish overseers. More than one day was allowed for enumeration, and the army (including the militia), navy, seamen in registered shipping, and convicts in the hulks were omitted. From 1841 the conduct of the census passed to the General Register Office, the enumeration was more strictly completed on the fixed day, and members of the classes formerly excluded from the returns were included in the parishes in which they happened to pass the night of the census. The dates of the censuses were:¹⁴

10 March 1801	6 June 1841	3 April 1881	19 June 1921
27 May 1811	30 March 1851	5 April 1891	26 April 1931
28 May 1821	7 April 1861	31 March 1901	8 April 1951
30 May 1831	2 April 1871	2 April 1911	23 April 1961

The notes and commentary. Changes in boundaries and comments on extraordinary changes in administrative status are shown in the notes on each page of the table. The notes do not purport to supply a complete list of such changes: all changes recorded in the *Census Reports* are included in the notes, except those involving very small areas with no population, but the *Census Reports* do not apparently give particulars of every change. It is improbable, however, that any changes of importance are omitted.

The explanations in the *Census Reports* of the reasons for particular changes in population, excluding boundary changes, have been formed into a separate commentary (see below pp. 230–4), where their chronological arrangement makes it more possible to trace social and economic tendencies in the county as a whole. An asterisk (*) placed by the relevant figure in the table indicates the existence of such a note.

Acreages. The acreages of parishes, though included in population tables in some earlier volumes of the *Victoria County History*, have been excluded from the present table. Acreages were first expressed in the *Census Reports* in 1831, when they were calculated on a system devised by John Rickman. Some were corrected in 1851 from information derived from Tithe Commission records and Ordnance Survey maps.¹⁵ Later, at dates varying from one parish to another, the figures were again amended from information received from the Ordnance Survey Department. After 1881 changes in boundaries which made any important difference to areas were explained in the *Census Reports* and the explanations have been copied in the notes to this table. Small changes were apparently not always notified and the assessment of areas seems sometimes to have varied slightly. It would therefore be difficult to choose a date for which areas could be given with equal certainty for all parishes. To have supplied all the different assessments given in the *Census Reports* would have added greatly to the complexity of the table.

¹⁴ *Guides to Official Sources*, No. 2, p. 2; *Census*, 1951–61.

¹⁵ *Guides to Official Sources*, No. 2, pp. 14, 20.

THE HUNDREDS, BOROUGH, AND MUNICIPAL LIBERTIES AND THEIR CONSTITUENT PARISHES, 1831

This list of the hundreds, their divisions, and their constituent parishes is based on the *Census Report* of 1831. Extra-parochial places are included. The footnotes show differences in the constituent parishes of the hundreds in 1801–21 and 1841. After 1851 the parishes are grouped under registration districts and only the total population of the hundreds is given. Where a parish is divided, the location of the other part of the parish is shown in the footnotes.

Bradford North

DRAYTON DIVISION

Adderley
Cheswardine
Drayton-in-Hales (part of)¹
Ercall, Child's
Hinstock
Hodnet²
Moreton Say
Muckleston (part of)³
Norton in Hales
Stoke upon Tern

WHITCHURCH DIVISION

Ightfield
Lee Brockhurst
Moreton Corbet
Prees
Shawbury (part of)⁴
Stanton upon Hine Heath
Wem⁵
Whitchurch (part of)⁶

Part of Shawbury (i.e. Besford and part of Preston Brockhurst) was transferred from Pimhill Hundred to Bradford North Hundred in 1836.⁷ Wem Division, comprising part of Hodnet (i.e. Marchamley, Weston-under-Redcastle, and Wixhill), Moreton Corbet, Shawbury, and Wem, was created at the same time.⁸

Bradford South

NEWPORT DIVISION

Bolas, Great
Chetwynd
Edgmond
Kynnersley
Lilleshall
Longdon upon Tern
Longford
Newport
Sheriffhales (part of)⁹

Eaton Constantine
Ercall Magna
Eyton upon the Weald Moors
Haughmond Demesne¹⁰
Leighton
Preston upon the Weald Moors
Rodington
Stirchley
Uffington
Uppington
Upton Magna
Upton, Waters
Wellington
Withington
Wombridge
Wrockwardine
Wroxeter

WELLINGTON DIVISION

Atcham
Buildwas
Dawley Magna

Uffington, together with Haughmond Demesne extra-parochial place, was transferred to Albrighton Division in 1836. By 1841 Preston upon the Weald Moors had been transferred to Newport Division and Longdon upon Tern to Wellington Division.

¹ Partly in Staffs.

² Part (i.e. Weston-under-Redcastle and Wixhill) is given under Whitchurch Division in 1811.

³ i.e. Bearstone, Dorrington, Gravenhunger, and Woore. Remainder in Staffs. Not given in 1801, Gravenhunger and Woore are given under Whitchurch parish, 1811.

⁴ i.e. Edgebolton, Muckleton, Shawbury, Great Wytheford, and Little Wytheford. Other parts of the parish are given under Pimhill Hundred and the Liberties of Shrews-

bury, 1801–31, but the whole is given under Bradford North Hundred, 1841.

⁵ Part of Sleep township was in Pimhill Hundred but the whole parish is given under Bradford North Hundred, 1801–41.

⁶ Partly in Ches.

⁷ Q. Sess. order bk. Apr. 1836.

⁸ Partly in Staffs.

⁹ See below, p. 228 note f.

¹⁰ Ibid.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

Brimstree

HALESOWEN DIVISION

Bobbington (part of)¹¹
Boscobel¹²
Claverley
Halesowen (part of)¹³
Worfield

SHIFNAL DIVISION

Albrighton
Boningale
Donington
Kemberton
Ryton
Shifnal
Stockton
Sutton Maddock
Tong

The Shropshire part of Halesowen parish was accounted a separate division by 1841, when Boscobel lay in Shifnal Division and the remaining parishes in the former Halesowen Division constituted Bridgnorth Division. Badger and Beccbury were transferred to Shifnal Division in 1836, following the dissolution of the Liberties of Wenlock.¹⁴ Deuxhill, then transferred from the Liberties of Wenlock to Bridgnorth Division,¹⁵ was accounted part of Stottesdon Hundred in 1841.

Chirbury

Chirbury
Hyssington (part of)¹⁶
Shelve

Stoke, Church (part of)¹⁷
Worthen (part of)¹⁸

The hundred had been divided by 1841 into an Upper and a Lower Division. The former comprised Chirbury and Church Stoke (part of) while the remainder formed the Lower Division.

Condover

Acton Burnell
Berrington
Condover
Cound
Frodesley
Harley
Kenley
Leebotwood

Longnor
Pitchford
Preen, Church
Pulverbatch, Church
Smethcott
Stapleton
Woolstaston

In 1836, following the dissolution of the Liberties of Shrewsbury, part of Meole Brace, parts of Shrewsbury St. Chad and St. Julian, and the whole of Sutton were transferred to Condover Hundred.¹⁹ By 1841 the hundred had been divided into Condover and Cound Divisions. The former comprised Condover, Frodesley, Leebotwood, Longnor, Meole Brace (part of), Church Pulverbatch, Shrewsbury St. Chad and St. Julian (parts of), Smethcott, Stapleton, Sutton, and Woolstaston. The remainder formed the Cound Division.

Ford

Alberbury (part of)²⁰
Cardeston
Ford

Habberley
Pontesbury²¹
Westbury

In 1836, following the dissolution of the Liberties of Shrewsbury, Great Hanwood, Little Hanwood, and parts of Shrewsbury St. Alkmund, St. Chad, and St. Mary were transferred to Ford Hundred.²² The townships of Grimmer, Habberley Office, Hayes, and Upper and Nether Heath in Worthen were accounted members of the hundred in 1841. Ford Hundred had been divided by 1841 into the Ford and Pontesbury Divisions. The latter comprised Habberley and Pontesbury (including Little Hanwood) while the remainder formed the Ford Division.

¹¹ Not given 1801-21. Mostly in Staffs. and completely transferred to Staffs. 1895.

¹² Not given in 1831.

¹³ Not given in 1801. Partly in Worcs. and completely transferred to Worcs. 1844.

¹⁴ Q. Sess. order bk. Apr. 1836.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ i.e. Mucklewick. Remainder in Montgomeryshire.

¹⁷ i.e. Brompton and Rhiston. Remainder in Montgomeryshire. Not given in 1801.

¹⁸ Partly in Montgomeryshire. The townships of Grimmer, Habberley Office, Hayes, and Upper and Nether Heath are accounted members of Ford Hundred in 1841.

¹⁹ Q. Sess. order bk. Apr. 1836.

²⁰ Partly in Montgomeryshire. Incomplete return, 1801.

²¹ Little Hanwood, in the Liberties of Shrewsbury, is given under Great Hanwood in 1811, but under Pontesbury, 1821-41.

²² Q. Sess order bk. Apr. 1836.

POPULATION

Munslow

Abdon	Ludford (part of) ²⁶
Acton Scott	Munslow
Ashford Bowdler	Onibury
Ashford Carbonell (part of) ²³	Richard's Castle (part of) ²⁷
Bitterley (part of) ²⁴	Rushbury
Bromfield	Scirmidge ²⁸
Cardington	Stanton Lacy
Clee St. Margaret	Stanton Long
Culmington	Stoke St. Milborough (part of) ²⁹
Diddlebury	Stokesay
Ditton Priors (part of) ²⁵	Stretton, Church
Easthope	Tugford
Holdgate	Weston, Cold
Hope Bowdler	Wistanstow (part of) ³⁰
Hopton Cangeford	

In 1836, following the dissolution of the Liberties of Wenlock, Eaton-under-Heywood, Shipton, and part of Stoke St. Milborough were transferred to Munslow Hundred.³¹ The hundred had been divided into an Upper and a Lower Division by 1836.³² In 1841 the former comprised Acton Scott, Cardington, Eaton-under-Heywood, Hope Bowdler, Rushbury, Shipton, and Church Stretton. The remainder formed the Lower Division.

Oswestry

Felton, West	Llanymynech (part of) ³⁶
Halston ³³	Melverley
Heath Farm ³⁴	Oswestry
Kinnerley	Ruyton in the Eleven Towns
Knockin	St. Martin's
Llansilin (part of) ³⁵	Selattyn
Llanyblodwel	Whittington

By 1841 Oswestry borough was no longer accounted part of the hundred and the remainder had been divided into an Upper and a Lower Division. The latter comprised West Felton, Kinnerley, Knockin, Molverley, and Ruyton in the Eleven Towns while the remainder formed the Upper Division.

Overs

Bitterley (part of) ³⁷	Milson
Burford	Neen Sollars
Greete	Silvington

Pimhill

Baschurch	Ness, Great
Ellesmere (part of) ³⁸	Petton
Fitz	Shawbury (part of) ⁴⁰
Hordley	Shrawardine
Loppington	Shrewsbury St. Mary (part of) ⁴¹
Montford	Welshampton
Myddle (part of) ³⁹	

²³ Partly in Stottesdon Hundred, but population is returned under Munslow Hundred, 1801-11, 1831-41.

²⁴ Mostly in Overs Hundred, under which population is returned, 1801-41.

²⁵ i.e. Ruthall and Ashfield. Remainder in the Liberties of Wenlock. Not given in 1801.

²⁶ Partly in Herefs. Not given under Munslow Hundred in 1801.

²⁷ i.e. Batchcott, Moor, Overton, and Woofferton. Remainder in Herefs. Not given under Munslow Hundred in 1801.

²⁸ Not given 1801-21.

²⁹ i.e. Heath. Remainder in the Liberties of Wenlock until 1836.

³⁰ Partly in Purslow Hundred, under which population is returned, 1831-41.

³¹ Q. Sess. order bk. Apr. 1836.

³² Not given, 1801-11.

³³ Not given, 1801-31.

³⁴ i.e. Sychtyn. Remainder in Denbighshire.

³⁵ Partly in Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire.

³⁶ Partly in Munslow Hundred, but population is returned under Overs Hundred, 1801-41.

³⁷ Partly in Flintshire.

³⁸ Part (i.e. Hadnall) in the Liberties of Shrewsbury until 1836 and thereafter in Albrighton Division.

³⁹ i.e. Besford and part of Preston Brockhurst. Remainder in Bradford North Hundred and the Liberties of Shrewsbury.

⁴⁰ i.e. Albrighton, Leaton, and Wollascott. Remainder in the Borough and Liberties of Shrewsbury.

⁴¹ Ibid.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

In 1836 Fitz and Shrewsbury St. Mary (part of) were transferred to Albrighton Division and Shawbury (part of) was transferred to Bradford North Hundred.⁴² The hundred had been divided by 1841 into the Baschurch and Ellesmere Divisions. The former comprised Baschurch, Montford, Great Ness, Petton, and Shrawardine, while the remainder formed the Ellesmere Division.

Purslow

Bedstone	Llanfair Waterdine
Bettws-y-crwyn	Lydbury North
Bishop's Castle	Lydham (part of) ⁴⁴
Bucknell (part of) ⁴³	Mainstone (part of) ⁴⁵
Clun	More
Clunbury	Myndtown
Clungunford	Norbury
Dinmore	Ratlinghope
Edgton	Sibdon Carwood
Hopesay	Stowe
Hopton Castle	Wentnor
Horderley Hall	Wistanstow (part of) ⁴⁶

The hundred had been divided by 1841 into Clun Hundred and Bishop's Castle and Stow Divisions. Clun Hundred was itself divided into the Clun and Mainstone Divisions, the former comprising Clun and the latter Bettws-y-crwyn, Llanfair Waterdine, and Mainstone (part of). Bishop's Castle Division comprised Bishop's Castle, Dinmore, Lydbury North, Lydham (part of), More, Myndtown, Norbury, Ratlinghope, and Wentnor. Stowe Division comprised Bedstone, Bucknell (part of), Clunbury, Clungunford, Edgton, Hopesay, Hopton Castle, Horderley Hall, Sibdon Carwood, Stowe, and Wistanstow (part of).

Stottesdon

Acton Round	Kinlet
Alveley (part of) ⁴⁷	Middleton Scriven
Ashford Carbonell (part of) ⁴⁸	Morville
Astley Abbots	Neen Savage
Aston Botterell	Neenton
Billingsley	Oldbury
Burwarton	Pattingham (part of) ⁴⁹
Caynham	Quatford (part of) ⁵⁰
Chelmarsh	Quatt (part of) ⁵¹
Chetton	Sheinton
Cleobury Mortimer	Sidbury
Cleobury North	Stottesdon (part of) ⁵²
Coreley	Tasley
Dowles	Upton Cressett
Glazeley	Wheathill
Highley	Woodhouse ⁵³
Hope Bagot	and from 1841, Deuxhill ⁵⁴
Hopton Wafers	

The hundred had been divided by 1841 into the Chelmarsh and Cleobury Divisions. The latter comprised Aston Botterell, Burwarton, Caynham, Chetton (part of, i.e. Loughton), Cleobury Mortimer, Coreley, Dowles, Hope Bagot, Hopton Wafers, Kinlet, Neen Savage, Stottesdon (part of), Wheathill, and Woodhouse. The remainder formed the Chelmarsh Division.

⁴² Q. Sess. order bk. Apr. 1836.

⁴³ Partly in Herefs.

⁴⁴ Partly in Montgomeryshire.

⁴⁵ Partly in Montgomeryshire.

⁴⁶ Partly in Munslow Hundred, but population returned under Purslow Hundred, 1831-41.

⁴⁷ Part (i.e. Romsley Liberty) in Bridgnorth borough.

⁴⁸ Partly in Munslow Hundred, under which popu-

lation of whole parish is returned, 1801-11, 1831-41.

⁴⁹ i.e. Rudge. Remainder in Staffs.

⁵⁰ i.e. Eardington. Remainder in Bridgnorth borough.

⁵¹ i.e. Quatt Malvern. Remainder in Bridgnorth borough.

⁵² Partly in Herefs.

⁵³ Not given, 1801-31.

⁵⁴ Transferred from Liberties of Wenlock to Brimstree Hundred in 1836 (Q. Sess. order bk. Apr. 1836), but accounted part of Stottesdon Hundred in 1841.

POPULATION

Borough and Liberties of Bridgnorth

Alveley (part of) ⁵⁵	Quatford (part of) ⁵⁶
Bridgnorth:	Quatt (part of) ⁵⁷
St. Leonard	
St. Mary Magdalen	

The Liberties of Bridgnorth were dissolved under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835. Romsley in Alveley was added to Stottesdon Hundred evidently in 1836,⁵⁸ the remainder of the former liberties constituting the municipal borough of Bridgnorth.

Borough of Ludlow

Ludlow

Borough and Liberties of Shrewsbury

Battlefield	Shawbury (part of) ⁶¹
Broughton	Shrewsbury:
Grinshill	Holy Cross and St. Giles
Hanwood, Great	St. Alkmund
Meole Brace	St. Chad
Myddle (part of) ⁵⁹	St. Julian
Pontesbury (part of) ⁶⁰	St. Mary (part of) ⁶²
Preston Gubbals	Sutton

The Liberties of Shrewsbury were dissolved under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835. In 1836⁶³ constituent parishes or parts of parishes were distributed as set out below.

To the newly created Albrighton Division: Battlefield; Broughton; Grinshill; Hadnall in Myddle; Preston Gubbals; Acton Reynald in Shawbury;⁶⁴ Albrightlee, Harlescott (part of), and Hencott in Shrewsbury St. Alkmund; Longner in Shrewsbury St. Chad; Astley, Great and Little Berwick, Clive, Harlescott (part of), and Newton in Shrewsbury St. Mary.⁶⁵

To Condober Hundred: Newton and Edgebold, Nobold, and Pulley (part of) in Meole Brace; Betton and Alkmere in Shrewsbury St. Chad; Bayston (part of) and Pulley (part of) in Shrewsbury St. Julian; Sutton.

To Ford Hundred: Great Hanwood; Little Hanwood in Pontesbury; Preston Montford and Dinthill in Shrewsbury St. Alkmund; Bicton and Calcott, Monkmeole and Goosehill, Onslow, Down Rossall, Up Rossall, Shelton and Oxon (part of), Whitley and Welbatch, and Woodcote and Horton in Shrewsbury St. Chad; Shelton and Oxon (part of) in Shrewsbury St. Julian.

Borough and Liberties of Wenlock

Badger	Linley
Barrow	Madeley
Beckbury	Monkhopton
Benthall	Posenhall ⁶⁷
Broseley	Shipton
Ditton Priors (part of) ⁶⁶	Stoke St. Milborough (part of) ⁶⁸
Deuxhill	Wenlock, Little
Eaton-under-Heywood	Wenlock, Much
Hughley	Willey

The Liberties of Wenlock were dissolved under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835. In 1836⁶⁹ Badger, Beckbury, and Deuxhill⁷⁰ were transferred to Brimstree Hundred, while Eaton-under-Heywood, the greater part of Shipton, and Stoke St. Milborough (part of) were transferred to Munslow Hundred. The remainder of the former liberties constituted the municipal borough of Wenlock.

⁵⁵ i.e. Romsley. Remainder in Stottesdon Hundred.

⁵⁶ Remainder in Stottesdon Hundred.

⁵⁷ i.e. Quatt Jarvis. Remainder in Stottesdon Hundred.

⁵⁸ Q. Sess. order bk. Jan. 1837 et seqq.; cf. *ibid.* ff. 194v.-

195.

⁵⁹ i.e. Hadnall. Remainder in Pimhill Hundred.

⁶⁰ i.e. Little Hanwood. Given under Ford Hundred, 1801-41.

⁶¹ i.e. Acton Reynald. Remainder in Bradford North and Pimhill Hundreds.

⁶² Part (i.e. Albrighton, Leaton, and Wollascott) in Pimhill Hundred. ⁶³ Q. Sess. order bk. Apr. 1836.

⁶⁴ Acton Reynald, with the rest of Shawbury parish, was accounted part of Bradford North Hundred in 1841.

⁶⁵ Parts of Coton Hill in Shrewsbury St. Alkmund, St. Julian, and St. Mary were also transferred to Albrighton Division.

⁶⁶ Partly in Munslow Hundred.

⁶⁷ Not given in 1801. ⁶⁸ Partly in Munslow Hundred.

⁶⁹ Q. Sess. order bk. Apr. 1836.

⁷⁰ Deuxhill is given under Stottesdon Hundred in 1841.

RURAL DISTRICTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENT CIVIL PARISHES

No attempt has been made in this list to trace changes in the composition of civil parishes or to show what has happened to any parish when it ceased to form part of a rural district, unless it became part of another rural district. For such information the population table, its notes, and the separate list of changes made in 1966 (pp. 235-7), should be consulted.

The poor-law unions comprised the constituent parishes of the rural districts as shown in this list, together with the urban districts and municipal boroughs geographically situated within the rural districts.

Atcham R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. Bausley and Criggion (Mont.) were transferred to Forden R.D. in 1894. Part of Church Stretton R.D. was transferred to Atcham R.D. in 1934.

Acton Burnell	Montford
Alberbury — dissolved 1886	Ness, Great — transferred from Ellesmere R.D. 1966
Alberbury-with-Cardeston — created 1886	Ness, Little — transferred from Ellesmere R.D. 1966
Albrighton — dissolved 1966	Pimhill — created 1934
Astley	Pitchford
Atcham	Pontesbury
Battlefield — dissolved 1934	Preen, Church
Bayston Hill — created 1966	Preston Gubbals — dissolved 1934
Berrington	Pulverbatch, Church
Bicton — created 1885	Ruckley and Langley
Buildwas — transferred from Madeley R.D. 1895	Sheinton
Cardeston — dissolved 1886	Shrawardine — dissolved 1934
Cardington — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934	Shrewsbury St. Alkmund (the part not in Shrewsbury M.B.) — dissolved 1934
Condover	Shrewsbury St. Chad (the part not in Shrewsbury M.B.) — dissolved 1924
Cound	Shrewsbury St. Julian (the part not in Shrewsbury M.B.) — dissolved 1924
Cressage	Shrewsbury St. Mary (the part not in Shrewsbury M.B.) — dissolved 1924
Eaton Constantine — dissolved 1934	Smethcott — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934
Fitz — dissolved 1934	Stapleton — dissolved 1966
Ford	Stretton, All — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934
Frodesley	Sutton — dissolved 1934
Habberley — dissolved 1966	Uffington
Hanwood, Great	Uppington
Harley	Upton Magna
Haughmond Demesne — dissolved 1885	Westbury
Hughley	Withington
Kenley	Wollaston
Leebotwood — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934	Woolstaston — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934
Leighton	Wroxeter
Longnor — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934	
Melverley — transferred to Oswestry R.D. 1934	
Meole Brace (the part not in Shrewsbury M.B.) — dissolved 1934	
Minsterley	

Bridgnorth R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872.

Acton Round	Aston Botterell — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934
Alveley	Aston Eyre
Astley Abbots	

POPULATION

Bridgnorth R.D.—Contd.

Barrow — transferred from Wenlock M.B. 1966	Monkhopton
Billingsley	Morville
Bridgnorth — M.B. and U.D. dissolved 1966, becoming a rural borough and C.P. in Bridgnorth R.D.	Neen Savage — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934
Broseley — transferred from Wenlock M.B. 1966	Neenton
Burwarton	Oldbury — transferred to Bridgnorth M.B. and U.D. 1934
Chelmarsh	Quatt Malvern
Chetton	Romsley
Claverley	Rudge — transferred from Seisdon R.D. (Staffs.) 1895
Cleobury North	Shipton — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934
Deuxhill	Sidbury
Ditton Priors	Stanton Long
Eardington	Stockton — transferred from Shifnal R.D. 1966
Easthope — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934	Stottesdon — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934
Farlow — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934	Sutton Maddock — transferred from Shifnal R.D. 1966
Glazeley	Tasley
Highley — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934	Upton Cressett
Kinlet — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934	Wenlock, Much, rural borough and C.P. — transferred from Wenlock M.B. 1966
Middleton Scriven	Worfield

Burford R.D.

Formed under the Local Government Act, 1894 out of the Salop. parishes previously included in Tenbury R.D., the remainder of which lay in Worcs. It was dissolved in 1934, when all its constituent parishes were transferred to Ludlow R.D.

Boraston	Nash
Burford	Whitton
Greete	

Chirbury R.D.

Formed under the Local Government Act, 1894, out of the Salop. parishes previously included in Forden R.D., the remainder of which lay in Montgomeryshire. It was dissolved in 1934, when all its constituent parishes were transferred to Clun R.D.

Brompton and Rhiston	Worthen
Chirbury	

Cleobury Mortimer R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. Bayton, Mamble, and Rock (Worcs.), previously included in this district, were constituted Rock R.D. in 1894. Cleobury Mortimer R.D. was dissolved in 1934 when its constituent parishes were transferred to Bridgnorth R.D. and Ludlow R.D.

Aston Botterell	Milson
Cleobury Mortimer	Neen Savage
Coreley	Neen Sollars
Farlow	Silvington
Highley	Stottesdon
Hopton Wafers	Wheathill
Kinlet	Woodhouse
Loughton	

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

Clun R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. Snead and part of Hyssington (Mont.), previously included in this district, were transferred to Forden R.D. in 1894. Renamed Clun and Bishop's Castle R.D. 1966.

Bedstone — transferred from Teme R.D. 1934	Hill End — dissolved 1884
Bettws-y-crwyn — transferred from Teme R.D. 1934	Hopesay
Bishop's Castle — M.B. and U.D. dissolved 1966, becoming a rural borough and C.P. in Clun and Bishop's Castle R.D.	Hopton Castle
Bishop's Castle Rural — dissolved 1934	Llanfair Waterdine — transferred from Teme R.D. 1934
Brompton and Rhiston — transferred from Chirbury R.D. 1934	Lydbury North
Bucknell — transferred from Teme R.D. 1934	Lydham
Chirbury — transferred from Chirbury R.D. 1934	Mainstone
Clun	More
Clunbury	Mucklewick — dissolved 1884
Clungunford	Myndtown
Colebatch — created 1934	Norbury
Dinmore — dissolved 1884	Ratlinghope
Edgton	Shelve
	Stowe — transferred from Teme R.D. 1934
	Wentnor
	Worthen — transferred from Chirbury R.D. 1934

Drayton or Market Drayton R.D.

Known as Market Drayton R.D. since 1966. Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. Ashley, Mucklestone, and Tyrley and Blore (Staffs.), previously included in this district, were constituted Blore Heath R.D. in 1894, when Tittenley (Ches.) was transferred to Nantwich R.D.

Adderley	Market Drayton — constituted an U.D. 1914;
Cheswardine	U.D. dissolved 1966, becoming a C.P. in Market Drayton R.D.
Drayton-in-Hales — dissolved 1914, see Market Drayton	Moreton Say
Ercall, Child's	Norton in Hales
Hinstock	Stoke upon Tern
Hodnet	Sutton upon Tern — created 1914
Ightfield — transferred from Whitchurch R.D. 1934	Tittenley — transferred from Nantwich R.D. (Ches.) 1895
	Woore

Ellesmere R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. Bettisfield, Bronington, Halghton, Hanmer, Overton, Penley, Tybroughton, and Willington (Flints.), formerly included in this district, were constituted Overton R.D. in 1894. It was dissolved in 1966, when Great and Little Ness were transferred to Atcham R.D. and the remaining parishes to the newly created North Shropshire R.D.

Baschurch	Myddle
Cockshutt — created 1896	Ness, Great
Ellesmere (the part not in Ellesmere U.D.)	Ness, Little
Hadnall — transferred to Wem R.D. 1934	Petton
Hordley	Welshampton

Forden R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. The larger part of Forden R.D. lay in Montgomeryshire but until 1894 it included the Salop. parishes which were then formed into Chirbury R.D.

POPULATION

Kidderminster R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. Most of Kidderminster R.D. lay in Worcs.; the Salop. parish of Dowles was included in this district until it was transferred to Worcs. in 1895.

Knighton R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. The larger part of Knighton R.D. lay in Radnorshire, but until 1894 it included the Salop. parishes which were then formed into Teme R.D.

Ludlow R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. The following parishes or parts of parishes in Herefs., previously included in this district, were constituted Wigmore R.D. in 1894: Aston, Burrington, Downton, Elton, Leinthall Starkes, Leintwardine North Side (part of), Ludford (part of), Richard's Castle (part of), and Wigmore.

Abdon	Ludford — part formerly in Herefs. transferred to Ludlow R.D. 1895
Acton Scott — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934	Ludlow — M.B. and U.D. dissolved 1966, becoming a rural borough and C.P. in Ludlow R.D.
Ashford Bowdler	Ludlow Castle — transferred to Ludlow U.D. 1901
Ashford Carbonell	Milson — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934
Bitterley	Munslow
Boraston — transferred from Burford R.D. 1934	Nash — transferred from Burford R.D. 1934
Bromfield	Neen Sollars — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934
Burford — transferred from Burford R.D. 1934	Onibury
Caynham	Richard's Castle (Salop.)
Clee St. Margaret	Rushbury — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934
Cleobury Mortimer — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934	Sibdon Carwood — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934
Coreley — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934	Silvington — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934, dissolved 1966
Culmington	Stanton Lacy
Diddlebury	Stoke St. Milborough
East Hamlet — created 1884	Stokesay
Eaton-under-Heywood — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934	Stretton, Church — U.D. dissolved 1966, becoming a C.P. in Ludlow R.D.
Greete — transferred from Burford R.D. 1934	Stretton, Little — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934, dissolved 1966
Halford	Tugford
Heath	Weston, Cold — dissolved 1966
Holdgate — dissolved 1966	Wheathill — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934
Hope Bagot	Whitton — transferred from Burford R.D. 1934
Hope Bowdler — transferred from Church Stretton R.D. 1934	Wistanstow — transferred from Church Stretton 1934
Hopton Cangeford	Woodhouse — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934, dissolved 1966
Hopton Wafers — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934	
Leintwardine North Side — part formerly in Salop. transferred to Wigmore R.D. (Herefs.) 1895	
Loughton — transferred from Cleobury Mortimer R.D. 1934, dissolved 1966	

Madeley R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. In 1889 its constituent parishes, except Buildwas and Stirchley, were transferred to Wenlock U.D. It was dissolved in 1895.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

Madeley R.D.—Contd.

Barrow	Posenhall
Benthall	Stirchley — transferred to Shifnal R.D. 1895
Buildwas — transferred to Atcham R.D. 1895	Wenlock, Little
Linley	Willey

Newport R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. It was dissolved in 1934, when all its constituent parishes were transferred to Wellington R.D.

Cherrington	Church Aston Rural — created 1894
Chetwynd — dissolved 1894	Edgmond
Chetwynd Rural — created 1894	Lilleshall
Chetwynd Aston — dissolved 1894	Longford
Chetwynd Aston Rural — created 1894	Tibberton
Church Aston — dissolved 1894	Woodcote

North Shropshire R.D.

Formed in 1966 out of parishes formerly in Ellesmere and Wem R.D.s and the former U.D.s of Ellesmere, Wem, and Whitchurch.

Baschurch	Myddle
Broughton	Petton
Clive	Prees
Cockshutt	Shawbury
Ellesmere Rural	Stanton upon Hine Heath
Ellesmere Urban	Welshampton
Grinshill	Wem Rural
Hadnall	Wem Urban
Hordley	Weston-under-Redcastle
Lee Brockhurst	Whitchurch Rural
Loppington	Whitchurch Urban
Moreton Corbet	Whixall

Oswestry R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. Chirk and Llansilin (Denbighshire), formerly included in this district, were constituted Chirk R.D. in 1894.

Felton, West	Oswestry Urban — U.D. dissolved 1966, becoming a rural borough and C.P. in Oswestry R.D.
Kinnerley	
Knockin	
Llanyblodwel	Ruyton-XI-Towns
Llanymynech — renamed Llanymynech and Pant 1966	St. Martin's
Melverley — transferred from Atcham R.D. 1934	Selattyn — dissolved 1966
Oswestry Rural	Selattyn and Gobowen — created 1966
	Sychtyn — dissolved 1966
	Weston Rhyn — created 1897
	Whittington

Seisdon R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. The larger part of Seisdon R.D. lay in Staffs. but it included Rudge, which was transferred to Bridgnorth R.D. in 1895, and part of Bobbington, which was transferred to Staffs. in the same year.

POPULATION

Shifnal R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. Patshull (Staffs.), previously included in the district, was transferred to Seisdon R.D. in 1894, but the Staffs. parishes of Blymhill and Weston under Lizard continued for some years to be administered by Shifnal R.D.

Albrighton	Sheriffhales
Badger	Shifnal
Beckbury	Stirchley — transferred from Madeley R.D. 1895, transferred to Dawley U.D. 1966
Boningale	Stockton — transferred to Bridgnorth R.D. 1966
Boscobel	Sutton Maddock — transferred to Bridgnorth R.D. 1966
Donington	Tong
Kemberton	
Ryton	

Church Stretton R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. It was dissolved in 1934 when all its constituent parishes were transferred to Atcham R.D., Bridgnorth R.D., and Ludlow R.D.

Acton Scott	Shipton
Cardington	Sibdon Carwood
Easthope	Smethcott
Eaton-under-Heywood	Stretton, All
Hope Bowdler	Stretton, Church — constituted an U.D. 1899
Leebotwood	Stretton, Little
Longnor	Wistanstow
Rushbury	Woolstaston

Teme R.D.

Formed under the Local Government Act, 1894, out of the Salop. parishes previously included in Knighton R.D., the remainder of which lay in Radnorshire. Teme R.D. was dissolved in 1934, when its constituent parishes were transferred to Clun R.D.

Bedstone	Llanfair Waterdine
Bettws-y-crwyn	Stowe
Bucknell	

Tenbury R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. The larger part of Tenbury R.D. lay in Worcs. but until 1894 it included the Salop. parishes which were then formed into Burford R.D.

Wellington R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872.

Bolas, Great	Longford — transferred from Newport R.D. 1934
Cherrington — transferred from Newport R.D. 1934	Preston upon the Weald Moors
Chetwynd Rural — transferred from Newport R.D. 1934	Rodington
Chetwynd Aston Rural — transferred from Newport R.D. 1934	Tibberton — transferred from Newport R.D. 1934
Church Aston Rural — transferred from New- port R.D. 1934	Upton, Waters
Edgmond — transferred from Newport R.D. 1934	Wellington (the part not in Wellington U.D.)
Ercall Magna	Wenlock, Little — transferred from Wenlock M.B. 1966
Eyton upon the Weald Moors	Wombridge — transferred to Oakengates U.D. 1898
Hadley — created 1898	Woodcote — transferred from Newport R.D. 1934
Kynnersley	Wrockwardine
Lilleshall — transferred from Newport R.D. 1934	Wrockwardine Wood — created 1884, trans- ferred to Oakengates U.D. 1898
Longdon upon Tern	

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

Wem R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872. Dissolved in 1966, when its constituent parishes were transferred to the newly created North Shropshire R.D.

Broughton	Prees
Clive	Shawbury
Grinshill	Stanton upon Hine Heath
Hadnall — transferred from Ellesmere R.D. 1934	Wem (the part not in Wem U.D.)
Lee Brockhurst	Weston-under-Redcastle
Loppington	Whitchurch (the part not in Whitchurch U.D.)
Moreton Corbet	— transferred from Whitchurch R.D. 1934
	Whixall — created 1894

Whitchurch R.D.

Formed under the Public Health Act, 1872, and dissolved in 1934. That part of Whitchurch R.D. which lay in Ches. was constituted Malpas R.D. in 1894.

Ightfield — transferred to Drayton R.D. 1934.

Whitchurch (the part not in Whitchurch U.D.) — transferred to Wem R.D. 1934.

POPULATION

POPULATION TABLE, 1801-1961

Abbreviations

A.P.	Ancient Parish	M.B.	Municipal Borough	U.D.	Urban District
bor.	Ancient Borough	pop.	Population	U.S.D.	Urban Sanitary District
chap.	Chapelry	R.D.	1872-94, Rural Sanitary District; from 1894, Rural District		
C.P.	Civil Parish				
E.P.P.	Extra-parochial Place				
lib.	Liberty	tns.	Township		

* Indicates note on pp. 230-4

NOTE: The population of townships for which totals were struck on not more than two occasions, 1801-71, is given, not in the table, but in the footnotes under their respective parishes. For these townships see Index.

	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
SHROPSHIRE: Ancient County ^a	167,639	194,298 ^b	206,153	222,938	239,048*	229,341	240,959	248,111	248,014	236,339	239,324	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative County	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		239,783	246,307	243,062	244,156	289,802	297,466
<i>Parish</i>	<i>1801</i>	<i>1811</i>	<i>1821</i>	<i>1831</i>	<i>1841</i>	<i>1851</i>	<i>1861</i>	<i>1871</i>	<i>1881</i>	<i>1891</i>	<i>1901</i>	<i>1911</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1961</i>
ABDON A.P. and C.P.	134	137	157	170	155	179	170	139	154	172 ^c	128	146	145	163	111	89
ACTON BURNELL A.P.	272	290	305	381	394	416	361	372*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ACTON BURNELL	..	..	230	295	311 ^d	330	283	265	See Acton Burnell C.P.		..	..	..	..	..	..
RUCKLEY and LANGLEY chap.	82	114	75	86	83	86	78	107*	See Ruckley & Langley C.P.		..	..	..	..	..	..
ACTON BURNELL C.P.	Part of Acton Burnell A.P., q.v.									237	228	219	246	227	218	226
ACTON REYNALD	Township of Shawbury A.P., q.v.									..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ACTON ROUND A.P. and C.P.	200	184	214	203	180	168	173	186	185	162	162	170	148	168	157	126
ACTON SCOTT A.P. and C.P.	164	184	187	204	204	215	207	212	221	189	197	185	169	180	175	147
ADDERLEY A.P. and C.P.	365	405	378	468	404 ^e	353	428	414	434	361 ^f	311	312	283	278	274 ^g	248
ALBERBURY (part of) A.P. ^h	..	1,039	1,113	1,029*	1,065	997*	999	901*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALBERBURY Lower Quarter	547 ⁱ	675 ^j	672 ^k	646	638	653	632	589	See Alberbury C.P.		..	..	..	..	..	..
WOLLASTON, GREAT chap.	..	1	364	441	383	427	344*	367	See Wollaston C.P.		..	..	..	..	..	..
ALBERBURY C.P.	Part of Alberbury A.P., q.v.									590	See Alberbury-with-Cardeston C.P.		..	..	..	..
ALBERBURY-WITH-CARDESTON C.P. ^m	See Alberbury C.P. and Cardeston A.P. and C.P.									832 ⁿ	786	758	788	809	965	724
ALBRIGHTON Division ^o	..	..	..	..	3,304	5,111	..	4,802	3,754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALBRIGHTON A.P. and C.P.	901	911	968	1,054	1,058	1,141	1,156	1,179	1,212	1,147	1,134	1,076	1,028	1,230	2,806 ^q	3,762
ALBRIGHTON chap. ^r and C.P.	58	289 ^s	75 ^t	98*	85	79	78	89	102	96	114	88	82	77	240 ^u	248
ALVELEY A.P. (part of until 1841)	} 791									802 ^v	831*	836 ^w	1,062	1,041	1,018	985*
ALVELEY	} 791									802 ^v	831*	836 ^w	1,062	1,041	1,018	985*
ROMSLEY lib.	} 791									802 ^v	831*	836 ^w	1,062	1,041	1,018	985*
ALVELEY C.P.	Part of Bridgnorth bor., q.v.									110	133	136	109*	See Alveley C.P.		
ASHFORD BOWDLER A.P. and C.P.	Part of Alveley A.P., q.v.									892	848	940	968	903	822	1,012
ASHFORD CARBONELL A.P. and C.P.	79	61	89	99	96	102	106	93	95	126	94	104	86	99	84	60
ASTLEY chap. ^x and C.P.	227	290	316	289	266	290	282	341*	290	260	285	315	289	245	262	223
ASTLEY ABBOTS A.P. and C.P.	141	163	204	239	204	241	239	251	236	244	282	257	251	244	319	280
ASTON	740	592*	664	666	657	634	668	662	623	609	514	543	505	458	487	387
ASTON BOTTERELL A.P. and C.P.	Township of Wern A.P., q.v.									..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASTON, CHETWYND, C.P.	247	104	239	260	173	180	171	159	165	183	162	154	149	138	114	92
ASTON, CHETWYND, RURAL C.P. ^z	Part of Edmond A.P., q.v.									450	342 ^y	See Aston, Chetwynd, Rural C.P.		..	..	..
	Part of Aston, Chetwynd, C.P.									..	..	288	313	260	297	330 ^{z1}

- (a) When the figures given in the earlier *Census Reports* were revised in 1851, those for 1801-41 were corrected as follows: 1801—174,814; 1811—191,552; 1821—206,153; 1831—222,938; 1841—239,048.
- (b) This figure includes the local militia which numbered 1,961.
- (c) In 1884 Earnstrey Park (pop. 51 in 1891) was transferred from Diddlebury C.P. to Abdon C.P.
- (d) This figure includes a separate return for Acton Pigott chap. (pop. 40).
- (e) This figure includes separate returns for the Morrey tns. (pop. 25) and Spoonley tns. (pop. 82).
- (f) In 1883 Shavington (pop. 107 in 1891) was transferred from Adderley C.P. to Moreton Say C.P.
- (g) In 1934 the whole of Tittenley C.P. was transferred to Adderley C.P.
- (h) Lay partly in Montgomeryshire.
- (i) Return for 'First Division, Rowton Quarter' only.
- (j) i.e. Alberbury (pop. 233), Benthall and Little Shrawardine (pop. 45), Cardeston (pop. 20), Eyton (pop. 72), Ford (pop. 80), and Rowton and Amaston (pop. 225).
- (k) i.e. Alberbury including Cardeston and Ford (pop. 332), Benthall and Little Shrawardine (pop. 48), Eyton (pop. 65), and Rowton and Amaston (pop. 227).
- (l) The population of Great Wollaston chapelry in 1801 was estimated in 1851 to have been '7350'.
- (m) Created 1886 out of the whole of Alberbury C.P. and Cardeston C.P.
- (n) In 1886 part of Bausley C.P. (Mont.) (pop. 8 in 1891) was transferred to Alberbury-with-Cardeston C.P.
- (o) Created 1836 following the dissolution of the Liberties of Shrewsbury: see p. 211. It was described as a hundred, 1871-81.
- (p) No figure was given for the Albrighton Division in 1861. Instead a return was made for the former Liberties of Shrewsbury (pop. 6,080).
- (q) In 1934 part of Albrighton C.P. (pop. 135 in 1931) was transferred to Boningale C.P.
- (r) Lay within Shrewsbury St. Mary A.P., but was not accounted part of Shrewsbury borough and liberties and was returned separately.
- (s) Including the pop. of Leaton and Wollascott, normally given under Shrewsbury St. Mary A.P.
- (t) Given as 327 but this figure includes returns for Leaton tns. (pop. 223) and Wollascott tns. (pop. 29) also given under Shrewsbury St. Mary.
- (u) In 1934 part of Battlefield C.P. (pop. 100 in 1931) was transferred to Albrighton C.P.
- (v) This figure includes a separate return for Nordley Regis tns. (pop. 280).
- (w) This figure includes a separate return for Nordley Regis (pop. 38).
- (x) Lay within Shrewsbury, St. Mary A.P., but was not accounted part of Shrewsbury borough and was returned separately.
- (y) In 1893 part of Chetwynd Aston C.P. (pop. 35 in 1891) was transferred to Newport U.S.D.
- (z) Created 1894 out of the rural part of Chetwynd Aston C.P. It was styled Chetwynd Aston C.P., 1931-61.
- (z¹) In 1934 part of Church Aston C.P. (pop. 8 in 1931) was transferred to Chetwynd Aston C.P.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

POPULATION TABLE, 1801-1961 (continued)

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
ASTON, CHURCH, C.P.	Part of Edgmond A.P., q.v.									806	807 ^a	See Aston, Church, Rural C.P.				
ASTON, CHURCH, RURAL C.P. ^b	Part of Aston, Church C.P., q.v.									89	74	453	406	381	339	331 ^c
ASTON EYRE C.P.	Part of Morville A.P., q.v.									89	74	89	86	77	77	71
ATCHAM A.P. and C.P.	430	378	489	403	513	462	406	371*	412	357 ^d	21,379	20,895	21,770	21,981	22,651	22,304
ATCHAM R.D.	88	123	132	142	137	171	178	141*	145	155	140	132	121	119	88	101
BADGER A.P. and C.P.	479	461	462	351	383	333	305	350	343	See under Wenlock M.B. and U.S.D.						
BARROW A.P. and C.P.	1,059	1,142	1,277	1,321	1,491 ^f	1,490	1,559	1,434	1,420	1,439	1,437	1,601	1,435	1,342	1,351	1,508
BASCHURCH A.P. and C.P.	See Ness, Great, A.P.									See Ness, Little, C.P.						
NESS, LITTLE, chap.	83	60	64	70	238 ^g	235	238	283	283	91	97	87	105	120	204 ^h	..
BATTLEFIELD A.P. and C.P.	Township of Muckleston A.P., q.v.									91	97	87	105	120	204 ^h	..
BEARSTONE	231	241	285	307	312	309	297	296	329	319	325	286	262	265	372	391
BECKBURY A.P. and C.P.	157	142	165	159	139	141	164	108	137	162	137	126	129	118	86	75
BEDSTONE A.P. and C.P.	636	563	554	525	587	530	499	446*	450	See under Wenlock M.B. and U.S.D.						
BENTHALL A.P. and C.P.	603	575	657	684	651*	766*	772	737	989	968 ⁱ	928	1,083	629*	805*	824	959
BERRINGTON A.P. and C.P.	Township of Shawbury A.P., q.v.									..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BESFORD	308	321	341	389	452 ^j	485	520	561	542	469	426	381	371	361	264	247
BETTS-Y-CRWYN A.P. and C.P.	Part of Shrewsbury St. Alkmund, St. Chad, and St. Julian C.P.s, q.v.									..	1,976	2,002	1,936	2,077	2,245	913 ^k
BICTON C.P. ^l	320	428	176	161	149	148*	144	119	125	121	112	161	148	142	100	88
BILLINGSLEY A.P. and C.P.	1,313	1,608	1,880	2,007	1,781*	1,961*	2,083	2,091	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BISHOP'S CASTLE A.P.	1,076	1,367	1,616	1,729	1,510	1,699	1,778	2,805	See Bishop's Castle In C.P. and bor.							..
BISHOP'S CASTLE bor.	237	241	264	278	271 ^m	262	305	286	1,788	See Bishop's Castle Out C.P.						
BISHOP'S CASTLE OUT C.P. ⁿ	Part of Bishop's Castle A.P., q.v.									195 ^o	See Bishop's Castle C.P.					
BISHOP'S CASTLE C.P.	Part of Bishop's Castle A.P., q.v.									1,793	See Bishop's Castle M.B. and U.S.D. and Bishop's Castle Rural C.P.					
BISHOP'S CASTLE M.B., U.S.D., and from 1894, BISHOP'S CASTLE URBAN C.P. ^p	See Bishop's Castle C.P.									1,586	1,378	1,409	1,267	1,352	1,290	1,228
BISHOP'S CASTLE RURAL C.P. ^q	See Bishop's Castle C.P.									214	208	178	191 ^r	See Colebatch C.P. and Lydham C.P.		
BITTERLEY A.P. and C.P.	1,083	1,103	1,064*	1,194	1,098 ^s	1,070	972*	965	988	1,011	1,170	1,090	962	985	859	729
BOBBINGTON (part of) A.P. and C.P. ^t	..	..	..	..	22	35	30	17	31	22	Transferred to Staffs. 1895					
BOLAS, GREAT, A.P. and C.P.	207	229	274	255	288 ^u	279	278	316	304	269	255	283	264	273	265	246
BONINGALE A.P. and C.P.	170	156	160	168	184	195	187	176	197	165	182	177	173	168	337 ^v	311
BOOLEY	Township of Stanton upon Hine Heath A.P., q.v.									..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BORASTON C.P.	Part of Burford A.P., q.v.									293	255 ^w	248	261	274	234	201
BOSCobel E.P.P. and C.P.	14	16	30	..	18	20	..	..	..	21	17	13	11	17	20	13
BOULDON	Township of Holdgate A.P., q.v.									23	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRADFORD NORTH HUNDRED	20,216	22,470	25,338	26,867	27,971	27,702	27,779	28,155	28,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRADFORD SOUTH HUNDRED	27,713	31,330	33,340	37,982	41,867	43,720	48,820	50,504	49,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRIDGNORTH bor.	4,408	4,386	4,345	5,208	See Bridgnorth M.B. and U.S.D.							..	..	..	..	..
ALVELEY A.P. (part of, i.e. ROMSLEY lib.)	134	100	144	113	See under Alveley A.P. and Romsley C.P.							..	..	..	..	..
BRIDGNORTH ST. LEONARD A.P.	2,189	2,185	2,161	2,517	2,997*	3,090	3,044	2,803*	See under Bridgnorth M.B. and U.S.D.							
BRIDGNORTH ST. MARY MAGDALEN A.P.	1,996	1,994	1,935*	2,268	2,773*	2,644*	2,683	2,517*								
QUATFORD A.P. (part of)	89	107	105	167	204	238	228	194								
QUATT A.P. (part of, i.e. QUATT JARVIS tns.)	See Quatt A.P.									362	..	..	..	..	..	..
BRIDGNORTH M.B. and U.S.D.	See Bridgnorth bor.									5,885	5,865	6,052	5,768	5,141	5,151	6,250
BRIDGNORTH ST. LEONARD C.P.	See under Bridgnorth bor.									2,859	2,821	2,894	2,801	2,462	2,542	3,387
BRIDGNORTH ST. MARY MAGDALEN C.P.										2,458	2,603	2,763	2,662	2,413	2,322	2,395 ^x
QUATFORD C.P.										197	162	155	165	138	151	185
QUATT C.P. (part of); by 1901	See Oldbury A.P. and C.P.									371	279	240*	140	128	136	See Quatt Malvern C.P.
QUATT JARVIS C.P. ^y										..	..	..	..	..	..	283
OLDBURY C.P. ^z										9,394	9,062	8,573	9,125	8,570	8,293	16,168
BRIDGNORTH R.D.	9,274	19,444	18,817	21,065	26,047	14,748	13,125	14,177	14,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,838
BRIMSTREE HUNDRED	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

- (a) In 1893 part of Church Aston C.P. (pop. 364 in 1891) was transferred to Newport U.S.D.
 (b) Created 1894 out of the rural part of Church Aston C.P. It was styled Church Aston C.P., 1931-61.
 (c) In 1934 part of Church Aston C.P. (pop. 8 in 1931) was transferred to Chetwynd Aston C.P.
 (d) In 1885 Uckington (pop. 21 in 1881) was transferred from Atcham C.P. to Wroxeter C.P. and Longner (pop. 21 in 1881) was transferred to Atcham C.P. from Shrewsbury St. Chad C.P.
 (e) In 1934 part of Atcham C.P. (pop. 2 in 1931) was transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and C.P.
 (f) In addition to Little Ness, this figure includes separate returns for the following townships: Baschurch (pop. 163), Birch (pop. 22), Boreatton (pop. 32), Eyton (pop. 56), Fenemere (pop. 43), Mere House (pop. 11), Newtown (pop. 112), Prescott (pop. 103), Stanwardine in the Fields (pop. 160), Stanwardine in the Wood (pop. 69), Waldford (pop. 74), Weston Lullingfields (pop. 213), and Yeaton (pop. 195).
 (g) This figure includes separate returns for Adcote tns. (pop. 26) and Milford tns. (pop. 34).
 (h) Dissolved 1934, when part (pop. 104 in 1931) was transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and C.P. and the remainder (pop. 100 in 1931) to Albrighton C.P.
 (i) In 1885 Betton Strange (pop. 64 in 1891) was transferred from Shrewsbury St. Chad C.P. to Berrington C.P.
 (j) i.e. part of Cefncalanog tns. (pop. 213), Rhugantine tns. (pop. 100), and Trebrodier tns. (pop. 130).
 (k) Created 1885 out of parts of Shrewsbury St. Alkmund C.P. (pop. 63 in 1891), Shrewsbury St. Julian C.P. (pop. 956 in 1891), and Shrewsbury St. Chad C.P. (pop. 957 in 1891).
 (l) In 1934 part of Bicton C.P. (pop. 1,494 in 1931) was transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and C.P. and part of Pontesbury C.P. (pop. 27 in 1931) was transferred to Bicton C.P.
 (m) This figure includes separate returns for the following townships: Broughton (pop. 70), Colebatch (pop. 104), Lea and Oakeley (pop. 48), and Woodbatch (pop. 49).
 (n) Bishop's Castle C.P. was created in 1884 out of the whole of Bishop's Castle In C.P. and the whole of Bishop's Castle Out C.P. It was dissolved in 1894, when that part of Bishop's Castle C.P. within Bishop's Castle M.B. and U.S.D. was created a separate civil parish named Bishop's Castle Urban; the remainder of Bishop's Castle C.P. was then constituted Bishop's Castle Rural C.P.
 (o) Created 1885.
 (p) Dissolved 1934.
 (q) i.e. Bitterley (pop. 204), Cleeton (pop. 70), part of Henley (pop. 52), Hilluppencott (pop. 10), Middleton (pop. 198), and Snitton (pop. 564).
 (r) Bobbington A.P. lay mostly in Staffs. No returns are given for the Salop. part, 1801-31.
 (s) i.e. Bolas Magna (pop. 203) and Meeson (pop. 85).
 (t) In 1934 part of Albrighton C.P. (pop. 135 in 1931) was transferred to Boningale C.P.
 (u) In 1884 May Hill (pop. 15 in 1891) was transferred to Boraston C.P. from Nash C.P.
 (v) In 1831 the pop. of Boscobel E.P.P. was included in the return for Donington A.P.
 (w) No separate returns were given in 1961 for the constituent parishes of Bridgnorth M.B. and U.S.D.
 (x) In 1934 part of Worfield C.P. (pop. 10 in 1931) was transferred to Bridgnorth St. Mary Magdalen C.P.
 (y) Dissolved 1934.
 (z) In 1934 the whole of Oldbury C.P. was transferred to Bridgnorth M.B. and U.S.D.

POPULATION

POPULATION TABLE, 1801-1961 (continued)

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
BROMFIELD A.P.	648	610	674	650	655	682	762	824*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BROMFIELD	..	..	540	..	..	541	621	626	See Bromfield C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HALFORD chap.	137	132	134 ^a	133	124 ^b	141	141	198*	See Halford C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BROMFIELD C.P.	Part of Bromfield A.P., q.v.								505	546	625	539	545	583	425 ^c	365
BROMPTON AND RHISTON C.P.	Part of Stoke, Church, A.P., q.v.								164	144	141	149	143	141	118	104
BRON-Y-GARTH	Township of St. Martin's A.P., q.v.								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BROOKHAMPTON	Township of Holdgate A.P., q.v.								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BROSELEY A.P., U.S.D. and C.P.	4,832	4,850	4,814*	4,209*	4,829*	4,739	4,724	4,639*	4,458	See under Wenlock M.B. and U.S.D.						
BROUGHTON A.P. and C.P.	168	149	177	157	188	181	223	200*	204	171	166	159	154	152	189	189
BUCKNELL A.P. (part of) ^d and C.P.	302	297	331	303	410	479	622	546	521	490	557	445	419	401	472	455
BUILDWAS A.P. and C.P.	258	226	240	240	273	290	276	277	259	228	262	294	263	246	242	329
BURFORD A.P.	619	1,021	1,036	1,086	1,031	1,057	1,121	1,213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BORASTON AND WHATMORE tns.	291	242	226	..	223 ^e	108 ^f	235	282	See Boraston C.P.							
BURFORD tns.	215	317	365	1,010 ^g	297	318	387	387	See Burford C.P.							
GRETE tns.	..	..	..	..	28	21	..	..	See Nash C.P.							
NASH, TILSOP, AND WESTON tns.	251	391	377	..	381 ^h	407 ⁱ	417	462	See Nash C.P.							
STOKE tns.	..	..	..	..	41	45	..	..	See Whitton C.P.							
WHITTON chap.	62	73	68	76	61	68	82	82	See Whitton C.P.							
BURFORD C.P.	Part of Burford A.P., q.v.								428	356 ^j	338	347	342	269	340	466
BURFORD R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,233	1,308	1,268	1,159	..	See Ludlow R.D.	..
BURWARTON A.P. and C.P.	107	111	123	112	151	115	156	172	146	230	185	166	169	182	141	131
CALVERHALL	Chapelry of Prees A.P., q.v.								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CARDESTON A.P. and C.P.	304	310 ^k	297	314	372 ^l	315*	294	297	275	See Alberbury-with-Cardeston C.P.						
CARDINGTON A.P. and C.P.	623	644	687	718	691 ^m	747	768	730	576	565	476	587	526	497	461 ⁿ	395
CAYNHAM A.P. and C.P.	711	820	936	1,005	973 ^o	883	755*	804	1,165	1,075	1,241	1,180	1,093	972	975	1,063
CHELMARSH A.P. and C.P.	411	413	458	439	495	509	564	476	478	425	475	532	545	501	497	475
CHESTERINGHAM C.P.	Part of Edgmond A.P., q.v.								183	161	156	157	140	145	123	122
CHESWARDINE A.P. and C.P.	682	824	938	1,051	1,015 ^p	1,119	1,159	1,117	1,071	902 ^q	821	794	794	867	924	871
CHETTON A.P.	526	580	573	627	693	613	590	593	See Chetton C.P.							
CHETTON	396	434	454	515	580	512	490	512	See Loughton C.P.							
LOUGHTON chap.	130	146	119	112	113	101	100	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHETTON C.P.	Part of Chetton A.P., q.v.								497	456	408	447	407	391	381	360
CHETWYND A.P. and C.P.	594	561	566	766	740 ^r	709	719	763*	815 ^s	974 ^t	See Chetwynd Rural C.P.					
CHETWYND RURAL C.P. ^u	Part of Chetwynd A.P. and C.P., q.v.								615	610	615	589	539	499	..	..
CHIRBURY HUNDRED	3,118	3,378	3,431	4,212	4,739	4,740	4,999	5,191	5,048	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHIRBURY A.P. and C.P.	1,391	1,475	1,442	1,576	1,593 ^v	1,533	1,538	1,533	1,477	1,311	1,150	1,125	1,102	956	912	818
CHIRBURY R.D.	See under Lydbury North A.P. and C.P.								..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHURCHMOOR, OLD, E.P.P. and C.P.	1,328	1,305	1,305	1,521	1,669 ^w	1,613	1,667	1,733	1,700	1,552	1,358	1,363	1,289	1,215	1,312	1,304
CLAVERTLEY A.P. and C.P.	249	237	220	294	269	303	281	297	270	224	196	212	214	211	152	110
CLEE ST. MARGARET A.P. and C.P.	1,368	1,582	1,602	1,716	1,730*	1,738 ^x	1,619	1,708	1,581 ^y	1,463	1,810	1,531	1,487	1,293	1,194 ^z	1,394
CLEOBURY MORTIMER A.P. and C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

- (a) This figure includes a separate return for Dinchope tns. (pop. 83).
- (b) This figure includes a separate return for Dinchope tns. (pop. 62).
- (c) In 1934 part of Bromfield C.P. (pop. 49 in 1931) was transferred to Ludlow M.B.
- (d) Part of Bucknell A.P. lay in Herefs.
- (e) i.e. Boraston (pop. 190) and Whatmore (pop. 24).
- (f) i.e. Boraston (pop. 157) and Whatmore (pop. 41).
- (g) This figure includes the returns for Boraston and Whatmore, Burford, and Nash, Tilsop, and Weston.
- (h) i.e. Nash (pop. 226), Tilsop (pop. 115), and Weston (pop. 40).
- (i) i.e. Nash (pop. 241), Tilsop (pop. 117), and Weston (pop. 49).
- (j) In 1884 part of Burford C.P. (pop. 50 in 1801) was transferred to Grete C.P.
- (k) This figure includes a separate return for a part of Wattleborough tns. (pop. 207).
- (l) This figure includes a separate return for a part of Wattleborough tns. (pop. 157). Wattleborough which lay partly in Alberbury A.P. was said to have a total pop. of 301 in 1841.
- (m) i.e. Broome (pop. 13), Cardington (pop. 252), Chatwall (pop. 30), Comley (pop. 57), Enchmarsh (pop. 94), part of Gretton (pop. 11), Holt Preen (pop. 111), Lydley Hayes (pop. 52), Plaish (pop. 37), and Willstone (pop. 34). The township of Gretton, which lay partly in Rushbury A.P., was said to have a total pop. of 73 in 1841.
- (n) In 1934 part of Cardington C.P. (pop. 60 in 1931) was transferred to Longnor C.P.
- (o) This figure includes a separate return for Bennett's End tns. (pop. 309).
- (p) i.e. Cheswardine (pop. 367), Chipnall (pop. 145), Goldstone (pop. 75), Sambrook (pop. 96), and Soudley (pop. 332).
- (q) In 1883 part of Sambrook (pop. 74 in 1891) was transferred from Cheswardine C.P. to Chetwynd C.P.
- (r) This figure includes separate returns for Howle tns. (pop. 102), part of Pickstock tns. (pop. 15), and Sambrook tns. (pop. 80). Pickstock, which lay partly in Edgmond A.P., was said to have a total pop. of 157 in 1841.
- (s) In 1880 Pickstock (pop. 109 in 1891) was transferred from Edgmond C.P. to Chetwynd C.P. and Pixley (pop. 21 in 1891) was transferred from Chetwynd C.P. to Hinstock C.P.
- (t) In 1883 part of Sambrook (pop. 74 in 1891) was transferred from Cheswardine C.P. to Chetwynd C.P. In 1893 part of Chetwynd C.P. (pop. 329 in 1891) was transferred to Newport U.D.
- (u) Created 1804 out of the rural part of Chetwynd C.P. It was styled Chetwynd C.P., 1931-61.
- (v) i.e. Chirbury (pop. 278), Dudston (pop. 70), Hockleton (pop. 39), Marrington (pop. 92), Marton (pop. 289), Middleton (pop. 132), Priestweston (pop. 253), Rorrington (pop. 155), Stockton (pop. 58), Timberth (pop. 31), Walcot (pop. 18), Wilmington (pop. 37), Winsbury (pop. 46), and Wotherton (pop. 95).
- (w) i.e. Aston (pop. 126), Beobridge (pop. 61), Broughton (pop. 80), Claverley (pop. 404), Dalcott (pop. 20), Farmcote (pop. 191), Gatacre (pop. 125), Heathton (pop. 188), Hopstone (pop. 188), Ludstone (pop. 95), Shipley (pop. 40), Sutton (pop. 17), and Woundale (pop. 114).
- (x) This figure includes a separate return for the Town Liberty (pop. 1,112).
- (y) In 1877 Middle Down Farm (pop. 6 in 1891) was transferred from Hopton Wafers C.P. to Cleobury Mortimer C.P.
- (z) In 1939 part of Cleobury Mortimer C.P. (pop. 301 in 1931) was transferred to Hopton Wafers C.P.

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
CLEOBURY MORTIMER R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,138	8,163	6,720	6,976	7,299	6,925	See Bridgnorth R.D. and Ludlow R.D.	..
CLEOBURY NORTH A.P. and C.P.	136	166	173	187	176	192	168*	208	189	195	195	250	185	181	148	110
CLIVE chap.* and C.P.	289	265	306	333	273	295	302	378	393	376	415	403	387	420	453	435
CLUN HUNDRED	See Purslow Hundred.								3,860	3,859	3,532	..	..	..	..	..
CLUN A.P. and C.P.	1,390	1,725	1,781	1,996	2,077 ^b	2,121	2,338*	2,461	2,247	2,115	1,915	1,873	1,774	1,723	1,568	1,388
CLUN tns.	..	734	792	930	913	984	1,105	1,127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EDICLIFF or BICTON ^c Division	..	461	419	460	..	531	519	531	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOPEBENDRID Division ^d	..	244	255	285	..	313	400	424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NEWCASTLE Division ^e	..	296	315	321	..	293	314	379	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLUN R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,167	7,780	6,824	6,565	6,244	5,945	9,766	8,604
CLUNBURY A.P. and C.P.	794	851	800	959	994 ^f	982	1,029	1,029	986	908	850	753	713	692	657	536
CLUNBURY AND OBLEY tns.	..	347 ^g	359	430	422 ^h	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLUNTON AND KEMPTON tns.	..	504 ⁱ	441	529	520 ^j	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

- (a) Lay within Shrewsbury St. Mary A.P., but was not accounted part of Shrewsbury borough and was returned separately.
- (b) In addition to Clun this figure includes separate returns for the following townships: Bicton (pop. 40), part of Cefncalanog (pop. 19), Edicliiff (pop. 157), Guilden Down (pop. 50), Hobarris (pop. 67), Hopebendrid (pop. 138), Menutton (pop. 39), Newcastle (pop. 176), Shadwell (pop. 59), Spoad (pop. 62), Treverward (pop. 94), Whitcott Evan (pop. 38), Whitcott Keysett (pop. 225). Cefncalanog, which extended into Bettws-y-crwyn A.P., was said to have a total pop. of 232 in 1841.
- (c) i.e. Bicton, Edicliiff, Shadwell, and Whitcott Keysett.
- (d) i.e. Hobarris, Hopebendrid, Menutton, Purlogue, and Treverward.
- (e) i.e. Cefncalanog (part of), Newcastle, Spoad, and Whitcott Evan.
- (f) This figure includes separate returns for Coston (pop. 21) and Purslow (pop. 31).
- (g) i.e. Clunbury (pop. 219) and Obley (pop. 128).
- (h) i.e. Clunton (pop. 258) and Obley (pop. 164).
- (i) i.e. Clunton (pop. 293) and Kempton (pop. 211).
- (j) i.e. Clunton (pop. 304) and Kempton (pop. 216). Three houses in Kempton (pop. 8) were deemed extra-parochial.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

POPULATION TABLE, 1801-1961 (continued)

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
CLUNGUNFORD A.P. and C.P.	436	509	474	488	554 ^k	601	647	605*	581	570	556	485	475	446	411	349
COCKSHUTT C.P. ¹	Part of Ellesmere A.P. and C.P. and Ellesmere Rural C.P., q.v.															
COLEBATCH C.P. ^m	Part of Bishop's Castle A.P. and C.P. and Bishop's Castle Rural C.P., q.v.															
CONDOVER HUNDRED	5,569	5,582	5,818	5,910	7,349	7,481	6,551	7,995	8,286	1,775	1,658	1,765	1,694	1,844	2,759 ^o	4,140
CONDOVER A.P. and C.P.	1,451	1,289	1,378	1,455	1,550 ^a	1,723	1,871	1,650*	1,775	1,679	1,729	1,597	1,554	1,522	476	384
CORLEY A.P. and C.P.	458	560	566	553	525	554	515	594*	625	584	729	597	554	522	476	384
COTTON	Township of Wem. A.P., q.v.															
COUND A.P.	714	682	799	680	808	836	908	868*	808	808	808	808	808	808	808	808
COUND	439	425	504	404	511	537	552	508	508	508	508	508	508	508	508	508
CRESSAGE chap.	275	257	295	276	297	299	356	300*	300*	300*	300*	300*	300*	300*	300*	300*
COUND C.P.	Part of Cound A.P., q.v.															
CRESSAGE C.P.	Quarter of Pontesbury A.P., q.v.															
CRUCKTON	419	486	509*	515	541 ^q	498	517	528	556	522	486	493	483	471	367	390
CULMINGTON A.P. and C.P.	3,869	4,828 ^r	5,147	6,877*	8,641 ^s	9,201	11,013	11,254	9,200	6,996	7,522	7,701	7,388	7,359	8,380 ^t	9,558
DAWLEY MAGNA A.P. and C.P. and DAWLEY U.S.D.	30	26	49	55	45	39	43	39	45	51	54	40	43	41	33	26
DEUXHILL A.P. and C.P.	837	817 ^u	987 ^v	920	896 ^w	878	820*	824	763	763	709	690	727	704	670	621
DIDDLEBURY A.P. and C.P.	10	11	12	22	14	11	9	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
DINMORE E.P.P. and C.P. ^y	620	649	685	584*	660 ^z	583	613	652	598	581	505	619	650	613	701	617
DITTON PRIORS A.P. and C.P.	RUTHALL AND ASHFIELD tns.															
RUTHALL AND ASHFIELD tns.	..	46	40	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

- (k) This figure includes separate returns for the following townships: Abcott (pop. 87), Beckjay (pop. 73), Broadward (pop. 18), part of Broome and Rowton (pop. 15), and Shelderton (pop. 156). Broome and Rowton, which extended into Hopesay A.P. and Stokesay A.P., was said to have a total pop. of 129 in 1841.
- (l) Created 1896 out of part of Ellesmere Rural C.P.
- (m) Created 1934 out of part of Bishop's Castle Rural C.P. (pop. 117 in 1931).
- (n) This figure includes separate returns for the following townships: part of Bayston (pop. 1,193), Chaford (pop. 29), and Dorrington (pop. 328). Bayston, which extended into Shrewsbury St. Julian A.P., was said to have a total pop. of 1,420 in 1841. The return under Bayston tns. clearly covers the whole of Condover A.P. with the exception of Chaford and Dorrington.
- (o) In 1885 Belswardine (pop. 34 in 1891) was transferred to Cressage C.P. from Leighton C.P.
- (p) This figure includes separate returns for the following townships: Bache and Norton (pop. 87), Burley (pop. 140), Culmington (pop. 91), and Siefton (pop. 223).
- (r) This figure includes separate returns for Dawley Parva tns. (pop. 1,158) and Malins Lee tns. (pop. 1,620).
- (s) i.e. Dawley Magna (pop. 4,485), Dawley Parva (pop. 1,435), and Malins Lee (pop. 2,721).
- (t) In 1934 part of Priorslee C.P. (pop. 52 in 1931), part of Stinchley C.P. (pop. 86 in 1931), and part of Wellington Rural C.P. (pop. 172 in 1931) were transferred to Dawley U.D. and C.P.
- (u) i.e. Corfton and Sparchford (pop. 208), Diddlebury (pop. 99), Lawton, Poston, and Sutton (pop. 118), Peaton and Upper and Lower Parks (pop. 220), and Westhope and Middlehope (pop. 163).
- (v) i.e. Diddlebury division (pop. 434), Middlehope division (pop. 180), Peaton division (pop. 193), and Sutton division (pop. 180).
- (w) i.e. Corfton (pop. 232), Diddlebury (pop. 132), Earnstrey Park (pop. 38), Lawton and Little Sutton (pop. 85), Lower Park (pop. 26), Middlehope (pop. 100), Peaton (pop. 103), Poston (pop. 13), Great Sutton (pop. 64), and Westhope (pop. 103).
- (x) In 1884 Earnstrey Park (pop. 51 in 1891) was transferred from Diddlebury C.P. to Abdon C.P., part of Great Poston (pop. 8 in 1891) was transferred from Diddlebury C.P. to Hopton Cangeford C.P., and Bouldon (pop. 65 in 1891) was transferred from Holdgate C.P. to Diddlebury C.P.
- (y) Dinmore became a parish for the purposes of the Act 20 Vic. c. 19.
- (z) This figure includes a separate return for Middleton Priors tns. (pop. 246).

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961			
DONINGTON A.P. and C.P.	289	320	330	313 ^a	380	362	456	394*	393	379	404	410	347	329	3,770	3,428			
DORRINGTON	Township of Muckleston A.P., q.v.																		
DOWLES A.P. and C.P.	57	39	61	62	80	70	98	98	127	91	Transferred to Worcs. 1895								
DRAYTON-IN-HALES A.P. (part of) ^b and C.P. ^c	3,162	3,370	3,700	3,882*	3,930 ^d	4,163	4,428	4,844 ^e	5,188	5,089	5,167	5,761	See Drayton, Market, U.D. and C.P.						
DRAYTON, MARKET, U.D. and C.P. ^c	Part of Drayton-in-Hales A.P. and C.P., q.v.												4,714	4,749	5,644	5,859			
DRAYTON R.D.	Part of Quatford A.P., q.v.												7,155	7,381	10,625	9,384			
EARDINGTON C.P.	Part of Stanton Lacy A.P. and C.P., q.v.												325	305	330	271	303	256	285
EAST HAMLET C.P. ^f	Part of Stanton Lacy A.P. and C.P., q.v.												1,391	1,761	1,538	142	144	74 ^h	73
EASTHOPE A.P. and C.P.	85	109	93	103	108	112	109	110	111	99	105	95	91	95	97	101			
EATON	Township of Stoke upon Tern A.P., q.v.																		
EATON CONSTANTINE A.P. and C.P. ¹	204	224	251	244	294	303	242	237	234	240 ^j	207	206	230	200	See Leighton C.P.				
EATON-UNDER-HEYWOOD A.P. and C.P.	513	558	566	539*	579 ^k	548	544	546	449	391 ^l	328	362	339	333	281	123			
EDGE	Quarter of Pontesbury A.P., q.v.																		
EDGE BOLTON	Township of Shawbury A.P., q.v.																		
EDGMOND A.P.	1,699 ^m	1,990	2,163	2,300	2,471	2,478	2,598	2,678*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASTON, CHETWYND, tns.	.. ⁿ	268	291	246	385	402	392	395	See Aston, Chetwynd, C.P.										
ASTON, CHURCH, tns.	358	322	329	451	512	516	574	666*	See Aston, Church, C.P.										
CHERRINGTON tns.	173	165	192	192	189	171	151	164	See Cherrington C.P.										
EDGMOND tns.	879	897	1,048	1,060	1,056 ⁿ	1,050	1,129	1,088	See Edgmond C.P.										
TIBBERTON tns.	289	338	303	351	329	339	352	365	See Tibberton C.P.										
EDGMOND C.P.	Part of Edgmond A.P., q.v.																		
EDGTON A.P. and C.P.	188	210	220 ^o	232 ^p	214	191	186	200	223	185 ^q	828	913	973	977	902	1,230			
EDCLIFF OR BICTON	Division of Clun A.P., q.v.																		
EDSTANTON	Chapelry of Wem A.P., q.v.																		
ELLESMERE A.P. (part of) ^o and C.P.	5,553	5,639	6,056	6,540	6,602 ^t	6,534	6,071	5,913*	5,452 ^u	5,507 ^v	See Ellesmere Rural C.P. and Ellesmere Urban C.P.								
ELLESMERE RURAL C.P. ^w	Part of Ellesmere A.P. and C.P., q.v.																		
ELLESMERE U.S.D.; from 1894 ELLESMERE U.D. and ELLESMERE URBAN C.P. ^w	Part of Ellesmere A.P. and C.P., q.v.																		
ELLESMERE R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,833	11,893	7,911	8,365	8,009	7,324	8,601	7,937
ERCALL, CHILD'S, A.P. and C.P.	466	387	389	416	471	512	470	470	439	422	302	377	385	441	654	653			
ERCALL MAGNA A.P. and C.P.	1,091	1,795	1,952	2,048	1,999 ^y	1,975	1,969	1,870*	1,803	1,597 ^z	1,506	1,672	1,630	1,667	1,990	1,913			

- (a) This figure includes the return for Boscobel E.P.P.
- (b) Part of Drayton-in-Hales A.P. (i.e. Tyrley) lay in Staffs.
- (c) Drayton-in-Hales C.P. was dissolved in 1914 when the larger part (pop. 4,937 in 1911) was constituted Market Drayton U.D. and C.P. Other parts were transferred to Moreton Say C.P., Norton in Hales C.P., and Sutton upon Tern C.P., q.v.
- (d) i.e. Betton (pop. 254), Drayton Magna (pop. 1,699), Drayton Parva (pop. 1,462), Longslow (pop. 70), Sutton (pop. 177), and Woodseaves (pop. 268).
- (e) i.e. Betton (pop. 214), Drayton Magna (pop. 1,885), Drayton Parva (pop. 2,154), Longslow (pop. 66), Sutton (pop. 193), and Woodseaves (pop. 332).
- (f) Created 1884.
- (g) In 1901 part of East Hamlet C.P. (pop. 1,563 in 1901) was transferred to Ludlow M.B. and C.P.
- (h) In 1934 part of East Hamlet C.P. (pop. 63 in 1931) was transferred to Ludlow M.B. and C.P.
- (i) Dissolved 1934.
- (j) In 1885 part of Uppington C.P. (pop. 8 in 1891) was transferred to Eaton Constantine C.P.
- (k) i.e. Eaton (pop. 77), Hatton (pop. 54), part of Hungerford (pop. 46), Longville, Lushcott, and part of East Wall (pop. 97), Ticklerton (pop. 211), and Upper Millichope (pop. 94). East Wall lay partly in Rushbury A.P.; Hungerford, which extended into Munslow A.P., was said to have a total pop. of 55 in 1841.
- (l) In 1882 Topley (pop. 6 in 1891) was transferred from Munslow C.P. to Eaton-under-Heywood C.P. and in 1883 Longville in the Dale (pop. 86 in 1891) was transferred from Eaton-under-Heywood C.P. to Rushbury C.P.
- (m) This figure apparently does not include the pop. of Chetwynd Aston tns.
- (n) The pop. of Chetwynd Aston in 1801 was estimated in 1851 to have been '230'.
- (o) This figure includes separate returns for the following townships: Adeny (pop. 71), Caynton (pop. 51), part of Pickstock (pop. 142). Pickstock, which extended into Chetwynd A.P., was said to have a total pop. of 157 in 1841.
- (p) In 1880 Pickstock (pop. 109 in 1891) was transferred from Edgmond C.P. to Chetwynd C.P.
- (q) This figure probably includes the return for Horderley Hall E.P.P., q.v.
- (r) In 1884 Horderley Hall C.P. (pop. nil in 1891) was transferred to Edgton C.P.
- (s) Lay partly in Flintshire.
- (t) i.e. Birch and Lyth (pop. 65), Cockshutt and Crosemere (pop. 434), Colemere (pop. 192), Crickett (pop. 30), Criftons (pop. 77), Dudleston chap. (pop. 1,030, including Coed-yr-allt (pop. 181) and Pentre-coed (pop. 145)), Eastwick (pop. 87), Ellesmere (pop. 2,326), Elson and Greenhill (pop. 65), Frankton (pop. 190), Hampton Wood (pop. 175), Hardwick (pop. 141), Kenwick, Stockett, and Whattall (pop. 55), Kenwick Park (pop. 120), Kenwick Wood (pop. 137), Lee (pop. 130), Lyneal (pop. 247), New Marton (pop. 106), Newnes (pop. 46), Northwood (pop. 150), Oteley, Newton, and Spunhill (pop. 87), Ridges (pop. 157), Stocks and Coptivney (pop. 48), Tetchill (pop. 333), and Trench (pop. 165).
- (u) In 1879 part of Ellesmere C.P. (pop. 76 in 1891) was transferred to Welshampton C.P. and part of Welshampton C.P. — i.e. part of Lyneal (pop. 31 in 1891) — was transferred to Ellesmere C.P.
- (v) In 1882 Old Marton (pop. 25 in 1891) was transferred from Whittington C.P. to Ellesmere C.P.
- (w) Ellesmere U.S.D. comprised part of Ellesmere C.P. In 1894 the part of Ellesmere C.P. within Ellesmere U.D. was created a separate parish, and the other part of Ellesmere C.P. was created a separate parish known as Ellesmere Rural.
- (x) In 1896 part of Ellesmere Rural C.P. (pop. 656 in 1901) was transferred to the newly created civil parish of Cockshutt.
- (y) i.e. Cotwall and Moortown (pop. 65), Crudington (pop. 106), Ellerddine (pop. 300), Ercall, High (pop. 213), Hatton, Cold (pop. 263), Haughton (pop. 23), Isombridge (pop. 184), Osbaston (pop. 57), Poynton (pop. 95), Roden (pop. 161), Rowton (pop. 181), Sleap (pop. 85), Tern (pop. 41), and Walton (pop. 135).
- (z) In 1884 part of Ercall Magna C.P. (pop. 114 in 1891) was transferred to Rodington C.P.

POPULATION

POPULATION TABLE, 1801-1961 (continued)

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
ELYTON UPON THE WEALD MOORS A.P. and C.P.	323	393	390	350	389	377	451*	454	433	63 ^a	52	184 ^b	168	139	162	122
FARLOW C.P.	Part of Stottesdon A.P., q.v.										346 ^c	329	325	319	269	230
FELTON, WEST, A.P. and C.P.	926	977	1,035	1,093	1,087 ^d	1,088	1,067	1,059	1,065	1,080	995	892	918	911	1,006	206
FITZ A.P. and C.P. ^e	236	238	229	211	246	273	323	299	291	303	262	267	245	241	See Pimhill C.P. and Montford C.P.	787
FORD HUNDRED	5,348	6,193	6,384	6,898	9,105	7,912	7,767	7,678	8,487	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FORD A.P. and C.P.	349	207	212	263	309	341	351	358	373	357 ^f	338	321	367	381	489	641
PRODESLEY A.P. and C.P.	158	188	179	186	214	261	256	248	235	179	190	207	179	152	179	157
GLAZELEY A.P. and C.P.	31	25	46	47	38	62	67	51	37	37	42	42	26	27	37	30
GRAVENHANGER	Township of Muckleston A.P., q.v.										..	..	..	..	..	..
GREETE	Township of Burford A.P., q.v.										..	..	..	..	..	..
GREETE A.P. and C.P.	90	109	79	93	112	100	129	116	97	178 ^g	141	156	134	148	136	253
GRINSHILL A.P. and C.P.	179	214	214	203	255	262	317	330	345	334	362	366	365	299	296	272
HABBERLEY A.P. and C.P.	104	135	151	128	125	144	112*	135	137	86	110	99	98	97	71	66
HADLEY C.P. ^h	Part of Wellington A.P. and C.P., q.v.										3,160	3,108 ⁱ	3,257	3,278	3,834 ^j	5,088
HADNALL C.P.	Chapelry of Myddle A.P., q.v.										531	611	564	588	602	426 ^k
HALESOWEN (part of) A.P. ^l	Transferred to Worcs. 1844										..	..	..	..	..	..
HALFORD C.P.	Part of Bromfield A.P., q.v.										247	283	257	212	247	193
HALSTON E.P.P. and C.P. ⁿ	..	..	39	17	34	34	33	See Whitington C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HANWOOD, GREAT, A.P. and C.P.	135	117	157	156	167	207	288	293	310	293	356	358	322	311	515 ^o	599
HARCOURT	Township of Stanton upon Hine Heath A.P., q.v.										..	..	..	..	..	..
HARLEY A.P. and C.P.	221	196	235	257	219	229	220	190*	178	209 ^p	204	173	176	184	185	150
HATTON	Township of Shifnal A.P., q.v.										..	..	..	..	..	..
HATTON, HIGH	Township of Stanton upon Hine Heath A.P., q.v.										..	..	..	..	..	..
HAUGHMOND DEMESNE E.P.P. and C.P. ^q	..	..	60	..	169	121	141	119	132	See Uffington C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..
HEATH C.P.	Part of Stoke St. Milborough A.P., q.v.										39	42 ^r	60	52	49	32
HEATH FARM E.P.P.	274	483	424	404*	360	359*	407*	293*	393	526	804*	1,489*	1,985*	2,095	2,138	2,145
HIGHLEY A.P. and C.P.	See Udbury North A.P. and C.P.										..	..	..	..	..	..
HILL END E.P.P. and C.P.	536	521	671	805	807	862	791	852	863 ^s	781	689	668	661	699	731	691
HINSTOCK A.P. and C.P.	..	1,766	2,117	2,097	2,185*	2,057	1,979	2,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HODNET A.P.	1,386	1,499	1,795	1,760	1,837 ^t	1,755	1,714	1,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HODNET	See Hodnet C.P.										..	..	..	..	..	..
WESTON-UNDER-REDCASTLE AND WIXHILL chap.	See Weston-under-Redcastle C.P.										..	..	..	..	..	..
HODNET C.P.	Part of Hodnet A.P., q.v.										1,691	1,587	1,500	1,524	1,458	1,596
HOLDGATE A.P. and C.P.	197	197	238	188	224	211	196	176	183	95 ^w	95	85	70	66	47	47
BOULDON tns.	..	..	60	49	61	68	64	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BROOKHAMPTON tns.	..	..	101	83	84	80	86	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOLDGATE tns.	..	..	77	56	79	63	46	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HOPE BAGOT A.P. and C.P.	94	81	71	62	75	87	82	70	79	94	87	85	71	78	53	55
HOPEBENDRID	Division of Clun A.P., q.v.										..	..	..	..	..	..
HOPEBOWLER A.P. and C.P.	130	172 ^x	179	202	184 ^y	169	178	197	163	156	132	144	121	142	170	181
HOPESAY A.P. and C.P.	469	484	612	571	660 ^z	680	676	699	631	654	617	613	618	581	522	403

- (a) In 1884 Hortonwood and part of Trench (pop. 335 in 1891) and the Hoo (pop. 17 in 1891) were transferred from Eyton upon the Weald Moors C.P. to Wrockwade Wood C.P. and Wellington C.P. respectively.
- (b) In 1905 part of Hadley C.P. (pop. 117 in 1911) was transferred to Eyton upon the Weald Moors C.P.
- (c) In 1877 Ingardine and the Lowe (pop. 26 in 1891) were transferred from Stottesdon C.P. to Farlow C.P.
- (d) i.e. Felton, West (pop. 214), Haughton (pop. 212), Rednal (pop. 140), Sandford (pop. 92), Sutton (pop. 155), Tedsmore (pop. 87), Twyford (pop. 110), and Woolston (pop. 77).
- (e) Dissolved 1934.
- (f) In 1885 Rose Cottages (pop. 9 in 1891) were transferred from Ford C.P. to Pontesbury C.P.
- (g) In 1884 part of Burford C.P. (pop. 50 in 1891) was transferred to Greete C.P.
- (h) Created 1898 out of part of Wellington Rural C.P.
- (i) In 1903 part of Hadley C.P. (pop. 24 in 1911) was transferred to Wellington Urban C.P. and in 1905 another part (pop. 117 in 1911) was transferred to Eyton upon the Weald Moors C.P.
- (j) In 1934 part of Hadley C.P. (pop. 48 in 1931) was transferred to Oakengates U.D. and C.P. and another part (pop. 4 in 1931) was transferred to Wellington U.D. and Wellington Urban C.P.
- (k) In 1934 part of Hadnall C.P. (pop. 21 in 1931) was transferred to Myddle C.P.
- (l) Lay partly in Worcs.
- (m) i.e. Cakemore (pop. 357), Halesowen (pop. 2,056), Hasbury (pop. 919), Hawn (pop. 110), Hill (pop. 936), Hunnington (pop. 158), Illey (pop. 94), Langley (pop. 802), Lapal (pop. 351), Oldbury (pop. 6,572), Ridgacre (pop. 465), Romsley (pop. 413), and Warley Salop (pop. 356).
- (n) Halston became a parish for the purposes of the Act 20 Vic. c. 19.
- (o) In 1934 part of Meole Brace C.P. (pop. 48 in 1931) was transferred to Great Hanwood C.P. and in 1948 part of Pontesbury C.P. (pop. not given) was transferred to Great Hanwood C.P.
- (p) In 1882 part of Much Wenlock C.P. and U.S.D. (pop. 25 in 1891) was transferred to Harley C.P.
- (q) Haughmond Demesne was apparently returned with Upton Magna A.P., 1801-11, and with Uffington A.P., 1831: *Census*, 1851. It became a parish for the purposes of the Act 20 Vic. c. 19.
- (r) In 1884 Upper and Lower Norcote (pop. 6 in 1891) were transferred to Heath C.P. from Stoke St. Milborough C.P.
- (s) In 1880 Pixley (pop. 21 in 1891) was transferred to Hinstock C.P. from Chetwynd C.P.
- (t) i.e. Bolas, Lt. (pop. 44), Hawkstone (pop. 60), Hodnet (pop. 596), Hopton (pop. 77), Kenstone (pop. 104), Lostford (pop. 64), Marchamley (pop. 441), Peplow (pop. 220), and Wollerton (pop. 231).
- (u) The pop. of Weston-under-Redcastle and Wixhill in 1801 was estimated in 1851 to have been '222'.
- (v) This figure includes a separate return for Wixhill hamlet (pop. 28).
- (w) In 1882 part of Holdgate C.P. (pop. 10 in 1891) was transferred to Stanton Long C.P. and in 1884 Bouldon (pop. 65 in 1891) was transferred from Holdgate C.P. to Diddlebury C.P.
- (x) This figure includes separate returns for Ragdon and Chelmick tns. (pop. 71).
- (y) This figure includes separate returns for Chelmick tns (pop. 49) and Ragdon tns. (pop. 23).
- (z) i.e. Aston on Clun (pop. 292), Barlow (pop. 8), Brampton, Lt. (pop. 44), part of Broome and Rowton (pop. 96), Carwood (pop. 29), and Hopesay (pop. 191). Broome and Rowton, which extended into Clungunford A.P. and Stokesay A.P., was said to have a total pop. of 129 in 1841.

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
HOPTON CANGEFORD A.P. and C.P.	35	30	24	30	30	23	30	41	24	73 ^a	80	72	67	52	56	68
HOPTON CASTLE A.P. and C.P.	138	135	150	145	164	161	138*	120*	117	115	146	119	110	114	95	96
HOPTON WAFERS A.P. and C.P.	392	434	459	473	481 ^b	444 ^c	440	407*	433 ^d	415	447	423	424	377	584 ^e	514
HORDERLEY HALL E.P.P. and C.P. ^f	13	2	..	..	5	5	7	10	See Edgton C.P.							
HORDERLEY A.P. and C.P.	247	276	308	325	308	325	291	303	290	287	291	293	283	305	292	283
HORTON	Township of Wem A.P., q.v.										..	..	..	..	..	..
HUGHLEY A.P. and C.P.	83	112	101	115	127	112	98	97	110	72	76	80	67	52	62	68
HYSSINGTON (part of) A.P. and C.P. ^g	54	61	53	69	64	57	57	58	45	See Shelve C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..
IFTON RHYN	Township of St. Martin's A.P., q.v.										..	..	..	..	..	..
IGHTFIELD A.P. and C.P.	209	231	261	301	368	347	344	346	344	314	257	277	240	270	538 ^h	508
KEMBERTON A.P. and C.P.	213	238	260	282	256	255	244	228	274	219	238	241	253	246	253	220
KENLEY A.P. and C.P.	300	261	321	281	294	251	235	241	217	213	182	202	137	131	134	104
KINLET A.P. and C.P.	602	527	552	532	480 ⁱ	447	424	431	432	558 ^j	539	536	501	475	494	501
KINNERLEY A.P. and C.P.	1,110	1,117	1,167	1,158	1,286 ^k	1,254	1,310	1,375	1,200	1,136	1,072	1,022	1,022	1,044	1,041	969
KNOCKIN A.P. and C.P. ^l	210	210	225	311	271	265	289	280	264	242	221	242	219	206	240	251
KYNERSLEY A.P. and C.P.	210	230	253	295	295	252	208	221	214	210	221	206	195	215	241	211
LACON	Township of Wem A.P., q.v.										..	..	..	..	..	..

- (a) In 1884 part of Great Poston (pop. 8 in 1891) was transferred to Hopton Cangeford C.P. from Diddlebury C.P. and at the same time Little Poston and part of Great Poston (pop. 19 in 1891) was transferred to Hopton Cangeford C.P. from Munslow C.P.
- (b) This figure includes a separate return for Woodhouse E.P.P. (pop. 5).
- (c) This figure includes the return for Woodhouse E.P.P.
- (d) In 1877 Middle Down Farm (pop. 6 in 1891) was transferred to Cleobury Mortimer C.P. from Hopton Wafers C.P.
- (e) In 1939 part of Cleobury Mortimer C.P. (pop. 301 in 1931) was transferred to Hopton Wafers C.P.
- (f) Horderley Hall became a parish for the purposes of the Act 20 Vic. c. 19. Its pop. was supposed in 1851 to have been returned with Edgton A.P., 1821-31.
- (g) i.e. Mucklewick tns. The remainder of Hyssington A.P. and C.P. lay in Montgomeryshire.
- (h) In 1934 part of Pres C.P. (pop. 234 in 1931) and part of Whitchurch Rural C.P. (pop. 3 in 1931) were transferred to Ightfield C.P.
- (i) This figure includes separate returns for Earnwood tns. (pop. 253) and Kinlet tns. (pop. 227).
- (j) In 1883 Kingswood and Buttonoak, &c. (pop. 125 in 1891) was transferred to Kinlet C.P. from Stottesdon C.P.
- (k) i.e. Dovaston (pop. 157), Edgerley (pop. 265), Kinnerley (pop. 239), Kynaston (pop. 135), Maesbrook, Lower (pop. 101), Maesbrook, Upper (pop. 235), Osbaston (pop. 125), Tyr-y-coed (pop. 29).
- (l) Figures for Knockin A.P. include separate returns for Heath Farm E.P.P. (q.v.), 1841-71. Heath Farm was accounted part of Knockin C.P. in and after 1881.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

POPULATION TABLE, 1801-1961 (continued)

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961		
LEEBOTWOOD A.P. and C.P.	181	208	204	223	233	202	210	194	178	156	147	189	186	202	211	191		
LEE BROCKHURST A.P. and C.P.	137	150	162	150	165	141	133	111*	97	102	109	97	110	109	106	120		
LEIGHTON A.P. and C.P.	338	361	375	360	403	322	340	314*	298	268 ^m	257	268	234	211	406 ^a	387		
LEINTWARDINE NORTH SIDE (part of) C.P. ^o	Part of Leintwardine A.P.																	
LILleshall A.P. and C.P.	2,060	3,030	3,143	3,569	3,851 ^p	3,987	3,746	3,979	3,844	3,526	3,111 ^q	2,969	2,780	2,611	8,005	8,857		
LINLEY A.P. and C.P.	108	131	90	111	111	105	94	76	83	See Under Wenlock M.B. and U.S.D.						
LLANSILIN (part of) A.P. ^r	.. ^s	156	249	247	251	224	207	201*	See Sychtyn C.P.							
LLANFAIR WATERDINE A.P. and C.P.	466	431	477	566	603 ^t	592	611	602	556	465	444	422	424	392	286	231		
LLANYBLODWEL A.P. and C.P.	793	759	850	915	961 ^u	953	1,008	1,083	949	874	795	840	774	803	722 ^v	768		
LLANYMYNECH A.P. (part of) ^w and C.P.	390	413	454	525	566 ^x	508	551	545	492	536	529	577	557	624	698	763		
LONGDEN	Quarter of Pontesbury A.P., q.v.																	
LONGDON UPON TERN A.P. and C.P.	102	75	95	109	99	88	88	117*	131	80	98	84	99	115	124	126		
LONGFORD A.P. and C.P.	182	221	234	206	209 ^y	225	214	193	95 ^z	98	93	127	95	85	105	102		

- (m) In 1885 Belwardine (pop. 34 in 1891) was transferred from Leighton C.P. to Cressage C.P.
 (n) In 1934 the whole of Eaton Constantine C.P. (pop. 200 in 1931) was transferred to Leighton C.P.
 (o) i.e. Heath and Jay tns. (pop. 51 in 1831, 56 in 1871). Though in Salop, this township was always returned under Herefs., 1801-71.
 (p) This figure includes separate returns for Donnington tns. (pop. 2,757) and Muxton tns. (pop. 299). The figure for Donnington includes the mining district of Donnington Wood (pop. 2,367).
 (q) In 1898 part of Lilleshall C.P. (pop. 178 in 1901) was transferred to the newly created parish of St. George's.
 (r) i.e. Sychtyn tns. The remainder of Llansilin A.P. lay in Denbighshire.
 (s) The pop. of Sychtyn in 1801 was estimated in 1851 to have been '7156'.
 (t) i.e. Clewisley (pop. 206), Ffynonfair (pop. 74), Llanvair (pop. 102), Menethesney (pop. 52), Selley (pop. 25), Skyborry (pop. 98), and Trebert (pop. 46).
 (u) i.e. Aber-Tanat (pop. 102), Blodwel (pop. 384), Bryn (pop. 200), and Llyncllys (pop. 275).
 (v) In 1934 part of Llanyblodwel C.P. (pop. 15 in 1931) was transferred to Selattyn C.P.
 (w) Lay partly in Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire.
 (x) i.e. Llwyntidmon (pop. 545) and Trepenal (pop. 21).
 (y) i.e. Brockton (pop. 125) and Stockton (pop. 84).
 (z) In 1880 Stockton (pop. 98 in 1891) was transferred from Longford C.P. to Woodcote C.P.

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961		
LONGNOR A.P. and C.P.	177	231	222	244	243	278	244*	265	199	198	164	178	179	199	211 ^a	257		
LOPPINGTON A.P. and C.P.	547	603	622	669	612 ^b	599	575	588	540	503	493	508	461	507	431	496		
LOUGHTON C.P.	Part of Chetton A.P., q.v.																	
LOWE and DITCHES	Township of Wem A.P., q.v.																	
LUDFORD (part only until 1895) A.P. and C.P. ^c	..	157	195	205	204 ^d	229	200	271*	365	434	554 ^e	250 ^e	244	263	293 ^f	220		
LUDLOW bor., M.B. and U.S.D.	} 3,897	4,150	4,820	5,253	5,064*	4,691	5,171	5,087	5,035	4,460	4,552 ^h	5,926	5,674	5,642	6,456 ⁱ	6,796		
LUDLOW, ST. LAWRENCE A.P. ^g and C.P.																		
LUDLOW CASTLE E.P.P. and C.P. ^j	See under Ludlow, St. Lawrence A.P.																	
LUDLOW R.D.	..																	
LYDBURY NORTH A.P. and C.P.	829	800 ^k	892	955	908 ^l	964	1,025	1,001	974	866 ^m	787	806	710	634	643	568		
LYDHAM A.P. (part of) and ⁿ C.P.	106	131	113	123	128	118	143	119	116	110	146	133	146	154	224 ^o	239		
MADELEY A.P., C.P. and U.S.D.	4,758	5,076	5,379	5,822	7,368*	8,525*	9,469	9,475	9,212	See under Wenlock M.B. and U.S.D.						
MADELEY R.D.	2,123																	
MAINSTONE A.P. (part of) ^p and C.P.	263	271	296	280	276 ^q	241	220	235	187	217	175	175	177	155	125	110		
MELVERLEY A.P. and C.P.	218	229 ^r	225	216	229	242	214	217	188	181	192	177	192	173	175	129		
MEOLE BRACE C.P.	See under Shrewsbury bor. and Shrewsbury M.B.																	
MERRINGTON	Township of Preston Gubbals A.P., q.v.																	
MIDDLETON SCRIVEN A.P. and C.P.	80	86	86	99	108	104	111	108	93	90	93	111	93	96	76	76		
MILSON A.P. and C.P.	134	129	125	156	160	170	157	150	121	124	120	121	123	100	85	73		
MINSTERLEY C.P.	Part of Westbury A.P., q.v.																	
MINTON	Township of Stretton, Church A.P., q.v.																	
MONKHOPTON A.P. and C.P.	212	185	168	208	189	188	175	144	169	108 ^u	156	160	140	141	180	206		
MONTFORD A.P. and C.P.	456	478	517	566	490 ^v	496	468	465	500	478	436	465	439	420	570 ^w	558		
MORE A.P. and C.P.	288	308	277	272	246 ^x	260	227	252	200	178	188	181	184	157	147	125		
MORETON CORBET A.P. and C.P.	180	184	235 ^y	247 ^y	226 ^y	283	255	262	251	258 ^z	237	254	261	238	350 ^{z1}	257		

- (a) In 1934 part of Cardington C.P. (pop. 60 in 1931) was transferred to Longnor C.P.
 (b) i.e. Burton (pop. 172), Loppington (pop. 331), and Noneley (pop. 109).
 (c) Ludford A.P. lay partly in Herefs. In 1895 the Herefs. part was transferred to Salop.
 (d) This figure includes a separate return for Sheet tns. (pop. 20).
 (e) In 1901 part of Ludford C.P. (pop. 251 in 1901) was transferred to Ludlow M.B.
 (f) In 1934 part of Ludford C.P. (pop. 69 in 1931) was transferred to Ludlow M.B. and C.P.
 (g) Includes returns for Ludlow Castle E.P.P., 1801-51 (pop. 9 in 1841).
 (h) In 1901 part of East Hamlet C.P. (pop. 1,563), part of Ludford C.P. (pop. 251), and the whole of Ludlow Castle C.P. (pop. 5) were transferred to Ludlow M.B. and C.P. Thus constituted, the pop. of Ludlow M.B. and C.P. amounted to 6,373.
 (i) In 1934 part of Bromfield C.P. (pop. 49 in 1931), part of East Hamlet C.P. (pop. 63 in 1931), and part of Ludford C.P. (pop. 69 in 1931) were transferred to Ludlow M.B. and C.P.
 (j) Ludlow Castle became a parish for the purposes of the Act 20 Vic. c. 19.
 (k) i.e. Acton (pop. 87), Brockton (pop. 105), Down, Lower (pop. 79), Eaton and Choulton (pop. 98), Eyton and Plowden (pop. 48), Lydbury North (pop. 339), and Totton (pop. 44).
 (l) i.e. Acton (pop. 108), Brockton (pop. 137), Down, Lower (pop. 116), Eaton and Choulton (pop. 87), Eyton and Plowden (pop. 59), Lydbury North (pop. 337), and Totton (pop. 64).
 (m) In 1884 Dinmore E.P.P. and C.P. (pop. 3 in 1891), Hill End E.P.P. and C.P. (pop. nil, 1861-91), and Old Churchmoor E.P.P. and C.P. (pop. nil, 1861-91) were transferred to Lydbury North C.P.
 (n) Lay partly in Montgomeryshire.
 (o) In 1934 part of Bishop's Castle Rural C.P. (pop. 74 in 1931) was transferred to Lydham C.P.
 (p) Lay partly in Montgomeryshire.
 (q) i.e. Edenhope (pop. 95), Knuck (pop. 26), Mainstone (pop. 91) and Reilth (pop. 64).
 (r) i.e. Lower Molverley (pop. 78) and Upper Molverley (pop. 151).
 (s) Dissolved in 1934, when part (pop. 1,322 in 1931) was transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and C.P., part (pop. 883 in 1931) to Condoover C.P., and the remainder (pop. 48 in 1931) to Great Hanwood C.P.
 (t) In 1934 part of Minsterley C.P. (pop. 106 in 1931) was transferred to Worthen C.P.
 (u) In 1883 Skimblescott (pop. 18 in 1891) was transferred to Monkthopton C.P. from Shipton C.P.
 (v) This figure includes a separate return for Ensdon tns. (pop. 56).
 (w) In 1934 part of Fitz C.P. (pop. 2 in 1931) and the whole of Shrawardine C.P. (pop. 176 in 1931) were transferred to Montford C.P. At the same time part of Montford C.P. (pop. 32 in 1931) was transferred to the newly created parish of Pimhill.
 (x) i.e. Linley (pop. 123), More (pop. 60), and Moreswood (pop. 63).
 (y) The figures for 1821-31 include returns for the whole of Preston Brookhurst tns., part of which lay in Shawbury A.P. In 1841, when a separate return was made for that part of Preston Brookhurst which lay in Moreton Corbet A.P. (pop. 121), the whole township contained 138 inhabitants.
 (z) In 1882 the Laundry and Preston Hall (pop. 12 in 1891) were transferred to Moreton Corbet C.P. from Shawbury C.P.
 (z¹) In 1934 part of Shawbury C.P. (pop. 81 in 1931) was transferred to Moreton Corbet C.P.

POPULATION

POPULATION TABLE, 1801-1961 (continued)

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
MORETON SAY A.P. and C.P.	683	739	762	676*	770*	701*	679	709	649	777 ^b	858	833	847 ^c	726	733	627
MORVILLE A.P.	415	465	430	517	542	507	507	534	See Morville C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MORVILLE	309	353	307	397	412	424	422	407	See Aston Eyre C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASTON EYRE chap.	106	112	63	120	130	83	85	127	See Aston Eyre C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MORVILLE C.P.	Part of Morville A.P., q.v.															
MOSTON	Township of Stanton upon Hine Heath A.P., q.v.															
MUCKLESTONE (part of) A.P. ^d	..	677	829	890	860	860	783	780	See Woore C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BEARSTONE tns.	..	245	79	95	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DORRINGTON tns.	..	..	185	197	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAVENHUNGER tns.	..	..	200	198	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WOORE tns.	..	432 ^f	365	400	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUCKLETON	Township of Shawbury A.P., q.v.															
MUCKLEWICK	Township of Hyssington A.P., q.v.															
MUNSLow HUNDRED	8,517	9,370	10,478	10,367	12,043	11,892	10,978	12,872	12,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUNSLow A.P. and C.P.	610	629	708	680	773 ^g	767	712 ^h	681	601	513 ^b	475	485	456	447	374	402
MYDDLE A.P.	1,141	1,144	1,196	1,205	1,330	1,257	1,258	1,289*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYDDLE	779	778	833	807	901 ⁱ	841	802	764	See Myddle C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HADNALL chap.	362	366	363	398	429 ^j	416	456	525*	See Hadnall C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MYDDLE C.P.	Part of Myddle A.P., q.v.															
MYNDTOWN A.P. and C.P.	38	35	31	36	48	47	48	38	676	690	675	744	685	735	861 ^k	745
NASH C.P.	Part of Burford A.P., q.v.															
NEEN SAVAGE A.P. and C.P.	469	464	485	450	490	448	452	403*	526	480 ^m	396	448	435	436	387	367
NEEN SOLLARS A.P. and C.P.	197	209	231	208*	190	218	189	211	331	319	436	385	361	356	348	495
NEENTON A.P. and C.P.	120	134	119	120	144	116	110	132	190	183	206	205	194	175	144	123
NESS, GREAT, A.P. and C.P.	732	754	833	850	622 ⁿ	613	573	588	141	135	101	91	72	91	83	100
NESS, GREAT	531	549	580	608	..	..	..	..	657	584	526	561	508	458	1,536	774
NESS, LITTLE, chap.	201	205	253	242	See Baschurch A.P. and Ness, Little, C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NESS, LITTLE, C.P.	Part of Baschurch A.P., q.v.															
NEWCASTLE	Division of Clun A.P., q.v.															
NEWPORT A.P., C.P. and U.S.D.	2,307	2,114	2,343	2,745*	2,497*	2,906*	3,051	3,202	3,044	2,675	3,241 ^o	3,250	3,054	3,437	3,744	4,369
NEWPORT R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,308	11,657	6,033	6,005	5,745	5,498	See Wellington R.D.	..
NEWTOWN	Chapelry of Wem A.P., q.v.															
NORBURY A.P. and C.P.	284	350	377	382	420 ^p	373	412	421	374	209 ^q	159	162	148	168	134	117
NORTHWOOD	Township of Wem A.P., q.v.															
NORTON IN HALES A.P. and C.P.	269	256	241	311	312	320	309	326	373	396	381	376	543 ^r	554	546	558
OAKENGATES U.D. and from 1934 C.P. ^s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,906	11,744	11,345	11,190	11,656	12,163
OLDBURY A.P. and C.P.	107	105	110	126	142	131	207*	226	257	272	296	322	290	270	See under Bridgnorth M.B.	..
OLLERTON	Township of Stoke upon Tern A.P., q.v.															
ONIBURY A.P. and C.P.	359	415	445	438	368 ^t	362	375	361	458	499 ^u	463	451	405	363	343	272
OSWESTRY HUNDRED	13,782	15,385	17,150	19,025	15,292	14,842	15,192	16,174	15,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OSWESTRY A.P.	5,830	6,733	7,523	8,581*	8,843*	8,706*	9,357	11,052*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OSWESTRY bur. and M.B.	2,672	3,479	3,910	4,478	4,566	4,817	5,414	7,306	See Oswestry M.B. and U.S.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OSWESTRY rural part	3,167	3,254 ^v	3,613	4,103*	4,277 ^w	3,979*	3,943	4,346	See Oswestry Rural C.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OSWESTRY M.B. and U.S.D.	Part of Oswestry A.P., q.v.															
OSWESTRY URBAN C.P.	Part of Oswestry A.P., q.v.															
OSWESTRY RURAL C.P.	Part of Oswestry A.P., q.v.															
OSWESTRY R.D.	Part of Oswestry A.P., q.v.															
OVERS HUNDRED	2,381	2,627	2,573	2,767	2,637	1,485	2,615	2,714	4,076	4,030	4,022	4,171	4,130	4,036	4,249 ^x	3,727
PATTINGHAM A.P. (part of) ^y	82	74	69	104	101	94	167	130	19,226	18,927	14,727	15,443	16,399	16,603	20,746	18,598
PETTON A.P. and C.P.	35	42	48	49	39	38	45	37	2,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PIMHILL HUNDRED	10,551	10,940	11,874	12,315	11,857	11,402	11,462	11,133	10,577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PIMHILL C.P. ^z	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,666	1,481

- (a) i.e. Bletchley (pop. 101), Longford (pop. 262), Moreton Say (pop. 262), and Styche and Woodlands (pop. 145).
- (b) In 1883 Shavington (pop. 107 in 1891) was transferred to Moreton Say from Adderley C.P.
- (c) In 1914 part of Drayton-in-Hales C.P. (pop. 70 in 1911 and 62 in 1921) was transferred to Moreton Say C.P.
- (d) i.e. Woore chap. The remainder of Mucklestone A.P. lay in Staffs.
- (e) The pop. of Woore chap. in 1801 was estimated in 1851 to have been '7550'.
- (f) The townships of Gravenhunger and Woore were returned with Whitchurch A.P. in 1811.
- (g) i.e. Aston (pop. 163), Bache Mill (pop. 48), Broadstone (pop. 210), Holloway (pop. 8), part of Hungerford (pop. 9), Millichope (pop. 57), Munslow (pop. 160), Poston, Lower (pop. 23), Thonglands (pop. 83), and Topley (pop. 12). Hungerford lay mostly in Eaton-under-Heywood A.P. and was said to have a total pop. of 55 in 1841.
- (h) In 1882 Topley (pop. 6 in 1891) was transferred from Munslow C.P. to Eaton-under-Heywood C.P. In 1884 Little Poston and part of Great Poston (pop. 19 in 1891) were transferred from Munslow C.P. to Hopton Cangeford C.P.
- (i) i.e. Balderton (pop. 26), Marton (pop. 143), Myddle (pop. 456), Newton (pop. 265), and part of Sleaf (pop. 11). Sleaf lay partly in Wem A.P. and was said to have a total pop. of 57 in 1841.
- (j) i.e. Alderton (pop. 25), Hadnall (pop. 221), Hardwick (pop. 13), Haston (pop. 78), Shotton (pop. 22), and Smethcote (pop. 70).
- (k) In 1934 part of Hadnall C.P. (pop. 21 in 1931) was transferred to Myddle C.P.
- (l) In 1883 Prolley Moor, Asterton, and the Betch (pop. 127 in 1891) were transferred to Myndtown C.P. from Norbury C.P.
- (m) In 1884 May Hill (pop. 15 in 1891) was transferred from Nash C.P. to Boraston C.P.
- (n) i.e. Alderton (pop. 54), Felton Butler (pop. 65), Hopton (pop. 179), Kinton (pop. 99), Ness, Gt. (pop. 84), Nesscliff (pop. 89), and Wilcott (pop. 52), but it does not include Little Ness chap. which was returned under Baschurch A.P.
- (o) In 1893 parts of Chetwynd C.P. (pop. 329 in 1891), Chetwynd Aston C.P. (pop. 35 in 1891), and Church Aston C.P. (pop. 364 in 1891) were transferred to Newport U.S.D. Thus constituted, the population of Newport U.S.D. amounted to 3,403. In 1894 Chetwynd Urban C.P. (pop. 277 in 1901), Chetwynd Aston Urban C.P. (pop. 86 in 1901), and Church Aston Urban C.P. (pop. 369 in 1901) were created out of those parts of Chetwynd C.P., Chetwynd Aston C.P., and Church Aston C.P. respectively, which lay within Newport U.D., but in 1896 these newly created parishes were dissolved and transferred to Newport C.P.
- (p) i.e. Asterton (pop. 164), Norbury (pop. 174), and Whitcot and Hardwick (pop. 82).
- (q) In 1883 Prolley Moor, Asterton, and the Betch (pop. 127 in 1891) were transferred from Norbury C.P. to Myndtown C.P.
- (r) In 1914 part of Drayton-in-Hales C.P. (pop. 237 in 1911 and 224 in 1921) was transferred to Norton in Hales C.P.
- (s) Oakengates U.D., created 1898, comprised Wombridge C.P., Wrockwaine Wood C.P., and the newly created civil parishes of St. George's and Priorslee. In 1934 its component civil parishes were dissolved and the whole was constituted Oakengates C.P. At the same time a small part of Priorslee C.P. (pop. 52 in 1931) was transferred to Dawley U.D. and C.P., while parts of Hadley C.P. (pop. 48 in 1931), Shifnal C.P. (pop. 38 in 1931), and Wellington Rural C.P. (pop. 25 in 1931) were transferred to Oakengates U.D. and C.P.
- (t) i.e. Onibury (pop. 273) and Walton (pop. 95).
- (u) In 1879 Wootton (pop. 81 in 1891) was transferred to Onibury C.P. from Stanton Lacy C.P.
- (v) This figure includes separate returns for the following groups of townships: Cynynion, Llanforda, Pentregaer, Trefar-clawdd (pop. 707); Crickheath, Maesbury, and Morton (pop. 770); Aston, Hisland, Middleton, and Wootton (pop. 402); Sweeney, Treflach, Trefonen and Weston Cotton (pop. 1,375).
- (w) i.e. Aston (pop. 68), Crickheath (pop. 370), Cynynion (pop. 142), Hisland (pop. 66), Llanforda (pop. 304), Maesbury (pop. 484), Middleton (pop. 98), Morton (pop. 147), Pentregaer (pop. 98), Sweeney (pop. 513), Trefar-clawdd (pop. 436), Treflach (pop. 396), Trefonen (pop. 632), Weston Cotton (pop. 361), and Wootton (pop. 162).
- (x) In 1934 parts of Oswestry Rural C.P. (pop. 147 in 1931) and Selattyn C.P. (pop. 66 in 1931) were transferred to Oswestry M.B. and Oswestry Urban C.P.
- (y) i.e. Rudge tns. The remainder of Pattingham A.P. lay in Staffs.
- (z) Created 1934 out of parts of Baschurch C.P. (pop. 132 in 1931), Fitz C.P. (pop. 239 in 1931), Montford C.P. (pop. 32 in 1931), Shrewsbury St. Alkmund C.P. (pop. 403 in 1931), and the whole of Preston Gubbals C.P. (pop. 440 in 1931).

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

POPULATION TABLE, 1801-1961 (continued)

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961		
PITCHFORD A.P. and C.P.	220	255	226*	197*	186	164	180	180	214	182	192	183	174	183	175	130		
PONTESBURY A.P. and C.P.	2,053	2,353	2,458*	2,936	3,311	3,363	3,466	3,194*	3,060	2,682 ^a	2,542	2,690	2,815	2,833	2,951 ^b	3,039		
CRUCKTON quarter	..	391 ^c	377	..	427 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EDGE quarter	..	338	372	..	507 ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LONGDEN quarter	..	450	387	..	540 ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PONTESBURY quarter	..	1,174	1,322	..	1,837 ^g	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POSENHALL E.P.P. and C.P.	.. ^h	18	14	28	22	27	22	21	27	See under Wenlock M.B. and U.S.D.						
PREEN, CHURCH, A.P. and C.P.	84	81	73	75	101	77	97	119*	117	113	113	94	58	75	71	80		
PREES A.P. and C.P.	2,653	2,846	3,190	3,355	3,276*	3,196	3,097	3,169	3,068	2,841	1,892 ⁱ	1,866	1,987	2,037	2,466 ^j	2,128		
CALVERHALL chap.	..	..	293	322	262 ^k	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PREES AND STEEL tns.	..	..	1,525	1,589	1,538 ^l	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SANDFORD tns.	..	..	501	487	492 ^m	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WHIXALL chap.	..	..	811	957	978	See Whixall C.P.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRESTON BROCKHURST (part of)	Township of Shawbury A.P., q.v.																	
PRESTON GUBBALS A.P. and C.P. ⁿ	313	337	369	385	388	393	478*	457	426	416	421	519	484	440	See Pimhill C.P.			
MERRINGTON tns.	..	180	203	..	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRESTON UPON THE WEALD MOORS A.P. and C.P.	170	183	209	218	247*	235*	228	242	225	229 ^o	231	228	192	184	214	173		
PRIORSLEE C.P. ^p	Part of Shifnal A.P. and C.P., q.v.										2,930	3,017	2,725	2,644	See Oakengates U.D. and C.D.			
PULVERBATCH, CHURCH, A.P. and C.P.	439	515	539	557	543 ^q	574	534	498	401	406	396	419	389	338	298	322		
PURLOW HUNDRED	8,670	9,970	10,626	12,111	9,016	9,185	9,536	9,688	9,199	222	..	..	..	..	..	..
QUATFORD A.P. (part of, i.e. EARDINGTON tns.) ^r	328	240	306*	325	349	454*	370*	361*	See Eardington C.P.							
QUATT A.P. and C.P. (part only after 1831) ^s	300	269	342	95	141	156	200	135*	176	139	See Quatt Malvern C.P.					
QUATT MALVERN tns.	
QUATT MALVERN C.P. ^t	Part of Quatt A.P. and C.P., q.v.										150	137	138	152	278 ^u	254		
RATLINGHOPE A.P. and C.P.	223	262 ^a	277	252	315 ^v	272	285	295	270	222	197	198	183	175	171	136		
RICHARD'S CASTLE A.P. (part of) ^w and RICHARD'S CASTLE (Salop.) C.P.	..	318	261	324	343 ^x	389	397	433	448	486	422	456	393	395	352	347		
RODINGTON A.P. and C.P.	372	361	445	423	466 ^y	494	481	473	396	539 ^z	479	457	483	538	554	553		

- (a) In 1884 Earl's Hill Farm (pop. 6 in 1891) was transferred to Pontesbury C.P. from Worthen C.P. and in 1885 Rose Cottages (pop. 9 in 1891) were transferred to Pontesbury C.P. from Ford C.P.
- (b) In 1934 part of Pontesbury C.P. (pop. 27 in 1931) was transferred to Bicton C.P. and in 1948 another part (pop. not given) was transferred to Great Hanwood C.P.
- (c) This figure includes a separate return for Little Hanwood tns. (pop. 40).
- (d) i.e. Cruckmeole (pop. 136), Cruckton (pop. 155), Hanwood, Lt. (pop. 60), Newnham (pop. 9), Nox (pop. 22), Onslow (pop. 12), Sascott (pop. 24), and Sibberscott (pop. 9).
- (e) i.e. Edge (pop. 68), Farley (pop. 19), Halston (pop. 17), Hinton (pop. 59), Lea (pop. 132), and Plealey (pop. 212).
- (f) i.e. Arcscott (pop. 127), Longden (pop. 371), and Oaks (pop. 42).
- (g) i.e. Astley (pop. 305), Boycott (pop. 33), Pontesbury (pop. 1,216), and Pontesford (pop. 283).
- (h) Posenhall E.P.P. was apparently returned with Benthall A.P. in 1801; *Census, 1851*.
- (i) In 1894 part of Prees C.P. (pop. 1,062 in 1901) was transferred to the newly created civil parish of Whixall.
- (j) In 1934 part of Prees C.P. (pop. 234 in 1931) was transferred to Ightfield C.P.
- (k) i.e. Calverhall (pop. 151), Millenheath (pop. 10), and Willaston (pop. 101).
- (l) i.e. Prees (pop. 1,473) and Steel (pop. 65).
- (m) i.e. Darlington (pop. 278), Fauls (pop. 102), Mickley (pop. 36), and Sandford (pop. 76).
- (n) Dissolved 1934.
- (o) In 1884 part of Preston upon the Weald Moors C.P. (pop. 14 in 1891) was transferred to Wellington C.P. and part of Wellington C.P. (pop. 10 in 1891) was transferred to Preston upon the Weald Moors C.P.
- (p) Created 1898.
- (q) i.e. Cothercott (pop. 33), Pulverbatch, Castle (pop. 154), Pulverbatch, Church (pop. 90), Wilderley (pop. 71), and Wrenthall (pop. 195).
- (r) The remainder of Quatford A.P. lay in Bridgnorth bor. and M.B.
- (s) Part of Quatt A.P. and C.P. (i.e. Quatt Jarvis) lay in Bridgnorth bor. and M.B. and U.S.D. (q.v.), but separate returns for Quatt Jarvis and Quatt Malvern are not given until 1831. Quatt C.P. had been dissolved by 1901, by which date that part within Bridgnorth M.B. and U.D. had been constituted a separate civil parish named Quatt Jarvis and that part outside Bridgnorth M.B. and U.D. had been constituted a separate civil parish named Quatt Malvern.
- (t) In 1934 the whole of Quatt Jarvis C.P. (pop. 136 in 1931) was transferred to Quatt Malvern C.P. from Bridgnorth M.B. and U.D.
- (u) i.e. Gatten (pop. 148) and Ratlinghope (pop. 114).
- (v) i.e. Stitt and Gatten (pop. 153) and Ratlinghope (pop. 162).
- (w) Lay partly in Herefs.
- (x) i.e. Moor and Batchcott (pop. 206), Overton (pop. 77), and Woofferton (pop. 60).
- (y) i.e. Rodington (pop. 365) and Sugdon (pop. 101).
- (z) In 1884 part of Ercall Magna C.P. (pop. 114 in 1891) was transferred to Rodington C.P.

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961	
ROMSLEY C.P.	See under Bridgnorth bor. and Alveley A.P.									107	92	73	105	105	135	128	101
RUCKLEY AND LANGLEY C.P.	Part of Acton Burnell A.P., q.v.									90	78	57	87	78	75	56	56
RUDGE C.P.	Part of Pattingham A.P., q.v.									155	123	140	131	105	120	113	147
RUSHBURY A.P. and C.P.	356	428 ^a	478	507	502 ^b	495	576	557	500	550 ^c	572	576	530	558	466	589	
RUTHALL AND ASHFIELD	Township of Ditton Priors A.P., q.v.								
RUXTON IN THE ELEVEN TOWNS A.P. and C.P.	721	758	862	933	1,083 ^d	1,165	1,200	1,149	1,113	1,105	950	934	972	933	816	826	
RYTON A.P. and C.P.	160	170	131	154	195	204	213	177*	212	171	121	177	167	142	198	264	
ST. GEORGE'S C.P. ^e	Part of Lilleshall A.P. and C.P., q.v.									178	211	187	163	See Oakengates U.D. and C.P.			
ST. MARTIN'S A.P. and C.P.	1,476	1,751	1,852	2,099	2,200	2,132	2,351	2,558	2,815	2,882	1,334 ^f	1,406	1,459	1,945*	2,022	1,970	
IFTON RHYN tns.	..	..	935	1,016	1,020	967	975	1,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WESTON RHYN tns.	..	..	917	1,083	856	898	1,081	1,180	See Weston Rhyn C.P.							
BRON-Y-GARTH tns.			324	267	295	297
SANDFORD	Township of Prees A.P., q.v.								
SCIRMIDGE E.P.P. ^g	..	..	8	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SELATTYN A.P. and C.P.	701	795 ^h	959*	1,142*	1,128	1,071	1,118	1,186	1,134	969	1,043	997	1,536*	1,710	1,666 ⁱ	1,830	
SHAWBURY A.P. and C.P.	1,128	948	1,133	1,088	1,079	973	1,027	1,007	967	847 ^j	819	812	889	833	2,105 ^k	2,366	
ACTON REYNALD tns.	177	155	168	173	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BESFORD tns.	..	101	169	158	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRESTON BROCKHURST tns. ^l	..	22	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EDGEBOLTON tns.	..	190	..	..	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUCKLETON tns.	..	101	457	421	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WYTHEFORD, GREAT, tns.	..	102			113
SHAWBURY tns.	..	245	339	336	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WYTHEFORD, LITTLE, tns.	..	32			44
SHEINTON A.P. and C.P.	163	162	182	133	154	138	175*	114*	107	114	134	131	110	133	111	100	
SHELVE A.P. and C.P.	71	60	55	71	60	88	78	127*	153	163 ^m	162	131	118	101	106	102	
SHERIFFHALES (part of) A.P. ⁿ	283	..	..	..	331	312	316	417*	See Sheriffhales C.P.							
WOODCOTE chap.	130	184	188	195	140	166	150	178*	See Woodcote C.P.								

- (a) i.e. Gretton (pop. 56), Rushbury (pop. 86), Stoneacton (pop. 23), Wall, East (pop. 32), Wall under Heywood (pop. 146), and Wilderhope and Stanway (pop. 85).
- (b) i.e. Gretton (pop. 62), Rushbury (pop. 115), Stoneacton (pop. 24), Wall, East (pop. 27), Wall under Heywood (pop. 166), Wilderhope and Stanway (pop. 76). East Wall lay partly in Eaton-under-Heywood A.P.; Gretton, which extended into Cardington A.P., was said to have a total pop. of 73 in 1841.
- (c) In 1883 Longville in the Dale (pop. 86 in 1891) was transferred to Rushbury C.P. from Eaton-under-Heywood C.P.
- (d) i.e. Coton (pop. 14), Eardiston (pop. 160), Ruyton (pop. 658), Shelvock (pop. 16), Shotatton (pop. 84), and Wykey (pop. 151).
- (e) Created 1898.
- (f) In 1897 part of St. Martin's C.P. (pop. 1,523 in 1901) was transferred to the newly created civil parish of Weston Rhyh.
- (g) In 1831 Scirmidge E.P.P. was returned under Stoke St. Milborough A.P.
- (h) i.e. Porkington, Lower (pop. 288) and Porkington, Upper (pop. 507).
- (i) In 1834 part of Llanyblodwel C.P. (pop. 15 in 1931) was transferred to Selattyn C.P.
- (j) In 1882 The Laundry and Preston Hall (pop. 12 in 1891) were transferred from Shawbury C.P. to Moreton Corbet C.P.
- (k) In 1934 part of Shawbury C.P. (pop. 81 in 1931) was transferred to Moreton Corbet C.P.
- (l) Preston Brockhurst, which extended into Moreton Corbet A.P., was partly returned with Shawbury A.P. in 1811 and in 1841, when it was said to have a total pop. of 138. It was returned with Moreton Corbet A.P., 1821-31.
- (m) In 1884 Mucklewick tns. (pop. 52 in 1891) was transferred to Shelve C.P. from Hyssington C.P.
- (n) Lay partly in Staffs. No separate returns were made for the Salop. part, 1811-31.

POPULATION

POPULATION TABLE, 1801-1961 (continued)

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
SHERIFFHALES C.P. (part only until 1895) ^(o)	Part of Sheriffhales A.P., q.v.								198	197	695	744	671	638	647	678
SHIFNAL A.P. and C.P.	3,642	4,061	4,411	4,779	5,244	5,617*	5,923	6,681*	6,812	6,516	3,321P	3,436	3,303	3,266	3,640Q	3,896
HATTON tns.	802	599	588	571	542	1,085	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WOODSIDE tns.		390	509	379	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRIORSLEE chap.	1,599	1,788	1,851	2,130	2,470	2,574	See Priorslee C.P.									
SHIFNAL tns.	1,141	1,275	1,463	1,699	1,872	1,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHIFNAL R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,821	12,222	8,021	8,155	7,670	7,707	13,548	14,238
SHIPTON A.P. and C.P.	119	133	126	154	153	191	186	178	185	142P	133	154	107	91	126	138
SHRAWARDINE A.P. and C.P. ^(s)	186	201	177*	189	196	185	161	199	193	166	155	179	201	176	See Montford C.P.	
SHREWSBURY LIBERTIES ^t	1,892	1,937	2,003	2,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHREWSBURY bor.	14,739	16,606	19,602	21,297U	See Shrewsbury M.B. and U.S.D.											
MEOLE BRACE A.P.	1,253	1,076	1,348*	1,207*	1,195*V	1,174*	1,215	1,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHREWSBURY HOLY CROSS A.P.	1,200	1,329	1,444	1,476	1,742W	1,944	2,234	2,409	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHREWSBURY ST. ALKMUND A.P.	1,442	1,566	1,712	1,778	1,642X	1,678	1,444*	1,448	See under Shrewsbury M.B. and U.S.D.							
SHREWSBURY ST. CHAD A.P.	5,760	6,322	7,214*	7,720	7,625Y	7,924	8,318	8,173								
SHREWSBURY ST. JULIAN A.P.	1,760	2,095	2,556	2,906	3,252Z	3,838	4,832*	5,346								
SHREWSBURY ST. MARY A.P. (part of) ²	3,324Z	4,218Z	5,580Z	6,120Z	6,062Z	6,546*	7,741*	8,544								

- (o) In 1895 that part of Sheriffhales C.P. which lay in Staffs. was transferred to Salop.
 (p) In 1898 part of Shifnal C.P. (pop. 2,930 in 1901) was transferred to the newly created civil parish of Priorslee.
 (q) In 1934 part of Shifnal C.P. (pop. 38 in 1931) was transferred to Oakengates U.D. and C.P.
 (r) In 1883 Skimblecott (pop. 18 in 1891) was transferred from Shipton C.P. to Monkhoppton C.P.
 (s) Dissolved 1934.
 (t) Dissolved in 1835 under the Municipal Corporations Act: see p. 211. (u) For changes under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, see p. 211.
 (v) This figure includes separate returns for Newton and Edgebold (pop. 56), Nobold (pop. 187), and part of Pulley (pop. 295).
 (w) i.e. Abbey Foregate (pop. 1,638) and part of Coleham (pop. 104).
 (x) This figure includes separate returns for the following townships: Albrightlee (pop. 45), part of Harlescott (pop. 41), Hencott (pop. 84), and Preston Montford and Dint-hill (pop. 76).
 (y) This figure includes separate returns for the following townships: Betton and Alkmere (pop. 48), Bicton and Calcott (pop. 560), Crowmeole (pop. 120), Frankwell (pop. 1,895), Longner (pop. 13), Onslow (pop. 76), Shelton and Oxon (pop. 108), Whitley and Welbatch (pop. 113), and Woodcote and Horton (pop. 78).
 (z) This figure includes separate returns for the following townships: part of Bayston (pop. 237), part of Coleham (pop. 986), part of Pulley (pop. 13), and Shelton (pop. 100).
 (1) Shrewsbury St. Mary A.P. also included the chapels of Albrighton, Astley, and Clive for which separate returns were made. Since these chapels lay outside the borough, they have been treated as separate parishes for the purposes of this table.
 (2) These figures include the returns for Leaton and Wollascott (252 in 1821), also returned with Albrighton chap. in 1811.
 (2¹) This figure includes separate returns for the following townships: Berwick (pop. 271), part of Harlescott (pop. 28), Leaton (pop. 254), Newton (pop. 21), Shrewsbury Castle E.P.P. (pop. 7), and Wollascott (pop. 23).

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
SHREWSBURY M.B. and U.S.D.; from 1924 M.B. and C.P.	See Shrewsbury bor.				18,285	19,681	22,163	23,406	26,478	26,967	28,395	29,389	31,006	32,372	44,919	49,566
MEOLE BRACE C.P.	See under Shrewsbury bor.				See Shrewsbury St. Alkmund C.P.											
SHREWSBURY ST. ALKMUND C.P.																
" HOLY CROSS C.P.																
" ST. CHAD C.P.																
" ST. JULIAN C.P.																
" ST. MARY C.P.																
SHREWSBURY ST. ALKMUND C.P. ^t	See under Shrewsbury bor.				See Shrewsbury M.B.											
SIBDON CARWOOD A.P. and C.P.	70	73	61	63	59	60	69	69	67	63	75	70	58	91	98	78
SIDBURY A.P. and C.P.	92	99	93	103	94	61	60	59	49	73	39	70	81	61	58	48
SILVINGTON A.P. and C.P.	58	54	38	30	46	27	47	59	48	51	37	44	36	31	30	29
SKIRMAGE E.P.P.	See Scirmidge E.P.P.				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SLEAP	Township of Wem A.P., q.v.				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SMETHCOTT A.P. and C.P.	338	359	347	366	371E	358	318*	317	283	267	251	274	261	218	212	198
SOULTON	Township of Wem A.P., q.v.				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STANTON LACY A.P. and C.P.	905	1,026	1,207	1,467	1,540*H	1,556*	1,598	1,894*	2,178	640I	636	673	615	515	511	462
STANTON LONG A.P. and C.P.	206	253	261	278	327	224	234	256	264	266I	217	212	199	212	163	148
STANTON UPON HINE HEATH A.P. and C.P.	599	571	700	722	669*	646	648	658	667	619	635	661	652	634	590	563
BOOLEY tns.	..	..	134	138	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HARCOURT tns.	..	..	34	35	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HATTON, HIGH, tns.	..	..	193	208	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MOSTON tns.	..	..	66	79	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STANTON UPON HINE HEATH tns.	..	..	273	262	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STAPLETON A.P. and C.P.	228	234	240	235	257	253	281	278	256	245	237	245	213	227	210	191
STIRCHLEY A.P. and C.P.	143	189	172	271*	301	302	310	333	258	187	195	177	163	166	100K	107
STOCKTON A.P. and C.P.	409	429	500	459	422	479	490	539	538	489	473	459	417	410	457	390
STOKE	Township of Burford A.P., q.v.				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STOKE, CHURCH (part of) A.P. ¹	..	193	197	206	190M	175	176	168	See Brompton and Rhiston C.P.							
STOKE ST. MILBOROUGH A.P.	511	572	595	597N	596	553	573	581	See Stoke St. Milborough C.P.							
STOKE ST. MILBOROUGH	471	526	554	555	533	509	535	548								
HEATH chap.	40	46	41	42	63	44	38	33	See Heath C.P.							
STOKE ST. MILBOROUGH C.P.	Part of Stoke St. Milborough A.P., q.v.				..	..	..	..	468	440O	431	434	440	429	312	254
STOKE UPON TERN A.P. and C.P.	626	852	985	1,030	1,000	937	961	900*	931	790	730	740	762	796	2,797	1,225
EATON tns.	..	..	123	148	127	150	152	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OLLERTON tns.	..	..	133	175	145	134	166	125*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STOKE tns.	..	..	541	526	528	416	403	474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WISTANSWICK tns.	..	..	188	181	200	237	240	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

- (a) In 1885 that part of Meole Brace C.P. within Shrewsbury M.B. (pop. 663 in 1891) was exchanged for part of Shrewsbury St. Julian C.P. — i.e. Bayston (pop. 256 in 1891). At the same time Whitley and Welbatch (pop. 128 in 1891) was transferred to Meole Brace C.P. from Shrewsbury St. Chad C.P. As a result of these changes Meole Brace C.P. no longer formed part of Shrewsbury M.B.
 (b) In 1885 that part of Shrewsbury St. Alkmund C.P. within Shrewsbury M.B. (pop. 994 in 1891) was exchanged for part of Shrewsbury St. Mary C.P. (pop. 581 in 1891). At the same time another part of Shrewsbury St. Alkmund C.P. (pop. 63 in 1891) was transferred to Bicton C.P. As a result of these changes, Shrewsbury St. Alkmund C.P. no longer formed part of Shrewsbury M.B.
 (c) In 1885 the following parts of Shrewsbury St. Chad C.P. were transferred to other civil parishes: part (pop. 957 in 1891) to Bicton C.P.; Betton Strange (pop. 64 in 1891) to Berrington C.P.; Longner (pop. 21 in 1891) to Atcham C.P.; Whitley and Welbatch (pop. 128 in 1891) to Meole Brace C.P.
 (d) In 1885 Bayston (pop. 256 in 1891) was transferred from Shrewsbury St. Julian C.P. to Meole Brace C.P. in exchange for that part of Meole Brace C.P. within Shrewsbury M.B. (pop. 663 in 1891). At the same time parts of Shrewsbury St. Julian C.P. (pop. 1,878 in 1891) were transferred to Bicton C.P. and Shrewsbury St. Mary C.P.
 (e) In 1885 part of Shrewsbury St. Mary C.P. (pop. 581 in 1891) was exchanged for part of Shrewsbury St. Alkmund C.P. (pop. 994 in 1891). At the same time part of Shrewsbury St. Julian C.P. (pop. 922 in 1891) was transferred to Shrewsbury St. Mary C.P.
 (f) Dissolved 1934, when part (pop. 1,364 in 1931) was transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and C.P., part (pop. 403 in 1931) to Pimhill C.P., and the remainder (pop. 44 in 1931) to Uffington C.P.
 (g) i.e. Downton (pop. 90), East Hamlet (pop. 24), Hayton, Lower (pop. 104), Hayton, Upper (pop. 256), part of Henley (pop. 6), part of Hopton (pop. 50), Rock (pop. 134), Stanton Lacy (pop. 724), West Hamlet (pop. 87), and Wootton (pop. 65). Henley and Hopton extended into Bitterley A.P. Henley was said to have a total pop. of 58 in 1841.
 (h) In 1879 Wootton (pop. 81 in 1891) was transferred from Stanton Lacy C.P. to Onibury C.P. In 1884 part of Stanton Lacy C.P. (pop. 1,391 in 1891) was transferred to the newly created civil parish of East Hamlet.
 (i) In 1882 part of Holdgate C.P. (pop. 10 in 1891) was transferred to Stanton Long C.P.
 (j) In 1934 part of Stirlchley C.P. (pop. 86 in 1931) was transferred to Dawley U.D. and C.P.
 (k) i.e. Brompton and Rhiston townships. The remainder of Church Stoke A.P. lay in Montgomeryshire.
 (l) i.e. Brompton (pop. 119) and Rhiston (pop. 71).
 (m) In 1831 Scirmidge E.P.P. (pop. 8) was returned with Stoke St. Milborough A.P.
 (n) In 1884 Upper and Lower Norncott (pop. 6 in 1891) were transferred from Stoke St. Milborough C.P. to Heath C.P.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

POPULATION TABLE, 1801-1961 (continued)

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
STOKESAY A.P. and C.P.	512	480	564	529	556P	532	559	680*	744	942	1,006	1,142	1,096	1,112	1,163	1,217
STOTTESDON HUNDRED	11,260	11,755	12,160	11,919	12,284	11,856	12,218	12,093	12,103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STOTTESDON (part of until 1844) A.P. ^q	1,351	1,328	1,263	1,234	1,217 ^r	1,545	1,518	1,557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STOTTESDON FARLOW chap. ^a	In Herefs. until 1844					358	304	311	See Stottesdon C.P.							
STOTTESDON C.P.	Part of Stottesdon A.P., q.v.					194	161	195	1,145	971 ^h	920	1,006	1,022	948	881	811
STOWE A.P. and C.P.	133	169	157	147	185 ^u	..	..	..	253	284	282	270	306	291	203	167
STRETTON, ALL, C.P. ^v	Part of Stretton, Church, A.P. and C.P., q.v. ....					..	..	..	635	671	663	663	663	728	231 ^w	190
STRETTON, CHURCH, A.P., C.P., and from 1899 U.D.	924	944	1,226	1,302	1,604*	1,676*	1,695	1,756	1,683	1,707	816 ^v	1,455*	1,669	1,704	2,580 ^w	2,707
MINTON tns.	..	127	..	..	125	See Stretton, All, C.P.										
STRETTON, ALL, tns.	..	261	..	..	454	See Stretton, All, C.P.										
STRETTON, CHURCH, tns.	..	398	..	..	860	See Stretton, Little, C.P.										
STRETTON, LITTLE, tns.	..	158	..	..	165	See Stretton, Little, C.P.										
STRETTON, CHURCH, R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,672	5,401	4,479	4,797	4,517	4,524	See Atcham R.D., Bridgnorth R.D., and Ludlow R.D.	
STRETTON, LITTLE, C.P. ^v	Part of Stretton, Church, A.P. and C.P., q.v. ....					..	..	..	..	..	298	309	318	290	96 ^w	80
SUTTON A.P. and C.P. ^x	45	56	71	81	69	55	75	65	74	52	49	43	62	60	See Shrewsbury M.B. and C.P.	
SUTTON MADDOCK A.P. and C.P.	400	394	417	384	352	393	420	368*	389	395	340	347	333	301	358	372
SUTTON UPON TERN C.P. ^y	Part of Drayton-in-Hales A.P. and C.P., q.v. ....					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SYCHTUN C.P.	Part of Llansilin A.P., q.v. ....					..	..	..	191	150	151	145	163	146	130	120
TASLEY A.P. and C.P.	83	87	95	102	83	86	78	83	77	67	73	106	96	103	161	195
TEME R.D.	Part of Edmondsm A.P., q.v. ....					..	..	..	..	..	1,846	1,644	1,649	1,503	See Clun R.D.	
TIBBERTON C.P.	Township of Wem A.P., q.v. ....					..	..	..	392	344	295	290	266	250	276	319
TILLEY	In Ches. until 1895 .....					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TITTENLEY C.P. ^z	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	29	33	34	See Adderley C.P.	

- (p) i.e. Aldon (pop. 236), part of Broome and Rowton (pop. 18), Stoke and Newton (pop. 188), and Whettleton (pop. 114). Broome and Rowton, which extended into Clun-gunford A.P. and Hopesay A.P., was said to have a total pop. of 129 in 1841.
- (q) Part, i.e. Farlow chap., was a detached portion of Herefs. until 1841, when it was transferred to Salop.
- (r) i.e. Bardley (pop. 178), Chorley (pop. 114), Duddlewic (pop. 36), Harcourt (pop. 34), Hinton (pop. 12), Ingardine (pop. 20), Kingswood (pop. 97), the Lowe (pop. 10), Newton (pop. 22), Northwood (pop. 16), Oretton (pop. 275), Overton (pop. 22), Pickthorn (pop. 16), Prescott (pop. 15), Stottesdon (pop. 215), Walton (pop. 12) and Wrickton (pop. 123).
- (s) The following returns of pop. were made for Farlow while it lay in Herefs.: 1801, 301; 1811, 309; 1821, 345; 1831, 345; 1841, 361.
- (t) In 1883 Ingardine and the Lowe (pop. 26 in 1891) were transferred from Stottesdon C.P. to Farlow C.P. and Kingswood and Button Oak, &c. (pop. 125 in 1891) were transferred from Stottesdon C.P. to Kinlet C.P.
- (u) This figure includes a separate return for Weston tns. (pop. 59).
- (v) In 1899 part of Church Stretton C.P. (pop. 635 in 1891) was transferred to the newly created civil parish of All Stretton and another part (pop. 298 in 1891) to the newly created civil parish of Little Stretton.
- (w) In 1934 parts of All Stretton C.P. (pop. 500 in 1931) and Little Stretton C.P. (pop. 194 in 1931) were transferred to Church Stretton C.P. and U.D.
- (x) Dissolved 1934 and transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and C.P.
- (y) Created 1914 out of part of Drayton-in-Hales C.P. (pop. 517 in 1911).
- (z) Dissolved 1934.

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
TONG A.P. and C.P.	404	468	536	510	566	511	532	558	498	445	436	480	421	410	502	299
TUGFORD A.P. and C.P.	165	197	186	188	145 ^a	157	119	123	110	99	112	100	99	91	75	86
UFFINGTON A.P. and C.P.	120	140	139	343 ^b	103	209	180	169	224	300 ^c	336	306	317	315	354 ^d	404
UFFINGTON A.P. and C.P.	107	105	111	117	96	98	95	100	101	78 ^e	83	80	86	90	112	89
UPPTON CRESSITT A.P. and C.P.	373	61	69	43	50	38	72	63	60	61	52	42	42	32	50	39
UPPTON MAGNA A.P. and C.P.	482	510	607 ^f	512 ^g	404	488	452	449	465	431	422	441	405	410	414	379
UPPTON, WATERS, A.P. and C.P.	169	170	165	193	228	202	206	197	195	214	194	185	191	161	214	187
WELLINGTON A.P. and C.P. ^h	7,531	8,213	8,390	9,671	11,099 ^h	11,554*	12,998*	13,457	14,199	12,276 ⁱ	See Wellington Urban C.P. and Wellington Rural C.P.					
WELLINGTON RURAL C.P. ^j	Part of Wellington A.P. and C.P., q.v. ....					..	..	..	..	..	4,438	3,614 ^j	3,677	3,637	3,672 ^k	3,967
WELLINGTON U.S.D.; from 1894	Part of Wellington A.P. and C.P., q.v. ....					..	..	..	6,217	5,909	6,283	7,820 ^j	8,146	8,186	11,416 ^k	13,654
WELLINGTON U.D. and WELLINGTON URBAN C.P. ^l	Part of Wellington A.P. and C.P., q.v. ....					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WELLINGTON R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,267	18,160	11,773	11,091	11,207	11,229	23,521	25,065
WELSHAMPTON A.P. and C.P.	373	377	478	532	596*	527	516	500	514 ^l	502	480	500	432	430	415	388
WEM A.P. and C.P. ^m	3,087	3,121	3,608	3,973	4,119*	3,747*	3,802	3,880	3,751	3,796	See Wem Rural C.P. and Wem Urban C.P.					
ASTON tns.	..	218	262	256	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COTTON tns.	..	371	458	438	439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EDSTANTON chap.	..	352	397	397	452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HORTON tns.	..	441	99	97	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LACON tns.	..	..	45	45	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOULTON tns.	..	44	30	31	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LOWE AND DITCHES tns.	..	..	93	81	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NEWTOWN chap.	..	..	72	78	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NORTHWOOD tns.	..	..	182	233	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SLEAP (part of) tns. ⁿ	..	..	..	27	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TILLEY tns. ^o	..	300	348	296	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WEM tns.	..	1,395	1,555	1,932	1,932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WOLVERLEY tns.	..	..	67	62	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WEM RURAL C.P. ^m	Part of Wem A.P. and C.P., q.v. ....					..	..	..	..	..	1,854	1,903	1,982	1,938	1,911 ^p	1,763
WEM U.D. and WEM URBAN C.P. ^m	Part of Wem A.P. and C.P., q.v. ....					..	..	..	..	..	2,149	2,273	2,172	2,157	2,409 ^p	2,606
WEM R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,565	10,119	8,205	8,373	8,583	8,430	12,043	11,606

- (a) This figure includes a separate return for Baucott hamlet (pop. 21).
- (b) It was stated in 1851 that this figure also included the return for Haughmond Demesne E.P.P., q.v.
- (c) In 1885 the whole of Uffington C.P. (pop. 154 in 1891) was transferred to Haughmond Demesne C.P.; the civil parish so formed was named Uffington C.P.
- (d) Part of Uffington C.P. (pop. 14 in 1931) was transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and C.P. in 1934, when part of Shrewsbury St. Alkmund C.P. (pop. 44 in 1931) was transferred to Uffington C.P.
- (e) In 1885 part of Uppington C.P. (pop. 8 in 1891) was transferred to Eaton Constantine C.P.
- (f) Given as 667 including the pop. (66) of Haughmond Demesne E.P.P. (q.v.). Haughmond's pop. was said in 1821 apparently not to have been included in any 1811 return, but in 1851 it was conjectured to have been returned with Upton Magna 1801-21. In 1831 the Upton Magna figure (512) was said, evidently mistakenly (see above note b), to include the (unspecified) pop. of Haughmond Demesne.
- (g) Wellington C.P. was dissolved in 1894, when that part within Wellington U.D. (pop. 6,283 in 1901) was constituted Wellington Urban C.P. and the remainder (pop. 7,598 in 1901) Wellington Rural C.P. In 1898 part of Wellington Rural C.P. (pop. 3,160 in 1901) was transferred to the newly created civil parish of Hadley.
- (h) i.e. Arleston (pop. 181), Aston (pop. 6,084), Hadley (pop. 1,280), Horton (pop. 117), Ketley (pop. 2,642), Lawley (pop. 173), Newdale (pop. 196) Walcot (pop. 43), Watling Street (pop. 299), and Wellington (pop. 6,084).
- (i) In 1884 part of Wellington C.P. (pop. 10 in 1891) was exchanged for part of Preston upon the Weald Moors C.P. (pop. 14 in 1891) and Walcot (pop. 57 in 1891) was transferred from Wellington C.P. to Wrockwardine C.P. At the same time the Hoo (pop. 17 in 1891) was transferred to Wellington C.P. from Eytton upon the Weald Moors C.P.
- (j) In 1903 parts of Hadley C.P. (pop. 24 in 1911), Wellington Rural C.P. (pop. 1,066 in 1911), and Wrockwardine C.P. (pop. 17 in 1911) were transferred to Wellington U.D. and Wellington Urban C.P.
- (k) In 1934 parts of Hadley C.P. (pop. 4 in 1931), Wellington Rural C.P. (pop. 352 in 1931), and Wrockwardine C.P. (pop. 8 in 1931) were transferred to Wellington U.D. and Wellington Urban C.P. At the same time other parts of Wellington Rural C.P. (pop. 172 and 25 in 1931) were transferred to Dawley U.D. and C.P. and Oakengates U.D. and C.P. respectively.
- (l) In 1879 part of Ellesmere C.P. (pop. 76 in 1891) was transferred to Welshampton C.P., and part of Lyneal (pop. 31 in 1891) was transferred from Welshampton C.P. to Ellesmere C.P.
- (m) Wem C.P. was dissolved in 1900, when part (pop. 2,149 in 1901) was constituted Wem U.D. and Wem Urban C.P. and the remainder (pop. 1,854 in 1901) Wem Rural C.P.
- (n) Sleaf, which extended into Myddle A.P., was said to have a total of 57 in 1841.
- (o) Styled Tilley and Trench in 1811 and 1841.
- (p) In 1934 part of Wem Rural C.P. (pop. 98 in 1931) was transferred to Wem U.D. and Wem Urban C.P.

POPULATION

POPULATION TABLE, 1801-1961 (continued)

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
WENLOCK bor. and libs. ^a	16,304	16,805	17,265	17,435	See Wenlock M.B.											
WENLOCK M.B. ^b	See Wenlock bor. and libs.															
WENLOCK M.B. and U.S.D. ^c	See Wenlock M.B.															
BARROW C.P.	See Barrow A.P. and C.P.															
BENTHALL C.P.	See Benthall A.P. and C.P.															
BROSELEY C.P.	See Broseley A.P., U.S.D., and C.P.															
LINLEY C.P.	See Linley A.P. and C.P.															
MADELEY C.P.	See Madeley A.P., U.S.D., and C.P.															
POSENHALL C.P.	See Posenhall E.P.P. and C.P.															
WENLOCK, LITTLE, C.P.	See Wenlock, Little, A.P. and C.P.															
WENLOCK, MUCH, C.P.	See Wenlock, Much, A.P., U.S.D., and C.P.															
WILLEY C.P.	See Willey A.P. and C.P.															
WENLOCK, LITTLE, A.P. and C.P.	981	941	965	1,057*	1,091	1,033	988	783*	555	See under Wenlock M.B. and U.S.D.						
WENLOCK, MUCH, A.P., U.S.D., and C.P.	1,981	2,079	2,200	2,424	2,487 ^v	2,398	2,494	2,531	2,321	See under Wenlock M.B. and U.S.D.						
WENTNOR A.P. and C.P.	452	592	583	707	715 ^w	646	664	694	727	583	412	412	432	384	348	308
WESTBURY A.P.	1,991	2,195	2,153	2,228	2,412	2,485	2,545	2,402*	See Westbury C.P.							
WESTBURY	1,490 ^x	1,395	1,419	1,521 ^v	1,497	1,655	1,472*									
MINSTERLEY chap.	705	758	809	914	988	890	930	See Minsterley C.P.								
WESTBURY C.P.	Part of Westbury A.P., q.v.															
WESTON, COLD, A.P. and C.P.	27	33	24	25	31	28	36	37	30	20	28	19	25	28	20	11
WESTON-UNDER-REDCASTLE C.P.	Part of Hodnet A.P., q.v.															
WESTON RHYN C.P. ^z	Part of St. Martin's A.P. and C.P., q.v.															
WHEATHILL A.P. and C.P.	152	160	141	123	140	143	123	126	107	123	106	90	90	81	215	217

(q) Dissolved in 1835 under the Municipal Corporations Act: see p. 211.

(r) A list of the constituent parishes of Wenlock M.B. is given on p. 211.

(s) Formed under the Local Government Act, 1888 out of Broseley U.S.D., Madeley U.S.D., and Much Wenlock U.S.D., together with that part of Madeley R.D. which lay within the municipal borough of Wenlock. At the same time the boundaries of the municipal borough were adjusted to conform with those of the urban sanitary district.

(t) No separate returns were given in 1961 for the constituent parishes of Wenlock M.B. and U.S.D.

(u) In 1934 part of Barrow C.P. (pop. 48 in 1931) was transferred to Linley C.P.

(v) i.e. Atterley (pop. 52), Bourton (pop. 181), Callaughton (pop. 149), Farley, Wyke, and Bradley (pop. 166), Harley, Wigwig, and Homer (pop. 218), Presthope (pop. 71), Walton (pop. 23), and Wenlock, Much (pop. 1,627).

(w) i.e. Adstone (pop. 100), the Home (pop. 24), Kinnerton and Ritton (pop. 322), Medicott (pop. 60), and Wentnor (pop. 209).

(x) i.e. Westbury (pop. 665), Westley (pop. 284) and Yockleton (pop. 541).

(y) This figure includes separate returns for the following townships: Forest (pop. 26), Lake (pop. 55), Marsh (pop. 87), Newton (pop. 20), Stoney Stretton (pop. 203), Vennington (pop. 213), Wallop (pop. 77), Westbury (pop. 333), Westley (pop. 88), Whitton (pop. 38), Wigmore (pop. 63), Winsley (pop. 15), and Yockleton (pop. 251).

(z) Created 1897.

Parish	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961		
WHITCHURCH A.P. (part of) ^a and C.P. ^d	4,515	4,900 ^b	5,376	5,736	6,282 ^c	5,976*	5,986	6,264	6,279	6,647	See Whitchurch Rural C.P. and Whitchurch Urban C.P.							
WHITCHURCH RURAL C.P. ^d	Part of Whitchurch A.P. and C.P., q.v.										1,667	1,658	1,772	1,821	1,517 ^e	1,397		
WHITCHURCH U.S.D.; from 1894	Part of Whitchurch A.P. and C.P., q.v.										3,756	4,062	5,221	5,757	5,653	6,017	6,856 ^e	7,165
WHITCHURCH U.D. and WHITCHURCH URBAN C.P. ^d																		
WHITCHURCH R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,490	7,637	1,924	1,935	2,012	2,091	See Drayton R.D. and Wem R.D.	
WHITTINGTON A.P. and C.P.	1,398	1,460	1,749	1,788	1,919 ^f	1,927	1,895	2,175 ^g	2,111	2,103 ^h	2,097	2,354	2,729	2,353*	6,066	4,524		
WHITTON C.P.	Part of Burford A.P., q.v.										88	92	110	96	83	72	97	84
WHIXALL C.P. ⁱ	Part of Pres A.P. and C.P., q.v.												1,062	1,113	1,089	1,016	937	900
WILLEY A.P. and C.P.	163	179	155	159	162	144	149	179	148	See under Wenlock M.B. and U.S.D.								
WISTANSTOW A.P. and C.P.	586	659	883	980	1,051 ^j	1,044	1,121	1,134	960	825	881	907	885	812	909	662		
WISTANSWICK	Township of Stoke upon Tern A.P., q.v.											
WHITTINGTON A.P. and C.P.	170	172	179	193	219	266	232	224	259	197	203	192	191	217	203	180		
WOLLASTON C.P.	Part of Alberbury A.P., q.v.										315	356	298	255	270	254	242	215
WOLVERLEY	Township of Wem A.P., q.v.											
WOMBURGE A.P. and C.P.	1,835	1,944	1,860*	1,855	2,057*	2,166	2,601*	2,897	3,113	2,786	2,876	3,240	3,224	3,495	See Oakengates U.D. and C.P.			
WOODCOTE C.P.	Part of Sheriffhales A.P., q.v.										190 ^k	204	194	220	235	205	261	243
WOODHOUSE E.P.P. and C.P.	Township of Shifnal A.P., q.v.										4	4	6	4	4	3	2	2
WOODSIDE	101	104	93	89	84	72	64	78	97	93	85	96	84	88	86	75		
WOOLSTANTON A.P. and C.P.	Part of Muckleston A.P., q.v.										850	830	812	926	877	873	902	853
WOORE C.P.	1,354	1,339	1,582	1,676	1,643	1,735	1,785	1,676*	1,749	1,613	1,448	1,544	1,475	1,416	4,682 ^m	3,572		
WORFIELD A.P. and C.P.	1,602	1,589 ⁿ	1,684 ^p	2,290*	2,823 ^q	2,887	3,150	3,305	3,209	2,629	2,239	2,030	1,960	1,962	1,955 ^r	1,760		
WORTHEN A.P. (part of) ^a and C.P.	1,913	1,938	2,240	2,528	2,731	3,107	4,305*	4,910	5,471	1,203 ^s	1,139	1,070 ^t	1,051	1,022	1,379 ^u	1,380		
WROCKWARDINE tns.	..	..	..	..	1,933 ^v	1,008	1,048	1,116								
WROCKWARDINE WOOD tns.	..	..	..	..	1,698	2,099	3,317	3,794	See Wrockwardine Wood C.P.				..	..	..	..
WROCKWARDINE WOOD C.P. ^s	Part of Wrockwardine A.P. and C.P., q.v.										4,603	4,922	5,276	5,209	4,978	See Oakengates U.D. and C.P.		
WROXETER A.P. and C.P.	544	575	659	636*	636	642	616	520*	488	535 ^w	566	600	551	539	993	657		
WYTHEFORD, GREAT }	Townships of Shawbury A.P., q.v.																	
WYTHEFORD, LITTLE }																		

(a) Part of Whitchurch A.P., i.e. Wirswall, lay in Ches.

(b) i.e. Alkington (pop. 107), Ash Magna (pop. 138), Ash Parva (pop. 169), Broughall (pop. 169), Dodington (pop. 662), Edgeley (pop. 48), Hinton (pop. 50), Hollyhurst and Chinnel (pop. 52), Park, Black (pop. 90), Tilstock (pop. 644), Whitchurch (pop. 2,589), Woodhouse, New (pop. 127), and Woodhouse, Old (pop. 55). This figure does not include part of Muckleston A.P. (i.e. Gravenhunger and Woore tns.) which was returned with Whitchurch A.P. in 1811.

(c) i.e. Alkington (pop. 135), Ash Magna (pop. 204), Ash Parva (pop. 208), Broughall (pop. 203), Chinnel (pop. 16), Dodington (pop. 1,010), Edgeley (pop. 73), Hinton (pop. 41), Hollyhurst (pop. 38), Park, Black (pop. 97), Tilstock (pop. 637), Whitchurch (pop. 3,403), Woodhouse, New (pop. 155), and Woodhouse, Old (pop. 62).

(d) Whitchurch U.S.D., which was styled Whitchurch and Dodington U.S.D. until 1895, comprised part of Whitchurch C.P. In 1894 the part of Whitchurch C.P. within Whitchurch U.D. was created a separate civil parish and the remainder of Whitchurch C.P. was then constituted Whitchurch Rural C.P.

(e) In 1934 part of Whitchurch Rural C.P. (pop. 3 in 1931) was transferred to Ightfield C.P. and another part (pop. 157 in 1931) was transferred to Whitchurch U.D. and Whitchurch Urban C.P.

(f) i.e. Berghill (pop. 46), Daywall (pop. 328), Ebnal (pop. 240), Fernhill (pop. 65), Frankton (pop. 275), Henlle (pop. 43), Hindford (pop. 91), Marton, Old (pop. 23), Whittington (pop. 808).

(g) This and later figures include returns for Halston (pop. 35 in 1871), formerly extra-parochial.

(h) In 1882 Old Marton (pop. 25 in 1891) was transferred from Whittington C.P. to Ellesmere C.P.

(i) Created 1894.

(j) This figure includes a separate return for Cheney Longville tns. (pop. 125).

(k) In 1880 Stockton (pop. 65 in 1891) was transferred to Woodcote C.P. from Longford C.P.

(l) In 1851 the pop. of Woodhouse E.P.P. was returned with Hopton Wafers A.P.

(m) In 1934 part of Worfield C.P. (pop. 10 in 1931) was transferred to Bridgnorth M.B.

(n) Worthen A.P. lay partly in Montgomeryshire.

(o) i.e. the quarters of Binweston (pop. 155), Bromlow (pop. 317), Heath, Upper (pop. 504), and Worthen (pop. 708).

(p) i.e. Aston Pigott (pop. 78), Aston Rogers (pop. 174), Beachfield (pop. 35), Binweston (pop. 91), Brockton (pop. 303), Bromlow (pop. 468), Grimmer (pop. 44), Habberley Office (pop. 313), Hayes (pop. 13), Heath, Upper and Nether (pop. 540), Hope (pop. 340), Leigh (pop. 44), Meadowtown (pop. 131), Walton (pop. 20), and Worthen (pop. 223).

(q) In 1934 part of Minsterley C.P. (pop. 106 in 1931) was transferred to Worthen C.P.

(r) In 1884 part of Wrockwardine C.P. was transferred to the newly created civil parish of Wrockwardine Wood. At the same time Walcot (pop. 57 in 1891) was transferred from Wellington C.P. to Wrockwardine C.P. and Hortonwood and part of Trench (pop. 335 in 1891) was transferred from Eyton upon the Weald Moors C.P. to the newly created civil parish Wrockwardine Wood.

(s) In 1903 part of Wrockwardine C.P. (pop. 17 in 1911) was transferred to Wellington U.D. and Wellington Urban C.P.

(t) In 1934 part of Wrockwardine C.P. (pop. 8 in 1931) was transferred to Wellington U.D. and Wellington Urban C.P.

(u) This figure includes separate returns for the following townships: Admaston (pop. 188), Allscott (pop. 94), Bratton (pop. 66), Charlton (pop. 101), Chuddley (pop. 106), Leaton (pop. 43), Long Lane (pop. 137), and Rushmoor (pop. 40).

(w) In 1885 Uckington (pop. 72 in 1891) was transferred to Wroxeter C.P. from Atcham C.P.

COMMENTARY

NOTES in the *Census Reports* explaining some of the changes in population not caused by boundary alterations are listed below. The notes occur with varying frequency and seem to follow no particular plan. The presence of a note of this nature relating to any return is indicated in the Population Table by an asterisk. The commentary does not include the notes of the number of persons employed in particular industries (e.g. mining), which appear in the *Census Report* of 1831, unless these are given as a reason for an increase or decrease of population.

1801

No comments were given for this year.

1811

SHROPSHIRE. The population of the county included the West Regiment of Shropshire Local Militia (numbering 997 including officers) and the West Regiment (numbering 964) which had been assembled for 14 days' exercise on 18 May 1811. These regiments were drawn from Shrewsbury and from the hundreds of Bradford, Condover, Oswestry, and Pimhill.

ASTLEY ABBOTS. Decrease attributed to the closing of coal-works.

1821

ALVELEY. Included one woman over 100 years old.

BITTERLEY. Decrease attributed to the closing of a boarding school and to the absence of 2 families from their mansions.

BRIDGNORTH ST. MARY MAGDALEN. Decrease attributed 'to the deficiency of the manufacture and iron foundry'.

BROSELEY. Decrease attributed to the depression of trade.

CULMINGTON. Increase attributed partly to the establishment of a boarding school.

MEOLE BRACE. Included 290 persons in Shrewsbury Workhouse.

PITCHFORD. Apparent decrease attributed to the absence of most of the family of the lord of the manor.

PONTESBURY. Included one woman over 100 years old.

QUATFORD. Increase in Eardington attributed to the development of ironworks.

SELATTYN. Increase attributed to the cultivation of mountain lands and to the erection of cottages there.

SHRAWARDINE. Decrease attributed to a family of 9 leaving and to an increase in the number of burials over baptisms.

SHREWSBURY ST. CHAD. Included a few military and the staff of the Shropshire Militia.

WOMBRIDGE. Had returned to nearly its former size after a decrease in 1816 and 1817 brought about by the depression of the iron industry.

1831

ALBERBURY. Decrease attributed to the removal of a workhouse.

ALBRIGHTON chap. 14 non-residents were employed in building a farm-house.

BROSELEY. Decrease attributed to the closing of 5 iron blast-furnaces.

DAWLEY MAGNA. Increase attributed to the establishment of blast-furnaces, forges, mills, and collieries.

DITTON PRIORS. Decrease attributed to the reduction in the number of farm servants.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES. 25 labourers, 20 years of age, were employed on a new canal.

EATON-UNDER-HEYWOOD. Same comment as for Ditton Priors.

HIGHLEY. Decrease attributed to the closing of a colliery.

MEOLE BRACE. Decrease attributed to a fall in the numbers in Shrewsbury Workhouse from 290 to 120.

MORETON SAY. Decrease attributed to the want of agricultural employment and to a reduction in the number of farm servants.

NEEN SOLLARS. Decrease attributed to the removal of several huts from the highway.

NEWPORT. 70 men were employed on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal.

OSWESTRY. Included 273 persons in the workhouse.

POPULATION

PITCHFORD. Decrease attributed to the demolition of several cottages.
SELATTYN. Increase attributed to the cultivation of mountain lands.
STIRCHLEY. Same comment as for Dawley Magna.
UPTON MAGNA. Decrease attributed to the demolition of cottages and to the works of a forge not being in full employ.
WENLOCK, LITTLE. Included 100 men employed in mines and coalpits in neighbouring parishes.
WORTHEN. Increase attributed to the establishment of mining companies employing 137 labourers.
WROXETER. Decrease attributed to the decline of a boarding school.

1841

SHROPSHIRE. 8 males and 6 females stated to have emigrated from the county to the colonies or to foreign countries since 31 Dec. 1840.
BERRINGTON. Included 123 persons in Atcham Union Workhouse.
BISHOP'S CASTLE. Included 43 persons in Clun Union Workhouse.
BRIDGNORTH, QUATT (part of). Return for Quatt Jarvis included 53 persons in Quatt Union School.
BRIDGNORTH ST. LEONARD. Included 10 persons in the borough gaol and 33 in the workhouse.
BRIDGNORTH ST. MARY MAGDALEN. Included 31 persons in the workhouse.
BROSELEY. Included 3 persons in the workhouse.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER. Included 50 persons in Cleobury Mortimer Union Workhouse and 10 at the fair.
CLUN. Included 18 persons in Trinity Hospital and 38 in Clun Union Workhouse.
ELLESMERE. Included 151 persons in Ellesmere Union Workhouse, 6 in barges in Ellesmere township, 7 in barges and tents in Lyneal township, and 11 in tents in Trench township.
ERCALL MAGNA. Included 43 persons in Rowton workhouse.
HALESOWEN. Increase attributed to the opening of new collieries and to the erection of ironworks in or near Oldbury; included 30 persons in tents in Langley, and 10 in mines and barges and 25 in the Court of Requests prison in Oldbury.
HODNET. Included 6 persons in barns in Peplow township.
LUDLOW. Included 3 persons in the borough gaol.
MADELEY. Included 61 persons in Madeley Union Workhouse.
MEOLE BRACE. Included 103 persons in Kingsland Lunatic Asylum and 90 in Shrewsbury Workhouse.
NEWPORT. Included 35 persons in Newport Union Workhouse and 21 in the Free Grammar School.
OSWESTRY. Included 6 persons in the borough gaol and 151 in the workhouse.
PREES. Included 26 persons in barges in Whixall chapelry.
PRESTON UPON THE WEALD MOORS. Included 42 persons in the hospital.
SHREWSBURY ST. MARY. Included 168 persons in the County Gaol and House of Correction, 106 in the County Infirmary, 94 in the Royal Free Grammar School, and 35 in boats.
STANTON LACY. Included 146 persons in Ludlow Union Workhouse.
STANTON UPON HINE HEATH. Included 6 persons in tents.
STRETTON, CHURCH. Included 60 persons in Church Stretton Union Workhouse.
WELLINGTON. Included 8 persons in the gaol and 49 in Wellington Union Workhouse. In Hadley township there were 9 persons in tents and 72 in barges.
WELSHAMPTON. Included 18 persons in barges and tents.
WEM. Included 88 persons in Wem Union Workhouse.
WHITCHURCH. Included 78 persons in Whitchurch Union Workhouse.
WHITTINGTON. Included 8 persons in barges in Ebwal township and 5 persons in barges in Frankton township.
WOMBRIDGE. 60 women were temporarily absent.

1851

ALBERBURY (Great Wollaston). Scarcity of employment had caused many able-bodied persons to migrate to the mining districts and elsewhere.
BERRINGTON. Included 229 persons in Atcham Union Workhouse.
BILLINGSLEY. Decrease attributed to the closing of a coalpit.
BISHOP'S CASTLE. Included 71 persons in Clun Union Workhouse.
BRIDGNORTH ST. MARY MAGDALEN. Emigration had taken place since 1841 and the workhouse had been closed.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

CARDESTON. Several houses, previously returned under Cardeston, were now deemed to be in Alberbury parish.

CLEOBURY MORTIMER. Included 82 persons in Cleobury Mortimer Union Workhouse.

HIGHLEY. Decrease attributed to the closing of a colliery.

MADELEY. Included 86 persons in Madeley Union Workhouse.

MEOLE BRACE. Included 67 persons in Kingsland Lunatic Asylum and 77 in Shrewsbury Workhouse.

MORETON SAY. Decrease attributed to the lack of agricultural employment.

NEWPORT. Included 34 persons in Newport Union Workhouse.

OSWESTRY. Included 205 persons in Oswestry Union Workhouse.

PRESTON UPON THE WEALD MOORS. Included 63 persons in an almshouse.

QUATFORD (Eardington). Increase attributed to the extension of the ironworks.

SHIFNAL. Included 57 persons in Shifnal Union Workhouse.

SHREWSBURY ST. MARY. Included 189 persons in the County Gaol and House of Correction and 101 in the County Infirmary.

STANTON LACY. Included 104 persons in Ludlow Union Workhouse.

STRETTON, CHURCH. Included 70 persons in Church Stretton Union Workhouse.

WELLINGTON. Included 73 persons in Wellington Union Workhouse.

WEM. Included 73 persons in Wem Union Workhouse.

WHITCHURCH. Included 84 persons in Whitchurch Union Workhouse.

1861

N.B. From 1861 the notes to the main population table seldom contain information about persons in workhouses and other public institutions. Separate tables supply these figures in the *Census Reports*, and no attempt has been made to include this information in these notes.

BITTERLEY. Decrease attributed to the closing of ironworks and of a coal mine.

BRIDGNORTH, QUATT (part of). Increase in Quatt Jarvis attributed partly to the increased number of children at the Union School and partly to the reopening of the ironworks.

CAYNHAM. Same comment as for Bitterley.

CLEOBURY NORTH. Decrease attributed to the closing of the lime works.

CLUN. Increase attributed to the inclosure of a large tract of land for building houses.

DIDDLEBURY. Decrease attributed to a reduction in the establishment at Diddlebury Hall and to the demolition of dilapidated cottages.

EYTON UPON THE WEALD MOORS. Increase attributed to the erection of new workshops and forges for the manufacture of bar-iron and to facilities afforded for purchasing land for building purposes.

HABBERLEY. Decrease attributed in part to the migration of young people.

HIGHLEY. Increase attributed to the temporary presence of labourers employed on railway works.

HOPTON CASTLE. Decrease attributed to the demolition of cottages.

LONGNOR. Decrease attributed to a reduction in the number of persons employed in a colliery and to the completion of the railway.

MUNSLow. Decrease attributed to the pulling down of dilapidated cottages and to a reduction in the number of families to a house.

OLDBURY. Increase attributed to the activities of a Freehold Land Society.

PRESTON GUBBALS. Increase attributed in the main to the establishment of a railway goods station and to the erection of houses in the hamlet of Bomere Heath.

QUATFORD (Eardington). Decrease attributed to the closing of coal and brick works.

SHEINTON. Same comment as for Highley.

SHREWSBURY ST. ALKMUND. Decrease attributed to the demolition of houses to make room for the erection of waterworks and for the construction of the railway.

SHREWSBURY ST. JULIAN AND ST. MARY. Increase attributed to the operations of building societies and to the opening of the railway to Shrewsbury.

SMETHCOTT. Same comment as for Longnor.

WELLINGTON. Large increase attributed to the establishment of iron foundries, timber-yards, and sawmills and to the extension of railway communication.

WOMBRIDGE. Same comment as for Eyton upon the Weald Moors.

WROCKWARDINE. Same comment as for Eyton upon the Weald Moors.

POPULATION

1871

- ACTON BURNELL (Ruckley and Langley). Increase attributed to the temporary presence of building workers.
- ALBERBURY. Decrease attributed to the departure of labourers temporarily employed in 1861 on the construction of a railway.
- ALVELEY (Romsley). Decrease attributed to migration to the mining and manufacturing districts where higher wages were to be obtained.
- ASHFORD CARBONELL. Increase attributed to increased accommodation.
- ATCHAM. Decrease attributed to the departure of workmen temporarily employed in 1861 on building operations.
- BADGER. Decrease attributed to the migration of labourers in search of employment.
- BENTHALL. Same comment as for Alberbury.
- BRIDGNORTH ST. LEONARD and ST. MARY MAGDALEN. Decrease attributed to a reduction in the number of agricultural labourers employed there.
- BROMFIELD (Halford). Increase attributed to the extension of railway accommodation.
- BROSELEY. Same comment as for Alberbury.
- BROUGHTON. Decrease attributed to the demolition of old cottages.
- CHETWYND. Increase attributed to the erection and occupation of new houses.
- CLUNGUNFORD. Same comment as for Alberbury.
- CONDOVER. Same comment as for Alberbury.
- CORELEY. Increase attributed to the opening and development of collieries.
- COUND (Cressage). Same comment as for Alberbury.
- DONINGTON. Decrease attributed to migration.
- EDGMOND (Church Aston). Same comment as for Chetwynd.
- ELLESMERE. Decrease attributed to the absorption of small farms in larger holdings.
- ERCALL MAGNA. Decrease attributed to the migration of labourers and their families.
- HARLEY. Same comment as for Alberbury.
- HIGHLEY. Same comment as for Alberbury.
- HOPTON CASTLE. Same comment as for Alberbury.
- HOPTON WAFERS. Decrease attributed to the exhaustion of several coal pits and to the consequent migration of the colliers.
- LEE BROCKHURST. Same comment as for Broughton.
- LEIGHTON. Same comment as for Atcham.
- LLANSILIN (Sychtyn). Decrease attributed to the migration of several families.
- LONGDON UPON TERN. Same comment as for Chetwynd.
- LUDFORD. Increase attributed to the ease of railway communication.
- MYDDLE (Hadnall). Increase attributed to the advantages afforded by the Shrewsbury and Crewe Railway passing through it.
- NEEN SAVAGE. Decrease attributed to the lack of work for the paper mills of the district.
- OSWESTRY. Increase attributed to the development of quarries and collieries in the district and to the establishment of large works for the manufacture of railway rolling-stock.
- PONTESBURY. Same comment as for Alberbury.
- PREEN, CHURCH. Same comment as for Acton Burnell.
- QUATFORD. Decrease attributed to the closing of a large iron forge.
- QUATT. Decrease attributed to the closing of ironworks.
- RYTON. Same comment as for Badger.
- SHEINTON. Same comment as for Alberbury.
- SHELVE. Increase attributed to a demand for additional labour at the lead mines of the district.
- SHERIFFHALES (Woodcote). Same comment as for Ashford Carbonell.
- SHIFNAL. Increase attributed to the extension of the coal and iron trades in the district.
- STANTON LACY. Same comment as for Ludford.
- STOKE UPON TERN. Decrease in Ollerton attributed to the demolition of cottages and to the migration of agricultural labourers.
- STOKESAY. Same comment as for Bromfield.
- SUTTON MADDOCK. Same comment as for Donington.
- WENLOCK, LITTLE. Decrease attributed to the closing of ironworks and to the demolition of houses.
- WESTBURY. Same comment as for Alberbury.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

WHITTINGTON. Increase attributed to the presence of men employed on the railway.

WORFIELD. Same comment as for Alveley.

WROXETER. Decrease attributed to the departure of labourers temporarily engaged in 1861 on draining land.

1881

No comments were given for this year.

1891

No comments were given for this year.

1901

BRIDGNORTH, QUATT JARVIS. Included 109 persons in the District Industrial School.

HIGHLEY. Increase attributed mainly to the opening of a new colliery in the adjoining parish of Kinlet.

1911

HIGHLEY. Large increase attributed to colliery development.

STRETTON, CHURCH. Large increase attributed to its development as a health resort.

WESTON RHYN. Large increase attributed to colliery development at Chirk.

1921

BERRINGTON. Large decrease attributed to the closing of a workhouse since 1901.

HIGHLEY. Large increase attributed to residential development.

SELATTYN. Increase attributed to the establishment of the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, containing 409 persons.

SHREWSBURY ST. ALKMUND. Large increase attributed to the presence of a Royal Air Force establishment.

1931

BATTLEFIELD. Large increase attributed to residential development.

BERRINGTON. Large increase attributed to an increase in the number of inmates in the workhouse.

PETTON. Increase attributed to the opening of a small private school.

ST. MARTIN'S. Increase attributed to the opening of a new colliery.

SHREWSBURY ST. ALKMUND. Same comment as for Battlefield.

WHITTINGTON. Decrease attributed to the closing of Park Hall Military Camp.

1951

No comments were given for this year.

1961

No comments were given for this year.

APPENDIX

Changes in the boundaries and status of parishes, urban districts, and municipal boroughs, 1966, under *The Salop Order, 1966* (H.L.G. 22958) and *The Salop (No. 2) Order, 1966* (H.L.G. 24506).

ABDON C.P. See Ditton Priors.

ALBERBURY-WITH-CARDESTON C.P. Parts transferred to Ford C.P. and Westbury C.P. And see Westbury.

ALBRIGHTON chap. and C.P. Dissolved; parts transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and Astley C.P. and the remainder to Pimhill C.P.

ASTLEY C.P. See Albrighton.

ASTON BOTTERELL A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Neenton C.P.

ATCHAM A.P. and C.P. Parts transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and Berrington C.P. And see Berrington; Wroxeter.

BARROW C.P. See under Wenlock.

BAYSTON HILL C.P. Created from parts of Shrewsbury M.B. and Condover C.P.

BENTHALL C.P. See under Wenlock.

BERRINGTON A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Atcham C.P.

BETTWS-Y-CRWYN C.P. See Llanfair Waterdine.

BICTON C.P. Parts transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and Ford C.P.

BISHOP'S CASTLE M.B. and U.D. and BISHOP'S CASTLE URBAN C.P.: M.B. and U.D. dissolved, becoming a rural borough in Clun and Bishop's Castle R.D.

BRIDGNORTH M.B. and U.D.: M.B. and U.D. dissolved, becoming a rural borough in Bridgnorth R.D. The C.P.s of Bridgnorth St. Leonard, Bridgnorth St. Mary Magdalen, Oldbury, and Quatford were dissolved and a new Bridgnorth C.P., coextensive with the borough, was created.

BROSELEY C.P. See under Wenlock.

CARDINGTON C.P. See Rushbury.

CLAVERLEY C.P. See Rudge.

CLEE ST. MARGARET C.P. See Weston Cold.

CLIVE chap. and C.P. Part transferred to Grinshill C.P.

CLUNBURY C.P. See Hopesay.

CLUNGUNFORD A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Onibury C.P.

COCKSHUTT C.P. Part transferred to Loppington C.P.

CONDOVER A.P. and C.P. Parts transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and the newly created Bayston Hill C.P. And see Stapleton.

DAWLEY U.D. See Kemberton; Oakengates; Shifnal; Stirchley; Sutton Maddock; Wellington Rural; Wenlock.

DIDDLEBURY C.P. See Munslow.

DITTON PRIORS A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Abdon C.P.

DRAYTON, MARKET, U.D. and C.P.: U.D. dissolved, C.P. transferred to Market Drayton R.D.

EATON-UNDER-HEYWOOD A.P. and C.P. Parts transferred to Munslow C.P. and Rushbury C.P.

ELLESMERE RURAL C.P. Parts transferred to Welshampton C.P., Whittington C.P., and the newly created Selattyn and Gobowen C.P. And see Whittington.

ELLESMERE U.D. and ELLESMERE URBAN C.P.: U.D. dissolved, C.P. transferred to North Shropshire R.D.

FARLOW C.P. Part transferred to Hopton Wafers C.P. And see Stottesdon.

FORD C.P. See Alberbury-with-Cardeston; Bicton; Pontesbury.

GRINSHILL A.P. and C.P. Parts transferred to Hadnall C.P. and Shawbury C.P. And see Clive; Shawbury.

HABBERLEY A.P. and C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Pontesbury C.P.

HADNALL C.P. See Grinshill; Shawbury.

HANWOOD, GREAT, A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Shrewsbury M.B.

HOLDGATE A.P. and C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Tugford C.P. and (a small part) to Munslow C.P.

HOPE BOWDLER C.P. See Stretton, Church.

HOPESAY A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Clunbury C.P.

HOPTON WAFERS C.P. See Farlow; Woodhouse.

KEMBERTON A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Dawley U.D.

KINNERLEY C.P. See Ness, Great.

A HISTORY OF SHROPSHIRE

- LEEBOTWOOD A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Longnor C.P. And see Longnor.
 LINLEY C.P. See under Wenlock.
 LLANFAIR WATERDINE A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Bettws-y-crwyn C.P.
 LLANYMYNECH A.P. and C.P. Renamed Llanymynech and Pant C.P. And see Oswestry Rural.
 LONGNOR A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Leebotwood C.P. And see Leebotwood.
 LOPPINGTON C.P. See Cockshutt.
 LOUGHTON C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Wheathill C.P.
 LUDLOW M.B. and U.D.: M.B. and U.D. dissolved, becoming a rural borough in Ludlow R.D.
 MADELEY C.P. See under Wenlock.
 MINSTERLEY C.P. Part transferred to Worthen C.P. And see Westbury.
 MORETON CORBET C.P. See Shawbury.
 MUNSLOW A.P. and C.P. Parts transferred to Diddlebury C.P. and Tugford C.P. And see Eaton-under-Heywood; Holdgate.
 NEENTON C.P. See Aston Botterell; Stottesdon.
 NESS, GREAT A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Kinnerley C.P.
 OAKENGATES U.D. and C.P. Part transferred to Dawley U.D. And see Shifnal.
 ONIBURY C.P. See Clungunford; Stokesay.
 OSWESTRY M.B. and U.D. and OSWESTRY URBAN C.P.: M.B. and U.D. dissolved; area renamed Oswestry C.P. and constituted a rural borough in Oswestry R.D.
 OSWESTRY RURAL C.P. Part transferred to the renamed Llanymynech and Pant C.P. And see Sychtyn.
 PIMHILL C.P. Part transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. And see Albrighton.
 PONTESBURY A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Ford C.P. And see Habberley; Ratlinghope; Worthen.
 POSENHALL C.P. See under Wenlock.
 RATLINGHOPE A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Pontesbury C.P.
 RUDGE C.P. Part transferred to Claverley C.P.
 RUSHBURY A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Cardington C.P. And see Eaton-under-Heywood.
 ST. MARTIN'S C.P. See Whittington.
 SELATTYN A.P. and C.P. Dissolved; part transferred to Whittington C.P. and remainder to newly created Selattyn and Gobowen C.P.
 SELATTYN AND GOBOWEN C.P. Created from parts of Ellesmere Rural C.P., Selattyn C.P., and Whittington C.P.
 SHAWBURY A.P. and C.P. Parts transferred to Grinshill C.P., Hadnall C.P., and Moreton Corbet C.P. And see Grinshill.
 SHIFNAL A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Dawley U.D. and Oakengates U.D.
 SHREWSBURY M.B. and C.P. Parts transferred to newly created Bayston Hill C.P. And see Albrighton; Atcham; Bicton; Condover; Hanwood, Great; Pimhill; Uffington.
 SILVINGTON A.P. and C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Wheathill C.P.
 STAPLETON A.P. and C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Condover C.P.
 STIRCHLEY A.P. and C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Dawley U.D.
 STOKESAY A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Onibury C.P.
 STOTTESDON A.P. and C.P. Parts transferred to Farlow C.P. and Neenton C.P.
 STRETTON, CHURCH, U.D. and C.P.: U.D. dissolved, part transferred to Hope Bowdler C.P., remainder forming Church Stretton C.P. in Ludlow R.D. And see Stretton, Little.
 STRETTON, LITTLE, C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Church Stretton C.P.
 SUTTON MADDOCK A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Dawley U.D.
 SYCHTYN C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Oswestry Rural C.P.
 TUGFORD C.P. See Holdgate; Munslow.
 UFFINGTON A.P. and C.P. Parts transferred to Shrewsbury M.B. and Upton Magna C.P. And see Upton Magna.
 UPTON MAGNA A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Uffington C.P. And see Uffington.
 WELLINGTON RURAL C.P. Parts transferred to Dawley U.D. and Little Wenlock C.P.
 WELSHAMPTON C.P. See Ellesmere Rural.
 WEM U.D. and WEM URBAN C.P.: U.D. dissolved, C.P. transferred to North Shropshire R.D.
 WENLOCK M.B. and U.D.: M.B. and U.D. dissolved.
 BARROW C.P. Transferred to Bridgnorth R.D.
 BENTHALL C.P. Dissolved; part transferred to Dawley U.D. and remainder to Barrow C.P.

POPULATION

- BROSELEY C.P. Part transferred to Dawley U.D. and remainder to Bridgnorth R.D.
LINLEY C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Barrow C.P.
MADELEY C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Dawley U.D.
POSENHALL C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Barrow C.P.
WENLOCK, LITTLE, C.P. Part transferred to Dawley U.D. and remainder to Wellington R.D.
And see Wellington Rural.
WENLOCK, MUCH, C.P. Constituted a rural borough in Bridgnorth R.D.
WILLEY C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Barrow C.P.
WENLOCK, LITTLE, C.P. See under Wenlock.
WENLOCK, MUCH, C.P. See under Wenlock.
WENTNOR A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Worthen C.P.
WESTBURY A.P. and C.P. Parts transferred to Alberbury-with-Cardeston C.P., Minsterley C.P.,
and Wollaston C.P. And see Alberbury-with-Cardeston; Wollaston.
WESTON, COLD, A.P. and C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Clee St. Margaret C.P.
WHEATHILL C.P. See Loughton; Silvington.
WHITCHURCH U.D. and WHITCHURCH URBAN C.P.: U.D. dissolved; C.P. transferred to North Shropshire R.D.
WHITTINGTON A.P. and C.P. Parts transferred to Ellesmere Rural C.P., St. Martin's C.P., and
newly created Selattyn and Gobowen C.P. And see Ellesmere Rural; Selattyn.
WILLEY C.P. See under Wenlock.
WOLLASTON C.P. Part transferred to Westbury C.P. And see Westbury.
WOODHOUSE E.P.P. and C.P. Dissolved; transferred to Hopton Wafers C.P.
WORTHEN A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Pontesbury C.P. And see Minsterley; Wentnor.
WROXETER A.P. and C.P. Part transferred to Atcham C.P.

INDEX OF PERSONS AND PLACES IN THE TRANSLATION OF THE DOMESDAY SURVEY

References are to the page-numbers of Volume I. Archaic forms of place-names, but not those in use when Volume I was published that differ from more modern forms, are set in italic type. Persons with only a single name are further defined in the index either by the addition of the initials T.R.E. indicating that they held land in 1066 or, if they held land after the Conquest, by a statement of whose tenants they were. The arrangement of entries for personal names with definitions of those or any other kinds cannot necessarily be taken as suggesting the identity or distinctness of persons of the same or similar names and descriptions. Other abbreviations used are: bp., bishop; br., brother; hund., hundred; nr., near; prob., probably; Ric., Richard; s., son; Wm., William; and the usual abbreviations of the names of counties. The index presupposes that the corrections printed on pp. 316–20 have been made.

- Abdon (*Abetune*), 319
Abretone, see Albright Hussey
Achel, see Ackhill
Achelai, see Ackley
Achetone, see Acton Reynald
Achetune, see Acton Round
Achi, T.R.E., 349
Ackhill (*Achel*), now in Presteigne (Radnors.), 344
Ackley (*Achelai*), now in Forden (Mont.), 318
Acton Burnell (*Actune*), 324
Acton Pigott (Acton Pigot, *Æctune*) in Acton Burnell, 320
Acton Reynald (*Achetone*, Acton Reynold) in Shawbury, 323
Acton Round (*Achetune*), 319
Acton Scott (*Actune*), 343
Actune, see Acton Burnell; Acton Pigott; Acton Scott
Adderley (*Eldredelie*), 340
Adelestune, see Adley
Adelred, see Ethelred
Adforton (*Alfertintune*), now in Leintwardine (Herefs.), 345
Adley (*Edelactune*), in Bedstone, 337
Adley (? *Adelestune*, *Edelactune*), now in Brampton Bryan (Herefs.), 346
Æctune, see Acton Pigott
Ældid, see Aldith
Ældit, see Aldith
Ældred, see Aldred
Ælgar, see Algar
Æli, see Ali
Ælmar, see Almar
Ælmund, see Almund
Ælmundestune, see Alcaston
Ælric, see Alric
Ælsi, see Alsi
Æluric, see Alvruc
Ælveva, see Alveva
Ælward, see Alward
Ælwi, see Alwi
Ærgrim, see Argrim
Aisil, T.R.E., 331, 343
Aitone, see Eyton on Severn
Aitone (unidentified), 321, 323
Alberbury (*Alberberie*), 316
Albert, tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 319, 323, 341
Albricstone, see Albrighton, nr. Shifnal
Albright Hussey (*Abretone*, *Etbretone*) in Battlefield, 322–3
Albrightlee (*Etbretelie*) in Shrewsbury St. Alkmund, 314
Albrighton (*Albricstone*), nr. Shifnal, 340–1
Albrighton (*Etbritone*, Monks Albrighton) in Shrewsbury St. Mary, 324
Alcaston (*Ælmundestune*) in Acton Scott, 338
Alchen, T.R.E., 337
Alcher, tenant of Earl Roger, 343; tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 319, 323; tenant of Warin, 324
Alchetune, see Alkington
Aldeberie, see Oldbury
Aldi, T.R.E., 322
Aldiet, T.R.E., 340
Aldith (*Ældid*, *Ældit*), T.R.E., 323, 329
Aldon (*Alledone*) in Stokesay, 347
Aldred (*Ældred*), T.R.E., 347; and see Eldred
Aldred (*Ældred*), tenant of Roger de Lacy, 347
Alfertintune, see Adforton
Algar (*Ælgar*), Earl, T.R.E., 327, 329, 332, 334, 340–1, 348–9; and see Elgar
Ali (*Æli*), T.R.E., 322
Alkington (*Alchetune*) in Whitchurch, 331–2
Alledone, see Aldon
Almar (*Ælmar*), T.R.E., 345; and see Elmar
Almund (*Ælmund*), T.R.E., 336; and see Elmund
Almodestreu hund., 315
Alretone, see Trewern
Alric (*Ælric*), T.R.E., 319, 342; and see Elric
Alsi (*Ælsi*), T.R.E., 328, 330, 349; and see Elsi
Aluiet, T.R.E., 341
Aluric, see Alvruc
Alveley (*Alvidelege*), 349
Alveva (*Ælveva*), T.R.E., 331; and see Elveva
Alvidelege, see Alveley
Alvruc (*Æluric*, Aluric), T.R.E., 312, 319, 326–7, 329, 333, 337–8; his s., 312–13
Alward, s. of Elmund, 342
Alward (*Ælward*), T.R.E., 323, 337; and see Elward
Alward, tenant of Earl Roger, 342
Alwi (*Ælwi*), T.R.E., 322, 333, 346; and see Elwi
Alwin (*Ælwin*), T.R.E., 328; and see Elwin
Amaston (*Enbaldestune*) in Alberbury, 342
Andrelau (*Andreslaue*), see Onslow
Aneberie, see Onibury
Anelege, see Onneley
Anschitil, tenant of Earl Roger, 343; tenant of the bp. of Chester, 311
Arcalun, see Ercall, Child's
Archelou, see Ercall Magna
Archetel, T.R.E., 326, 333
Ardintone, see Eardington
Argrim (*Ærgrim*, *Aegrim*), T.R.E., 326, 346; and see Orgrim
Asci, T.R.E., 333
Ashford, Upper, in Ashford Carbonell, 330
Ashford Carbonell (*Esseford*), 344
Asnebruge, see Isombridge
Astley (*Hesleie*) in Shrewsbury St. Mary, 313
Aston (*Estune*) in Wem, 332
Aston (*Estune*) in Munslow, 322
Aston (*Estone*), prob. in Oswestry, 327
Aston Botterell (*Estone*), 323–4
Aston Eyre (*Estone*) in Morville, 323
Atcham (*Atingeham*), 314
Austin, T.R.E., 322, 338, 343
Auti, T.R.E., 326
Auti, T.R.E., and tenant of Earl Roger, 342
Auti, tenant of Roger de Lacy, 347
Avenel, tenant of Earl Roger, 342
Avochellie, see Hawksley
Azelin, tenant of Roger de Lacy, 347
Azo, tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 319–20, 322–3
Azor, T.R.E., 318, 329–30, 337, 341, 347
Badger (*Beghesovre*), 333
Bailleul, Rainald de, see Rainald de Bailleul
Baitune, see Betton in Hales
Barbingi, see Baveney
Bardestune, see Bearstone
Barlow (*Berlie*) in Hopesay, 336
Baschurch (*Bascherche*), 315
Baschurch (*Bascherch*, *Bascherche*, *Basecherch*, *Basecherch*, *Basecherche*, *Basechere*), hund., 313–19, 322, 324–5, 327, 329–30, 333–41, 343–4, 347
Batsuen, T.R.E., 334
Bausley (*Beleslei*) (Mont.) in Alberbury, 324
Baveney (*Barbingi*) in Neen Savage, 330
Bayston (*Begestan*) in Condover, 332
Bearstone (*Bardestune*) in Mucklestone, 334
Beckbury (*Becheberie*), 341
Bedstone (*Betietetune*), 337
Begestan, see Bayston
Beghesovre, see Badger
Beldewes, see Buildwas
Beleslei, see Bausley
Belleurdine, see Belwardine
Belwardine (*Belleurdine*) in Leighton, 337
Benedict, tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 321
Benehale (unidentified), 318
Benthall (*Benehale*) in Much Wenlock, 342

DOMESDAY INDEX

Berewic, see Berwick, Great; Berwick Maviston
Beritune, see Berrington
Berlie, see Barlow
 Bernard, tenant of Helgot, 338;
 tenant of Picot de Say, 337
 Berner, tenant of Roger de Lacy,
 328, 332; tenant of Wm. Pantulf,
 332
 Bernières, Odo de, see Odo de
 Bernières
 Berrington, (*Beritune*), 320
 Bertunt, T.R.E., 339-40
 Berwick, Great, (*Berewic*) in Shrews-
 bury St. Mary, 317
 Berwick Maviston (*Berewic*) in At-
 cham, 321
 Besford (Bessford, *Betford*) in Shaw-
 bury, 339
 Beslow (*Beteslawe*) in Wroxeter,
 332
Betford, see Besford
Betietune, see Bedstone
 Betton Abbots (*Betune*) in Berrington,
 311
 Betton in Hales (*Baitune*) in Market
 Drayton, 339
 Betton Strange (*Betune*) in Shrews-
 bury St. Chad, 311
Betune, see Betton Abbots; Betton
 Strange
 Bicton (*Bichetone*) in Shrewsbury
 St. Chad, 314
 Bishton (*Bispetone*) in Albrighton, nr.
 Shifnal, 341
 Bobbington (*Bubintone*) (Staffs.,
 formerly Salop.), 349
 Blackemer, T.R.E., 346
 Bitterley (*Buterlie*), 328-9
Bolebec (? the More in Quatford),
 318
Bolledone, see Bouldon
Bosle, see Broseley
Botevde, see Leebotwood
 Bouldon (*Bolledone*) in Castle Hold-
 gate, 338
 Bourton (*Burtune*) in Much Wenlock,
 312
Brame, see Broome
 Brampton Bryan (*Brantune*) (Herefs.,
 formerly Salop.), 346
Brantune, see Brampton Bryan;
 Brompton
 Bratton (*Brochetone*) in Wrockwar-
 dine, 332
 Bricstual, T.R.E., 334
 Brictric, T.R.E., 313, 327
Brochetone, see Bratton; Brockton in
 Longford
 Brockton (*Brochetone*) in Longford,
 331, 343
 Brockton (*Broctone*) in Sutton Mad-
 dock, 334
 Brockton (*Broctune*) in Stanton Long,
 320
 Brogyntyn, in Selattyn, see *Burtone*
 Bromfield (*Brunfelde*), 313; church of
 St. Mary, 336
 Brompton (*Brantune*) in Berrington,
 326, 335
 Broom Farm (*Bruma*) in Baschurch,
 341
 Broome (*Brame*) in Cardington, 343
 Broseley (*Bosle*), 338
 Broughton (*Burtone*, *Burtune*), 313-14
Bruma, see Broom Farm
Brunfelde, see Bromfield
 Brunih, T.R.E., 333-4
Bubintone, see Bobbington
Buchehale (unidentified), 333
 Bucknell (*Buchehalle*), 346
 Buckton (*Buctone*) in Bucknell, 346
 Buildwas (*Beldewes*), 311
Bureford, see Burford
Burertone, see Burwarton
 Burrer, T.R.E., 331

Burtone (? Brogyntyn, in Selattyn),
 343
Burtone (*Burtune*), see Broughton
 Burwarton (*Burertone*), 330
Buterel, see Buttery
Buterlie, see Bitterley
 Butler, Ric. the, see Richard the
 Butler; Robert the, see Robert the
 Butler
 Buttery (*Buterel*) in Edgmond, 332
Caiham, see Caynham
 Calverhall (*Cavrahalle*) in Prees, 340
Calvestone (Worcs.) (unidentified), 315
 Cantlop (*Cantelop*) in Condovery, 340
 Cardeston (*Cartistune*), 325
 Cardington (*Cardintune*), 322
 Carle, T.R.E., 331
 Carlo, T.R.E., 319
Cartistune, see Cardeston
 Cascob (*Cascop*) (Radnors., formerly
 Salop.), 344
 Castlewright (*Cestelop*) in Main-
 stone (Mont.), 318
Cateschesleie, see Catsley
Catewinde, see Chetwynd
Catinton, see Chetton
 Catsley (*Cateschesleie*) in Kinlet, 330
Caurtune (unidentified), 336
 Cause, see Trewern
Cautune, see Choulton
Cavrahalle, see Calverhall
 Caynham (*Caiham*), 330
Celmeres, see Chelmarsh
Ceppecanole, see Chipnall
Cerlecote, see Charlcombe
Cerletone, see Charlton
Cerlinton, see Cherrington
Cerlitone (unidentified), 326
Cesdille, see Chesthill
Cestelop, see Castlewright
Cestulle, see Chesthill
 Charlcombe (*Cerlecote*), in Aston Bot-
 terell, 338
 Charlton (*Cerletone*), prob. in Shaw-
 bury, 314
 Chelmarsh (*Celmeres*), 330
 Chelmick (*Elmundewic*) in Hope
 Bowdler, 338
Chenardelei, see Kinnerley
Chenbritone, see Kemberton
Chenelie, see Kenley
Cheneltone (unidentified), 340
 Cheney Longville (*Languefelle*) in
 Wistanstow, 343
Chenistone, see Knighton
Chenlei, see Cynllaith
Chenpitune, see Kempton
 Cherrington (*Cerlinton*) in Edg-
 mond, 339
 Chester, bp. of, 310-11
 Chesthill (*Cesdille*, *Cestulle*) in Market
 Drayton and Stoke upon Tern,
 311, 339
 Cheswardine (*Ciseworde*), 349
 Chetel, T.R.E., 313, 326, 337-8, 341
 Chetton (*Catinton*), 318
 Chetwynd (*Catewinde*), 334
Chimerestun, see Kynaston
Chinardeseie, see Kynnersley
Chinbaldescote (unidentified), 336
Chinlete, see Kinlet
 Chipnall (*Ceppecanole*) in Ches-
 wardine, 349
 Chirbury (*Cireberie*), 316
 Choulton (*Cautune*) in Lydbury
 North, 326
 Churchstoke (*Cirestoc*) (Mont., for-
 merly Salop.), 343
 Cilt, see Lewin Cilt
Cireberie, see Chirbury
Cirestoc, see Churchstoke
Ciseworde, see Cheswardine
Claiberie, see Cleobury Mortimer
 Claverley (*Claverlege*), 348

Cleberie, see Cleobury Mortimer;
 Cleobury North
Clee, see Clee Stanton
 Clee St. Margaret (*Cleie*), 337
 Clee Stanton (*Clee*) in Stoke St.
 Milborough, 313
Cleie, see Clee St. Margaret
Clent hund. (Worcs.), 348
 Cleobury Mortimer (*Claiberie*, *Cle-
 berie*), 330, 345, 347
 Cleobury North (*Cleberie*), 347
 Clerk, Wm. the, see William the
 Clerk
Clev (unidentified), 348
Clone, see Clungunford
 Clun (*Clune*), 335-6
 Clunbury (*Cluneberie*), 335
Clune, see Clun
Cluneberie, see Clunbury
 Clungunford (*Clone*), 322, 336-7
 Cluntun (*Clutone*) in Clunbury, 335
 Cnut, King, 312
Cocus, Ralf, see Ralf the Cook
 Colemere (*Colesmere*) in Ellesmere,
 340
 Collinc, T.R.E., 327
Colmestan (*Colmestane*), see *Culvestan*
 hund.
Colvestan hund. (Staffs.), 349
Comestane, see *Culvestan* hund.
Comintone, see Culmington
Condetret hund., 324, 329-30, 333,
 343-5, 347
 Condovery (*Conendovre*), 315; church
 of St. Andrew of, 320
 Condovery (*Conedovre*, *Conendovre*,
Conodovre, *Conodovre*) hund., 311-
 13, 315, 320, 324, 326, 329, 332,
 335-8, 340-3, 346-7
 Cook, Ralf the, see Ralf the Cook
 Corbet, Roger, see Roger Corbet;
 and see Robert, s. of Corbet;
 Roger, s. of Corbet
 Coreley (*Cornelie*), 344-5
 Corfham (*Corfan*) in Diddlebury,
 315-16
 Corfton (*Cortune*) in Diddlebury, 328
Cornelie, see Coreley
Corselle, see Cross Hill
 Corston, see Coston
Cortune, see Corfton
 Cosford (*Costeford*) in Albrighton,
 nr. Shifnal, 330
 Coston (Corston, *Cozetune*) in Clun-
 bury, 336
Cotardicote, see Cothercott
Cote, see Coton
 Cothercott (*Cotardicote*) in Church
 Pulverbatch, 342
 Coton (*Cote*, Cotton) in Wem, 331
 Cotton on Tern, see *Ludecote*
 Cound (*Cuneet*), 320
Cozetune, see Coston
 Cressage (*Cristesache*) in Cound, 329
 Cross Hill (*Corselle*, Cross Hills) in
 Hinstock, 332
 Crugetone (unidentified), 327
 Culmington (*Comintone*), 318
Culvestan (*Colmestan*, *Colmestane*,
Comestane) hund., 311, 313-14,
 316, 322, 328, 330, 332, 338, 344-5,
 347-8
Cuneet, see Cound
 Curcelle, Roger de, see Roger de
 Curcelle
Cutestornes hund. (Herefs.), 348
 Cynllaith (*Chenlei*) (Denb.), 322

Dainz, T.R.E., 325
 Dawley Magna (*Dalelie*), 317
 Dawley Parva (*Dalelie*) in Dawley
 Magna, 321
Dehocsele, see Deuxhill
Derinlau, see Rinlau hund.
Derintune, see Dorrington

Derniou, see Edeyrnion
 Detton (*Dodintone*) in Neen Savage, 324
 Deuxhill (*Dehocsele*), 312
 Dinthill (*Duntune*) in Shrewsbury St. Alkmund, 315
 Ditton, Earl's (*Dodentone*) in Cleobury Mortimer, 345
 Ditton Priors (*Dodintone*), 317; and see *Dodentone*
 Dodefot, see Tugford
Dodentone (? part of Ditton Priors), 347; and see Ditton, Earl's
 Dodington (*Dodetune*) in Whitchurch, 327
Dodintone, see Detton; Ditton Priors
 Dodo, T.R.E., 339-41
 Donington (*Donitone*), 317
 Dorrington (*Derintune*) in Mucklestone, 333
 Dot, T.R.E., 343
 Drayton, Little (*Draitune*), 334-5
 Drayton, Market (*Draitune*), 332
 Droitwich (*Wich*) (Worcs.), 317, 330, 348
 Dudston (*Dudestune*) in Chirbury, 318
 Dunnihit, T.R.E., 334
 Dunning, T.R.E., 337, 340-1, 346
Duntune, see Dinthill

Eardington (*Ardintone*) in Quatford, 318
 Easthope (*Stope*), 319-20
 Eaton Constantine (*Etune*), 320
 Eaton Mascott (*Etune*) in Berrington, 320
Edbaldinesham, see Edgebold
 Edderton (*Edritune*), now in Forden (Mont.), 318
 Eddid, see Edith, Queen
 Eddiet, tenant of Earl Roger, 343
Edelactune, see Adley
 Edenhope (*Etenehop*) in Mainstone, 318
Edeslai, see Edgeley
 Edernion (*Derniou*) (Merion.), 322
 Edgebold (*Edbaldinesham*) in Shrewsbury St. Chad, 347
 Edgeley (*Edeslai*) in Whitchurch, 327
 Edgmond (*Edmendune*), 317
 Edgton (*Egedune*), 336
 Edith, Queen (Eddid, Ediet), consort of Edward the Confessor, 310, 342, 345-7
 Edmaer (Edmer), T.R.E., 329, 340
Edmendune, see Edgmond
 Edmer, T.R.E., see Edmaer
 Edmund, T.R.E., 328; T.R.E., and tenant of Earl Roger, 342
Edrethope, see Hopebendrid
 Edric, s. of Alvrice, 312-13
 Edric Saluage (Edric), T.R.E., 316-18, 320-5, 327-33, 335-40, 343-6, 349
Edritune, see Edderton
 Edstaston (*Stanestune*) in Wem, 331
 Eduin, see Edwin
 Edward (the Confessor), King, 309-10, 313, 315, 318, 344-5
 Edwi, T.R.E., 341, 346
 Edwin (Eduin, Earl Edwin), T.R.E., 312, 316, 318, 320, 327, 330, 332-4, 337, 340, 349; countess of, 317
Egedune, see Edgton
 Eilward, tenant of Earl Roger, 318
Eiminstre, see Emstrey
 Einulf, T.R.E., 326
Elchitun, see Hockleton
Eldone, see Eudon Burnell; Eudon George
 Eldred, T.R.E., 320, 327, 346; and see Aldred
 Eldred, tenant of Earl Roger, 343; tenant of Edmund, 342

Eldredelie, see Adderley
 Elduin, T.R.E., and tenant of Earl Roger, 343
 Elfac, T.R.E., 340
 Elgar, T.R.E., 347; and see Algar
 Eliard, T.R.E., 320
 Eliet, T.R.E., 339
 Ellerdine (*Elleurdine*) in Ercall Magna, 339
 Ellesmere (*Ellesmeles*), 317
Elleurdine, see Ellerdine
 Elmar (Elmaer, Elmer), T.R.E., 325-6, 329, 331-3, 335, 342-3, 346; and see Almar
 Elmund, T.R.E., 322-4, 328-9, 335-8, 342; and see Almund
 Elmund, T.R.E., and tenant of Earl Roger, 342
Elmundewic, see Chelmick
 Elnod, T.R.E., 329, 340
Elnoelstrui (*Elnoelstruil*, *Elnoelstrul*) hund., 312, 323, 333-5, 338, 340-1
 Elric, T.R.E., 321, 323-4, 341; and see Alric
 Elric, tenant of Earl Roger, 342
 Elrie, T.R.E., 346
 Elsi, T.R.E., 338; and see Alsi
 Elveva, T.R.E., 331, 337-8; and see Alveva
 Elward, T.R.E., 323-5, 327, 335, 337, 343; and see Alward
 Elward, tenant of Earl Roger, 315, 343; tenant of Shrewsbury St. Alkmund, 314; tenant of Shrewsbury St. Chad, 313
 Elwi, T.R.E., 328, 340; and see Alwi
 Elwin, T.R.E., 319, 328; and see Alwin
 Emstrey (*Eiminstre*) in Atcham, 312
Enbaldestune, see Amaston
 Ercall, Child's (*Arcalun*), 321
 Ercall Magna (*Archelou*, High Ercall), 317
 Erniet, T.R.E., 332, 346
 Ernu, see Ernui
 Ernucion, tenant of Earl Roger, 341
 Ernui (Ernu, Ernuin, Ernuin), T.R.E., 325-6, 335, 341; T.R.E., and tenant of Roger, s. of Corbet, 325; T.R.E., and tenant of Robert, s. of Corbet, 326
 Ertein, T.R.E., and tenant of Earl Roger, 342-3
Eslepe, see Sleaf Magna
Esseford, see Ashford Carbonell
Estone, see Aston; Aston Bottereu; Aston Eyre
Estone (unidentified), 340
Estune, see Aston
Estune (unidentified), 318
Etbretelie, see Albrightlee
Etbretone, see Albright Hussey
Ethritone, see Albrighton in Shrewsbury St. Mary
Etenehop, see Edenhope
 Ethelred II, King, 316
 Eton, Little (*Etone*), in Pitchford, 313
Etone (? Hatton in Shifnal), 340
Etone, see Eton, Little; Eyton upon the Weald Moors
Etune, see Eaton Constantine; Eaton Mascott; Eyton
 Eudon Burnell (*Eldone*) in Chetton, 323
 Eudon George (*Eldone*) in Chetton, 330
 Eye Farm, in Leighton, 329
 Eyton (*Etune*) in Alberbury, 325, 342
 Eyton (*Hetone*) in Baschurch, 327
 Eyton-on-Severn (*Aitone*) in Wroxeter, 311-12
 Eyton upon the Weald Moors (*Etone*), 332

Faintree (*Faventrei*) in Chetton, 333

Fairley (*Fernelege*) in Pontesbury, 325
 Farlow (*Ferlau*) in Stottesdon, 344
Faventrei, see Faintree
 Fech, in Cleobury Mortimer, 345
 Fech, T.R.E., and tenant of Ralph de Mortemer, 330
 Felton Butler (*Feltone*) in Great Ness, 337-8
 Felton, West (*Feltone*), 322
 Fenemere (Fennymere, *Finemer*) in Baschurch, 343-4
Ferlau, see Farlow
Fernelege, see Fairley
Finemer, see Fenemere
 Fitz (*Witesot*), 336
 Fitz Richard, Osbern, see Osbern
 Fitz Richard
 Ford (*Forde*), 316-17
 Forden (*Furtune*) (Mont., formerly Salop.), 318
Fordritishope, see Hope Bowdler
 Forton (*Fordune*) in Montford, 329
 Frankton, English (*Franchetone*) in Ellesmere, 322
 Frodesley (*Frodeslege*), 342
 Fulcher, tenant of Norman Venator, 340; tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 319-20; tenant of the bp. of Chester, 311
 Fulco, tenant of Earl Roger, 341; tenant of Picot de Say, 337; tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 322
Fuloordie, (unidentified), 324
Furtune, see Forden

Gal, see Yale
 Gamel, T.R.E., 328, 333, 337
Gellidone, see Merrington
 Genust, T.R.E., 337
 Genut, T.R.E., 338
 Gerard de Tournai, 338-40
 Gerelm, tenant of Gerard de Tournai, 339
 Gethne, T.R.E., 338
 Gheri, T.R.E., 320, 324
 Gilbert, tenant of Robert de Statford, 349
 Girard, see Gerard
 Gislebert, tenant of Roger, s. of Corbet, 325
 Gislord, tenant of Picot de Say, 336
 Glazeley (*Gleslei*), 323
 Godebold, tenant of Helgot, 337
 Godebold the priest, 314, 342
Godestoch, see Stoke St. Milborough
 Godeva (Godgifu), Countess, 318, 327, 330, 334, 349
 Godhit, T.R.E., 340
 Godric, T.R.E., 326, 333, 339, 341, 343, 345
 Godwin (Goduin), T.R.E., 319, 323, 328-9, 332, 339
 Goisfrid, tenant of Ralph de Mortemer, 345; tenant of Roger, s. of Corbet, 325; and see Gosfrid
 Gosfrid, tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 321; and see Goisfrid
 Gravenhunger (*Gravehungre*) in Mucklestone, 333
 Grento, tenant of Roger, s. of Corbet, 325
 Gretton (*Grotintune*) in Rushbury, 319
 Grim, T.R.E., 317
 Grimchetel, T.R.E., 331
 Grinshill (*Grivelesul*), 333
Grotintune, see Gretton
 Gunward (Gunuer, Gunuert, Gunwar), T.R.E., 322, 326, 336, 346

Hach, see Oaks
Hadehelle, see Hadnall
 Hadley (*Hatlege*) in Wellington, 321
 Hadnall (*Hadehelle*) in Myddle, 323

DOMESDAY INDEX

Hala, see Halesowen
Halas, see Sheriffhales
 Halesowen (*Hala*), 348
 Halston (*Halstune*), 321
Haneleu, see Henley
Haneude, see Hanwood, Great
Hantenetune, see Huntington
Hantone, see Welschampton
 Hanwood, Great (*Haneude*), 325
 Harcourt (Harcott, *Hauretescote*) in Stottesdon, 343
 Harcourt (*Harpecote*) in Stanton upon Hine Heath, 332
 Harley (*Harlege*), 337
 Harold, Earl, 331
Harpecote, see Harcourt
Hailege, see Hadley
 Hatton, in Shifnal, see *Etone*
 Hatton, Cold (*Hatune*) in Ercall Magna, 339
 Hatton, High (*Hetune*) in Stanton upon Hine Heath, 319
Hatune, see Hatton, Cold
 Haughton (*Haustone*) in Ercall Magna, 341
Hauretescote, see Harcourt
Haustone, see Haughton
Haustune (unidentified), 343
 Hawksley (*Alvochele*) in Ruckley and Langley, 341
 Helgot (Helgod), tenant of Earl Roger, 337-8; tenant of Ralph de Mortemer, 329-30, 346-7; tenant of Robert de Statford, 349
 Hem (*Heme*) ? in Westbury, ? in Forden, 318
 Hencott, in Shrewsbury St. Alkmund, 314
 Hengebald, tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 316
 Henley (*Haneleu*) in Bitterley, 322
 Herbert, tenant of Helgot, 338; tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 323; tenant of Roger de Lacy, 328
 Hereford, bp. of, 310, 326, 332, 347; church of St. Peter of, 347
 Herefordshire, 348
Hesleie, see Astley
Hetone, see Eytton
Hetune, see Hatton, High
Hibrihteselle (unidentified), 337
 Higford (*Huchefor*) in Stockton, 329
 High Ercall, see Ercall Magna
 Highley (*Hugelei*), 330
 Hinstock (*Stoche*), 332
 Hockleton (*Elchitun*) in Chirbury, 318
 Hodnet (*Odenet*), 315
 Hodnet (*Hodenet*, *Odenet*) hund., 311, 313, 315, 319, 327-9, 331-4, 337, 339-40, 343
 Holdgate, Castle (*Stantune*), 337; castle at, 337
Hope, see Hopesay
 Hope Bowdler (*Fordritishope*), 338
 Hopebendrid (*Edretetehope*) in Clun, 336
 Hopesay (*Hope*), 335
 Hopton (*Hotune*) in Hodnet, 328
 Hopton Castle (*Opetune*), 336
 Hopton Wafers (*Hoptone*), 347
Hoptune (unidentified), 318
 Hordley (*Hordelei*), 334
Horseford (? Horsebridge in Westbury), 318
 Horton (*Hortune*) in Wellington, 332
 Horton (*Hortune*) in Wem, 331
Hotune, see Hopton
 Howle (*Hugle*) in Chetwynd, 334
Huchefor, see Higford
Huelbec, see Welbatch
Hugelei, see Highley
 Hugh, Earl, 318
 Hugh, s. of Turgis, 338
 Hugh, tenant of Gerard de Tournai, 340
 Hugh de Montgumeri, 349

Hugh Lasne, 310, 348
Hugle, see Howle
Humet (unidentified), 344
Hundeslit, see Stapleton
 Huni, see Hunni
 Huninc, T.R.E., 324
 Huning, T.R.E., 324
 Hunni (Huni, Hunnic), T.R.E., 323, 335, 341-3, 345
 Hunnit, tenant of Tuold de Verley, 334-5
 Hunnith, T.R.E., 336
 Huntington (*Hantenetune*) in Ashford Carbonell, 330
 Hyssington (Mont.), see *Stantune*

Iagedone, see Yagdon
Iartune, see Yorton
 Idsall, see Shifnal
 Ightfield (*Istefelt*), 339
 Ingardine (*Ingurdine*) in Stottesdon, 333
 Ingelrann, tenant of Ralph de Mortemer, 330-1, 345-6
Ingurdine, see Ingardine
Ioclehuile, see Yockleton
 Isombridge (*Asnebruge*) in Ercall Magna, 331
Istefelt, see Ightfield
Iteshale, see Shifnal
 Iward, tenant of Earl Roger, 343

Kemberton (*Chembritone*), 329
 Kempton (*Chenpitune*) in Clunbury, 335
 Kenley (*Chenelie*), 320
 Kinlet (*Chinlete*), 345
 Kinnerley (*Chenardelei*), 341
 Knighton (*Chenistetone*) (Radnors., formerly Salop.), 348
 Kynaston (*Chimerestun*) in Kinnerley, 322
 Kynnersley (*Chinardeseie*, Kinnersley), 338-9

Lach, see Lack; Lacon
 Laci, Roger de, see Roger de Lacy
 Lack (*Lach*) in Churchstoke, 342
 Lacon (*Lach*) in Wem, 329
 Lacy, Roger de, see Roger de Lacy
Lai, see Lowe, The
Langedune, see Longden
Langeford, see Longford
 Langley (*Langnelege*) in Ruckley and Langley, 342
Languedune, see Longdon upon Tern
Languefelle, see Cheney Longville
Languelege, see Langley
Languenare see Longner on Severn
 Lasne, Hugh, see Hugh Lasne
Lau, see Low, The
Lauelie, see Lawley
 Lawley (*Laneliei*) in Wellington, 332, 334
 Leaton (*Letone*) in Shrewsbury St. Mary, 343
Lecture, see Letton
Ledewic, see Ledwich, Upper
 Ledi, T.R.E., 344
 Ledmi, T.R.E., 339
 Ledwich, Upper (*Ledewic*) in Bitterley, 332
 Lee Brockhurst (*Lege*), 340
 Leebotwood (*Botewde*), 342; and see *Lege*
 Leegomery (*Lega*) in Wellington, 321
 Leftet, T.R.E., 348
Lega, see Leegomery
Lege, see Lee Brockhurst; Lye, Upper and Lower
Lege (? Leebotwood, ? Longnor), 320
 Leighton (*Lestone*), 320

Leighton (*Lestone*) in Worthen (Mont.), 325
 Leimer, T.R.E., 325
 Leintwardine (*Lenteurde*) (Herefs., formerly Salop.), 309, 336
 Leintwardine (*Lenteurd*, *Lenteurde*) hund. (Herefs.), 322, 328, 336-8, 343-6, 348
Lel (unidentified) ? in Cleobury Mortimer, 345
 Lemer, T.R.E., 342
 Leniet, T.R.E., 325
Lenteurd, *Lenteurde*, see Leintwardine; Leintwardine hund.
 Leofric (Earl Leofric, Leuric, Leurico), T.R.E., 311, 319, 323, 326, 333, 335, 342, 344, 349
 Leofric (Leuric), tenant of Picot de Say, 335; tenant of Roger, s. of Corbet, 327
 Leominster (*Leominstre*) (Herefs.), 344
Lestone, see Leighton
Letone, see Leaton
Lestune, see Leighton
 Letton (*Lecture*) in Leintwardine (Herefs., formerly Salop.), 346
 Leuenot, see Levenot
 Leuric (Leurico), see Leofric
 Levenot (Leuenot, Levenod), 321, 325, 327-8, 334-5
 Lewi, T.R.E., 320, 327
 Lewin, T.R.E., 331, 333
 Lewin Cilt, T.R.E., 317
 Lichfield, cathedral church of St. Chad, 349
Lideberie, see Lydbury North
Lidum, see Lydham
 Lilleshall (*Linleshelle*), 314
 Lingen (*Lingham*) (Herefs., formerly Salop.), 346
Linleshelle, see Lilleshall
Littlega, see Lydley Heys
 Llanfair Waterdine (*Watredene*), 346
 Longden (*Langedune*) in Pontesbury, 326
 Longdon upon Tern (*Languedune*), 314
 Longford (*Langeford*), 334
 Longner on Severn (*Languenare*) in Shrewsbury St. Chad, 311
 Longnor, see *Lege*
 Longslow (*Walanceslau*) in Moreton Say, 339
 Loppington (*Lopitone*), 317
 Losinga, Robert de, bp. of Hereford, 326
Loteis, see Lutwyche
 Loton (*Luchetune*) in Alberbury, 325
 Low, The (*Lau*) in Stottesdon, 345
 Lowe, The (*Lai*) in Wem, 328
Luchetune, see Loton
Lude, see Lyde
Ludecote (? Cotton on Tern in Stoke upon Tern), 341
 Ludford (*Ludeford*), 348
 Ludi, T.R.E., 330
 Ludlow, see Lyde
 Lutwyche (*Loteis*) in Rushbury, 320
Luvre, see Oswestry
 Lydbury North (*Lideberie*), 311
 Lyde (*Lude*) in Pipe (Herefs.), wrongly identified as ? Ludlow, 348
 Lydham (*Lidum*), 316
 Lydley Heys (*Littlega*) in Cardington, 342
 Lye, Upper and Lower (*Lege*) in Aymestrey (Herefs.), 346

Madeley (*Madelie*), 312
 Madoc, tenant of Earl Roger, 343
Madolea, see Meadowley
 Maesbrook (*Meresbroc*) in Kinnerley, 321
 Maesbury (*Meresberie*) in Oswestry, 316

- Malbedeng, Wm., *see* William Malbedeng
Maneford, *see* Montford
 Marchamley (*Marcemeslie*) in Hodnet, 319
 Marrington (*Meritune*) in Chirbury, 327
Marsetelie (prob. Marsley in Habberley), 309
 Marsh, The (*Mersse*, *Messe*) in Westbury, 325-6
 Marsley, *see* *Marsetelie*
 Marston (*Merstun*) in Diddlebury, 333
 Marton (*Mertune*) in Chirbury, 313-14
 Mawley (*Melela*) in Cleobury Mortimer, 345
 Meadowley (*Madolea*) in Morville, 338
Mela, *see* Meole Brace
Melam, *see* Meole, Crow; Meole, Monk; Meole Brace
Melela, *see* Mawley
Meleurlai, *see* Melverley
Melicope, *see* Millichope
 Mellington (*Mulitune*), now in Churchstoke (Mont.), 318; *and see* *Muletune*
 Melverley (*Meleurlai*), 322
Membrefelde, *see* Morville
Menistrelie, *see* Minsterley
 Meole, Crow (*Melam*) in Shrewsbury St. Chad, 310
 Meole, Monk (*Melam*) in Shrewsbury St. Chad, 310
 Meole Brace (*Mela*, *Melam*), 313, 347
Meresberie, *see* Maesbury
Meresbroc, *see* Maesbrook
Meritune, *see* Marrington
 Merrington (*Gellidone*) in Preston Gubbals, 336
Merset (*Mersete*) hund., 316, 321-2, 334, 341, 343-4
Mersse, *see* Marsh
Merstun, *see* Marston
Mertune, *see* Marton
Messe, *see* Marsh
Middeltone, *see* Middleton Higford; Middleton Scriven
 Middle, *see* Myddle
 Middlehope (*Mildehope*) in Diddlebury, 328
 Middleton (*Mildetune*) in Chirbury, 327, 342-3
 Middleton Higford (*Middeltone*) in Bitterley, 332-3
 Middleton Scriven (*Middeltone*), 323
Mildehope, *see* Middlehope
Mildetune, *see* Middleton
 Millichope (*Melicope*) in Munslow, 337
 Milson (*Mulestone*), 344
 Minsterley (*Menistrelie*), 316
 Minton (*Munetune*) in Church Stretton, 336, 344
 Montford (*Maneford*), 326
 Montgomery, Roger of, *see* Roger of Montgomery
 Montgomery (*Montgomeri*, *Muntgumeri*), castle at, 316, 318
 Montgumeri, Hugh de, *see* Hugh de Montgumeri
 Morcar, Earl, T.R.E., 317, 320, 324-5, 329-30, 340, 343
 More, The, in Quatford, *see* *Bolebec*
 Moreton Corbet (*Mortone*), 335
 Moreton Say (*Mortune*), 328
 Mortemer, Ralf de, *see* Ralph de Mortemer
 Morton (*Mortune*) in Oswestry, 321
Mortone, *see* Moreton Corbet
Mortune, *see* Moreton Say; Morton
 Morville (*Membrefelde*), 315; church and canons of, 315
 Moston (*Mostune*) in Stanton upon Hine Heath, 341
Muletune (? Mellington in Churchstoke), 343
Mulitune, *see* Mellington
Mulleht, *see* Myddle
Mulstone, *see* Milson
 Mundret, tenant of Earl Roger, 317
Munete, *see* Myndtown
Munetune, *see* Minton
Muntgumeri, *see* Montgomery
Mutone, *see* Mytton
 Myddle (Middle, *Mulleht*), 323
 Myndtown (*Munete*), 335
 Mytton (*Mutone*) in Fitz, 313
 Neen Monell, in Neen Savage, *see* *Nene*
 Neen Savage (*Nene*), 345
 Neen Sollars (*Nene*), 344
 Neenton (*Newentone*), 330
Nene (? Neen Monell, in Neen Savage), 345; *and see* Neen Savage; Neen Sollars
 Ness, Great (*Nessham*, *Ness Strange*), 317
 Ness, Little (*Nesse*) in Baschurch, 323
 Ness Strange, *see* Ness, Great
Nesse, *see* Ness, Little
Nessham, *see* Ness, Great
 Netley (*Netelie*) in Stapleton, 343
Newentone, *see* Neenton
Newton (unidentified), 343
 Nigel, tenant of Earl Roger, 340
 Nigel the Physician, 310, 313, 348
 Nordley Regis (*Nordlege*) in Alveley, 348-9
 Norman Venator, tenant of Earl Roger, 340-1
 Norton (*Nortone*) in Aston Botterell, 324
 Norton (*Nortune*) in Condover, 334
 Norton (*Nortune*) (Radnors., formerly Salop.), 348
 Norton in Hales (*Nortune*), 337
 Oaks (*Hach*) in Pontesbury, 326
 Obley (*Obelie*) in Clunbury, 336
Odenet, *see* Hodnet; Hodnet hund.
 Odo, tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 319-20; tenant of Rainald de Bailleul and of Robert, 319; tenant of Roger de Lacy, 328
 Odo of Bernières, 334
Ofitone, *see* Uffington
 Oidelard, tenant of Ralph de Mortemer, 346
 Oldbury (*Aldeberie*), 324
 Olwin, T.R.E., 348
 Onibury (*Aneberie*), 311
 Onneley (*Anelege*) in Madeley (Staffs.), 333
 Onslow (*Andreslaue*) in Pontesbury, 326
 Onslow (*Andrelau*) in Shrewsbury St. Chad, 314
Opetone, *see* Uppington
Opetune, *see* Hopton Castle
 Ordmer, tenant of Alward, 342
 Ordric, T.R.E., 333
 Ordui (*Ordwi*), 331, 333, 340
 Orgrim, T.R.E., 331; *and see* Argrim
 Osbaston (*Sbernestune*) in Kinnerley, 322
 Osbern Fitz Richard, tenant of Earl Roger, 310, 315, 329, 333-4, 339, 344, 348
 Oschetel, T.R.E., 339
 Oschil, T.R.E., 339
 Oslac, T.R.E., 318
 Osmund, tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 323
 Osulf, tenant of Roger, s. of Corbet, 325
Osulvestune, *see* Woolston
 Oswestry (*Luvre*), 316; castle at, 316
 Otro, T.R.E., 319
 Ouet, T.R.E., 332
 Outi, T.R.E., and tenant of Earl Roger, 349
 Overs (*Ovre*) in Wentnor, 318, 342
 Overs (*Ovre*, *Ovret*) hund., 311, 313, 322, 328-30, 344-5
 Overton (*Ovretone*) in Stottesdon, 331
Ovre (*Ovret*), *see* Overs; Overs hund.
Ovretone, *see* Overton
 Oxenbold (*Oxibola*) in Monkhoppton and Stanton Long, 337
Pantesberie, *see* Pontesbury
 Pantulf, Wm., *see* William Pantulf
Papelau, *see* Peplow
 Patton (*Patintune*) in Stanton Long, 328
 Patton (*Patinton*, *Patintone*, *Patintun*, *Patintune*) hund., 312, 316, 319-20, 328, 333, 337, 339, 341
Pectone, *see* Petton
 Pedwardine (*Penewrde*), now in Brampton Bryan (Herefs.), 346
 Peplow (*Papelau*) in Hodnet, 331
Petelie (unidentified), 312
 Petton (*Pectone*), 327
Peventone, *see* Poynton
 Pevrel, Rannulf, *see* Rannulf Pevrel
 Physician, Nigel the, *see* Nigel the Physician
Piceford, *see* Pitchford
 Pickthorn (*Pichetorne*) in Stottesdon, 312
 Picot, tenant of Picot de Say, 336; tenant of Roger, s. of Corbet, 325; tenant of Shrewsbury St. Mary, 313
 Picot de Say, 335-7
 Pilson, *see* Puleston
Pincerna, *see* Richard the Butler; Robert the Butler
 Pirehill (*Pireholle*) hund., (Staffs.), 349
 Pitchford (*Piceford*), 335
 Plaish (*Plesham*) in Cardington, 328
Plivesdone, *see* Puleston
Pole (? Polmere, in Pontesbury), 342
Polelie, *see* Pulley
 Polmere, in Pontesbury, *see* *Pole*
Polrebec, *see* Pulverbatch, Church
 Pontesbury (*Pantesberie*), 325
Posselau, *see* Purslow
 Poston, Lower (*Possetorn*) in Munslow, 313
 Poston, Upper (*Possetorne*) in Diddlebury, 338
 Poynton (*Peventone*) in Ercall Magna, 343
 Preen, Church (*Prene*), 337
 Prees (*Pres*), 311
Prene, *see* Preen, Church
Pres, *see* Prees
 Preston Brockhurst (*Preston*, *Prestone*) in Moreton Corbet, 335, 339-40
 Preston Gubbals (*Prestone*), 314
 Preston Montford (*Prestone*, *Prestune*) in Shrewsbury St. Alkmund, 314, 326
 Preston upon the Weald Moors (*Prestune*), 331
 Puleston (Pilson, *Plivesdone*) in Chetwynd, 334
 Pulley (*Polelie*) in Meole Brace and Shrewsbury St. Julian, 342, 346-7
 Pulverbatch, Church (*Polrebec*), 341
 Purslow (*Posselau*) in Clunbury, 336
 Quatford (*Quatford*), 'burgh' of, 318
 Quatt (*Quatone*), 349
 Rainald, tenant of Earl Roger, 317, 343

DOMESDAY INDEX

Rainald (Raynald, Renaud) de Bailleul (the Sheriff), 317, 320-4, 349
 Ralf, tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 324; tenant of Robert the Butler, 327
 Ralf the Cook (*Cocus*), tenant of Earl Roger, 341
 Ralph, tenant of Earl Roger, 349
 Ralph de Mortemer, 310, 313, 329-31, 344-7
Rameslege, see Romsley
 Rannulf, tenant of Roger, s. of Corbet, 324
 Rannulf Pevrel, 329
 Ratlinghope (*Rotelingehope*), 326
 Rauenesuard, T.R.E., 346; and see Ravensuard; Revensuard
 Ravesuard, T.R.E., 331; and see Rauenesuard; Revensuard
 Raynald, see Rainald de Bailleul
 Rayner, tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 319
 Rea, The, in Westbury, 324
Recordin (*Recordine*), see Wrockwardine; Wrockwardine hund.
 Reinfrid, tenant of Roger, s. of Corbet, 325
 Renaud, see Rainald de Bailleul
 Revensuard, T.R.E., 338; and see Rauenesuard; Ravesuard
Reveset, see Russset hund.
 Rheims, Abbey of St.-Remi, 310-11
 Rhiston (*Ristune*) in Churchstoke, 343
 Richard, father of Osbern, 344; and see Osbern Fitz Richard
 Richard, tenant of Earl Roger, 331, 343; tenant of Helgot, 337-8; tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 319-21, 323; tenant of Ralph de Mortemer, 330, 345-6; tenant of Roger de Lacy, 347
 Richard the Butler (*Pincerna*), 315
Rigge, see Rudge
Rinlau (*Derinlau*) hund., 311, 324, 326, 335
Riseberie, see Rushbury
Ristune, see Rhiston
 Robert, s. of Corbet, 326-7
 Robert, s. of Wimarch, T.R.E., 313
 Robert, tenant of Earl Roger, 317, 319; tenant of Gerard de Tournai, 339; tenant of Osbern Fitz Richard, 333; tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 316, 321-2, 324; tenant of Robert the Butler, 327; tenant of Roger de Lacy, 328
 Robert de Statford, 349
 Robert Fitz Tetbald, 329
 Robert (Rotbert) the Butler (*Pincerna*) 322, 327
 Robert Veci, tenant of Ralph de Mortemer, 330
Rochecestre, see Wroxeter
 Rodington (*Rodintone*), 321
 Roger, s. of Corbet, 316, 324, 325; knights of, 316
 Roger, tenant of Earl Roger, 326; tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 322; tenant of Ralph de Mortemer, 330; tenant of Roger de Lacy, 347; tenant of Roger, s. of Corbet, 324
 Roger Corbet, 316, 318; his br., 316; and see Robert, s. of Corbet; Roger, s. of Corbet
 Roger de Curcelle, 327
 Roger de Lacy (Laci), tenant of Earl Roger, 310, 328-9, 347-8; tenant of Osbern Fitz Richard, 348
 Roger of Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, 310-22, 324, 326-9, 331, 333-5, 337-8, 340-4, 348-9; chaplains of, 312, 315; knight of, 316
 Roger Venator, tenant of Earl Roger, 315, 320, 341, 348

Rohalle, see Ruthall
 Romsley (*Rameslege*) in Alveley, 349
 Rorrington (*Rorritune*) in Chirbury, 325, 327
 Rossall (*Rosela*) in Shrewsbury St. Chad, 323
 Rossall, Little, (*Rosela*) in Shrewsbury St. Chad, 314
 Rotbert, see Robert the Butler
Rotelingehope, see Ratlinghope
 Rowton (*Routone*) in Erccall Magna, 343
 Rowton (*Rutune*) in Alberbury, 342
 Rudge (*Rigge*) in Pattingham, 349
Ruesset (*Reveset*) hund., 314-16, 324-6, 342
Ruitone, see Ruyton of the Eleven Towns; Ryton
 Rushbury (*Riseberie*), 328
 Ruthall (*Rohale*) in Ditton Priors, 339
Rutune, see Rowton
 Ruyton of the Eleven Towns (*Ruitone*), 334
 Ryton (*Ruitone*), 334
Safsrid, see Sasfrid
 St. Alkmund (Almund), church of, see Shrewsbury
 St. Andrew, church of, see Condover
 St. Chad (Cedd, Cedda), church of, see Shrewsbury
 St. Evroul, abbey of, 349
 St. Julian (Juliana), church of, see Shrewsbury
 St. Mary, church of, see Bromfield; Shrewsbury; Wigmore
 St. Michael, church of, see Shrewsbury
 St. Milburga, church of, see Wenlock Priory
 St. Peter, church of, see Hereford; Shrewsbury
 St.-Remi, abbey of, see Rheims
Saisdone, see Seisdon hund.
 Saisi, T.R.E., 348
Saleurdine, see Shrawardine
Saltone, see Shelton
 Saluage, Edric, see Edric Saluage
 Sambrook (*Sembre*) in Chetwynd, 334
 Sandford (*Sanford*) in Prees, 339
 Sasfrid (Safsrid), tenant of Wm. Pantulf, 332
Savintune, see Shavington
 Saul, T.R.E., 347
 Saulf, T.R.E., 329
Saverna, see Severn
 Seward, T.R.E., 319, 344, 347
Sawesberie, see Shawbury
 Sawin, T.R.E., 341
 Saxi, T.R.E., 346
 Say, Picot de, see Picot de Say
Sbernestune, see Osbaston
Scentune, see Sheinton
Scevin tone, see Steventon
Schentune, see Sheinton
Scipetune, see Shipton
Sciplei, see Shipley
Sciropesberie, see Shrewsbury; Shrewsbury hund.
 Seifton, see Siefert
 Seisdon (*Saisdone*) hund. (Staffs.), 348-9
 Semaer, T.R.E., 320
Sembre, see Sambrook
 Sessi, T.R.E., 323
Setham, see Sheet, The
 The Severn (*Saverna*), riv., fishing in, 320
 Seward (Sewar, Siward), T.R.E., 318-19, 321-7, 333, 337-8, 342-4, 346-7; T.R.E., and tenant of Earl Roger, 328, 342-3; T.R.E., and tenant of Osbern Fitz Richard, 344; tenant of Roger de Lacy, 328
 Shavington (*Savintune*) in Adderley, 340

Shawbury (*Sawesberie*), 339
 Sheet, The (*Setham*) in Ludford, 345
 Sheinton (*Scentune*, *Schentune*), 329, 347
 Shelton (*Saltone*) in Shrewsbury St. Chad, 310
 Sheriffhales (*Halas*), 349
 Shifnal (Idsall, *Ithshale*), 329
 Shipley (*Sciplet*) in Claverley, 349
 Shipton (*Scipetune*), 312
 Shirley (*Sirelei*) in Aymestrey (Herefs.), 346
 Shrawardine (*Saleurdine*), 322
 Shrewsbury (*Sciropesberie*), city of, 309-11, 314, 318; abbey of St. Peter, 310-12, 315-20, 345; burgesses, 309-11; canons of bp. of Chester in, 310; castle, 310; churches: St. Alkmund (Almund), 310, 314-15, 336, 348; St. Chad (Cedd, Cedda), 310, 313, 341; St. Julian (Juliana), 310, 315; St. Mary, 310, 313; St. Michael, 313; customs, 309-10; moneyers, 310
 Shrewsbury (*Sciropesberie*) hund., 310, 318, 347
 Shropshire, county of, 318; sheriff of, 309-10
 Sibdon Carwood (*Sibetune*), 335
 Sidbury (*Sudberie*), 330
 Siefert (Seifton, *Sireton*) in Culmington, 318
Sirelei, see Shirley
Sireton, see Siefert
 Sustain, T.R.E., 321
 Siward, see Seward
Slacheberie (unidentified), 341
 Sleaf Magna (*Eslepe*) in Wem, 333
 Smethcott (*Smerecote*), 342
 Sulton (*Suleton*) in Wem, 313
 Spirtes, canon of St. Mary of Bromfield, 313, 336, 348
 Spoonley (*Sponelege*) in Adderley, 340
 Staffordshire, 310, 348-9
 Stanage (*Stanege*) in Brampton Bryan (Radnors.), 344
Stanestune, see Edstaston
Stanewei, see Stanway, in Leintwardine
Stanewei, see Stanway, in Rushbury
Stanlei, see Stoneleigh hund.
 Stanton Lacy (*Stantone*), 347
 Stanton Long (*Stantune*), 328
 Stanton upon Hine Heath (*Stantune*), 319
Stantone, see Stanton Lacy
Stantune (? Hyssington, Mont.), 318
Stantune, see Holdgate, Castle; Stanton Long; Stanton upon Hine Heath
 Stanwardine in the Fields (*Staurdine*) in Baschurch, 327
 Stanway (*Stanewei*) now in Leintwardine (Herefs.), 345
 Stanway (*Stanewei*) in Rushbury, 319
 Stapleton (*Hundeslit*), 324, 342
 Statford, Robert de, see Robert de Statford
Staurdine, see Stanwardine in the Fields
Staurecote (unidentified), 318
 Steele (*Stile*) in Press, 327
 Sten, T.R.E., 319
 Stenulf, T.R.E., 318
 Stepple (*Steppe*) in Neen Savage, 345
 Steventon (*Sceventone*) in Ludford, 338
Stile, see Steele
Stoche, see Hinstock; Stoke upon Tern
Stoches, see Stoke upon Tern; Stokesay
 Stockton (*Stochetone*), 340
Stodesdone, see Stottesdon
 Stoke St. Milborough (*Godestoch*), 312

- Stoke upon Tern (*Stoche, Stoches*), 328
 Stokesay (*Stoches*), 347
 Stoneleigh (*Stanlei*) hund., 349
Stope, see Easthope
 Stottesdon (*Stodesdone*), 318
Straford, see Strefford
Strafordscire, see Staffordshire
Stratun (*Stratune*), see Stretton, Church
 Strefford (*Straford*) in Wistanstow, 322
 Stretton, Church (*Stratun, Stratune*), 317, 344
 Sturmid, tenant of Robert the Butler, 327
 Suain, see Suen
Sudberie, see Sidbury
Sudtelch (unidentified), 333
Sudtone, see Sutton; Sutton, Great; Sutton, Little; Sutton Maddock
 Suen (Suain, Suein), T.R.E., 320, 335-6, 342
Suletone, see Soultun
 Sutton (*Sudtone*), 313
 Sutton (*Sudtone*) in Market Drayton, 327
 Sutton, Great (*Sudtone*) in Diddlebury, 338
 Sutton, Little (*Sudtone*) in Diddlebury, 333
 Sutton Maddock (*Sudtone*), 340
- Tedenesolle* (? Tetstill, in Neen Sollars), 344
 Teodulf, tenant of Earl Roger, 341-2
 Tern Hill, in Market Drayton, 339
 Tetbald, Robert Fitz, see Robert Fitz Tetbald
Tetbristone, see Tibberton
 Tetstill, in Neen Sollars, see *Tedene-solle*
 Thochi, tenant of Earl Roger, 341
 Thoret, T.R.E., 320
 Thornbury (*Torneberie*) in Forden (Mont.), 318
 Tibberton (*Tetbristone*) in Edgmond, 327
Tibetune (unidentified), 321-2
 Ticklerton (*Tichelevorde*) in Eaton under Heywood, 312
Tirelire, Tirley, see Tyrley
 Tochi, tenant of Robert Fitz Tetbald, 329
 Tochil, tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 323
 Tong (*Tuange*), 317
 Toret, T.R.E., 320-1
 Toret, tenant of Earl Roger, 342; tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 321, 324
Torneberie, see Thornbury
 Tournai, Gerard de, see Gerard de Tournai
 Trewern (*Alretone*) in Buttington (Mont.), wrongly identified as Cause, 316
Tuange, see Tong
 Tudor, tenant of Earl Roger, 316
 Tugford (*Dodefort*), 319
Tumbelaue (unidentified), 346
Tunestan (unidentified), 343
 Turchil, T.R.E., 332
 Turgar, T.R.E., 327
 Turgis, Hugh, s. of, see Hugh, s. of Turgis
 Turgot (Turgod), T.R.E., 323, 330, 340-1, 343
 Turoid, tenant of Shrewsbury St. Chad, 313
 Turoid de Verley, 334-5
 Turstin, T.R.E., 343
 Turstin, tenant of Ralph de Mortemer, 330
 Turstin of Wigmore, 345-6
- Turtin, T.R.E., 332
 Tyrley (*Tirelire*, Tirley) (Staffs., formerly Salop.), 331
- Uckington (*Uchintune*) in Atcham, 314
Udecot (*Udecote*), see Woodcote
Udeford (unidentified), 334
Udetone, see Wootton
Udevertune, see Wotherton
 Uffington (*Ofitone*), 338
 Ulchetel (Ulchete), T.R.E., 325, 333, 337, 339
Ulestanesmude, see Wolston Mynd
Ulestanestune, see Woolstaston
 Ulf, T.R.E., 331
 Ulf, tenant of Ralph de Mortemer, 330
 Ulfac, T.R.E., 319
 Ulgar, T.R.E., 327, 333-4, 341
 Uliet, T.R.E., 339
 Ulmar, T.R.E., 337
Ultone, see Upton Cressett
 Uluiet, see Ulviet
Ulhretone, see Wollerton
 Uluric, T.R.E., 319, 322, 326-7, 330-3, 335-7, 341-2, 345
 Ulviet (Uliuiet), T.R.E., 319, 321, 324, 332-3, 335, 340-1; T.R.E., and tenant of Earl Roger, 343
 Ulward, T.R.E., 346
Ukwardedege, see Wolverley
 Ulwin, T.R.E., 319, 329, 341
Umbruntune, see Womerton
 Uppington (*Opetone*), 339
 Upton, Waters (*Uptone*), 328
 Upton Cressett (*Ultone*), 323
 Upton Magna (*Uptune*), 321
Uptone, see Upton, Waters
Uptune, see Upton Magna
Urbetune, see Wropton
- Veci, Robert, see Robert Veci
 Venator, see Norman Venator; Roger Venator
 Verley, Turoid de, see Turoid de Verley
 Vuuard, tenant of Roger de Lacy, 347
- Wadelestun* (unidentified), 318
Walanceslau, see Longslow
 Walchelin, tenant of Earl Roger, 333
 Walcot (*Walecote*) in Chirbury, 318
Waleford, see Walford
 Wales, 309, 322
 Walford (*Waleford*) in Baschurch, 327
 Walford (*Waliford, Waliforde*), now in Leintwardine (Herefs.), 346
Walitone, see Wellington
 Walltown (*Walle*) in Neen Savage, 330
 Walter, tenant of Earl Roger, 349; tenant of Picot de Say, 336; tenant of Rainald de Bailleul, 319; tenant of Ralph de Mortemer, 330; tenant of Turoid de Verley, 334; tenant of Wm. Pantulf, 332
Waltham, see Wheathill
 Walton Savage (*Waltone*) in Stottesdon, 330
Wantenoure, see Wentnor
 Warenne (Warene), Wm. de, see William de Warenne
 Warin, T.R.E., 324
 Warin, tenant of Wm. Pantulf, 332
 Warin the Sheriff, 319
 Warwickshire, 349
Watredene, see Llanfair Waterdine
 Wattlesborough (*Wetesburg*) in Alberbury, 325
Waure, see Woore
 Welbatch (*Huelbec*) in Shrewsbury St. Chad, 324
- Wellington (*Walitone*), 317
 Welshampton (*Hantone*), 323, 341
 Wem (*Weme*), 331
 Wenesi, T.R.E., 320
 Weniet, T.R.E., 325
 Wenlock, Little (*Wenloch*), 312
 Wenlock, Much (*Wenloch*), 312
 Wenlock Priory (church of St. Milburga), 310, 312-13, 318
 Wentnor (*Wantenoure*), 324
Werentenehale, see Wrentnall
Wesberie, see Westbury
Weshope, see Westhope
 Westbury (*Wesberie*), 325
 Westhope (*Weshope*) in Diddlebury, 336
 Weston, Great (Weston Madoc, *Westune*) in Churchstoke (Mont.), 318
 Weston, Priest (*Westune*) in Chirbury, 327
 Weston Cotton (*Westune*) in Oswestry, 322
 Weston Rhyn (*Westone*) in St. Martin's, 321
 Weston under Redcastle (*Westune*) in Hodnet, 329
Westone, see Weston Rhyn
Westune, see Weston, Great; Weston, Priest; Weston Cotton; Weston under Redcastle; Whitchurch
Wetesburg, see Wattlesborough
 Wheathill (*Waltham*), 329
 Whitchurch (*Westune*), 331
 Whittingslow (*Witecheslawe*) in Wistanstow, 344
 Whittington (*Wititone*), 316
 Whitton (*Wibetune*) in Westbury, 325
 Whixall (*Witehala*) in Prees, 329
Wibetune, see Whitton
Wicford, see Wytheford, Great
Wich, see Droitwich
Wiche, see Wykey
 Wictric, T.R.E., 340
 Widard, tenant of King William, 344; tenant of Roger de Lacy, 347
Widford, see Wytheford, Little
Wientone, see Withington
 Wifare, T.R.E., 349
 Wiga, T.R.E., 330
 Wige, T.R.E., 321
Wigewic, see Wigwig
 Wigmore, Turstin of, see Turstin of Wigmore
Wigmore, see Wigmore
 Wiger, tenant of Shrewsbury St. Chad, 314
 Wighe (Wigha), T.R.E., 331-2
 Wigmore (*Wigemore*) (Herefs.), church of St. Mary, 346
 Wigmore (*Wigemore*) in Westbury, 326
 Wigot, tenant of the bp. of Chester, 311
 Wigwig (*Wigewic*) in Much Wenlock, 335
 Wilderley (*Wildredelega*) in Church Pulverbatch, 338
 Wilegrip (Wilegrip), T.R.E., 319, 338
Wilit, see Willey
Willavestune, see Wollaston
 Wilegrip, see Wilegrip
 Willey (*Wilit*), 335
 William I, King, 341, 344, 348
 William, Earl, 345
 William, tenant of Gerard of Tournai, 340; tenant of Roger de Lacy, 328
 William de Warenne (Warene), tenant of Earl Roger, 331
 William Malbedeng, tenant of Earl Roger, 333
 William Pantulf, 317, 331-3
 William the Clerk, tenant of the bp. of Hereford, 311
 Winsley (*Wineslei*) in Westbury, 324

DOMESDAY INDEX

- Wirecestre*, see Worcester
Wirecestrescire, see Worcestershire
Wistanestune, see Woolston
Wistanstow (*Wistanestou*), 348
Witecheslawe, see Whittingslow
Witehala, see Whixall
Witentrei (*Witentreu*, *Witentrev*)
 hund., 313-14, 316, 318-19, 325,
 327, 342-3
Witesot, see Fitz
Withington (*Wientone*), 341
Wititone, see Whittington
Witric, T.R.E., 321
Wiuar, T.R.E., 334
Wlferesforde (unidentified), 344
Wollaston (*Willavestune*) in Alber-
 bury, 324
Wollerton (*Ulureton*) in Hodnet, 339
Wolston Mynd (*Ulestanesmude*) in
 Worthen (Mont.), 318
Womerton (*Umbruntune*) in Church
 Stretton, 326
Woodcote (*Udecote*) in Sherrifhales,
 329
Woodcote (*Udecote*) in Shrewsbury
 St. Chad, 326
Woolstaston (*Ulestanestune*), 326
Woolston (*Wistanestune*) in Wistan-
 stow, 336
Woolston (*Osulvestune*) in West
 Felton, 322
Woore (*Waure*) in Mucklestone, 333
Wootton (*Udetone*) in Oswestry, 322
Worcester (*Wirecestre*), 348
Worcestershire (*Wirecestrescire*), 315,
 348
Worfield (*Wrfeld*), 349
Worthen (*Wrdine*), 325
Wotherton (*Udevertune*) in Chirbury,
 342
Wrdine, see Worthen
Wrentnall (*Werentenehale*) in Church
 Pulverbatch, 341
Wrfeld, see Worfield
Wrockwardine (*Recordine*), 315
Wrockwardine (*Recordin*, *Recordine*)
 hund., 311-12, 314-15, 320-1,
 326-9, 331-2, 334, 338-9, 341,
 343
Wropton (*Urbetune*), now in Forden
 (Mont.), 318
Wroxeter (*Rochecestre*), 321
Wykey (*Wiche*) in Ruyton in the
 Eleven Towns, 334
Wytheford, Great (*Wicford*) in
 Shawbury, 319, 331
Wytheford, Little (*Wideford*) in
 Shawbury, 328, 341
Yagdon (*Iagedone*) in Shrewsbury
 St. Chad, 343
Yale (*Gal*) (Denb.), 318-19
Yockleton (*Ioclehuile*) in Westbury,
 325
Yorton (*Iartune*) in Broughton, 314

INDEX

TO VOLUMES I AND II

NOTE. The index presupposes that the corrections printed on pp. 315-20 have already been made. The following abbreviations used in the index, sometimes with the addition of the letter *s* to form the plural, may require elucidation: A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association; abp., archbishop; adv., advowson; Alex., Alexander; Alf., Alfred; And., Andrew; archd., archdeacon; Art., Arthur; Benj., Benjamin; boro., borough; bp., bishop; bro., brother; C.P., Civil Parish; Cath., Cathedral, Catherine; ch., church; chap., chapel; chars., charities; Chas., Charles; Coll., College; Ctss., Countess; d., died; Dan., Daniel; dau., daughter; Dchss., Duchess; E.P.P., Extra-Parochial Place; Edm., Edmund; Edw., Edward; Eliz., Elizabeth; fam., family; fl., flourished; Fra., Francis; Fred., Frederick; Geo., George; Geof., Geoffrey; geol., geology; Gibb., Gilbert; Hen., Henry; Herb., Herbert; ho., house; Hosp., Hospital; Humph., Humphrey; ind., industry; Jas., James; jnr., junior; Jos., Joseph; lib., liberty; m., married; man., manor; Mat., Matthew; M.B., Municipal Borough; Mic., Michael; mkt., market; *n*, note; Nic., Nicholas; *nm*, notes; par., parish, parochial; Phil., Philip; pop., population; prot. nonconf., protestant nonconformity; Ric., Richard; rlwy., railway; Rob., Robert; Rog., Roger; Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic, Roman Catholicism; Salop., Shropshire; Sam., Samuel; sch., school; Sim., Simon; Steph., Stephen; T.R.E., Tempore Regis Edwardi; *temp.*, *tempore*; Thos., Thomas; tns., township; U.D., Urban District; U.S.D., Urban Sanitary District; Vct., Viscount; Wal., Walter; Wm., William.

A page number in italics denotes an illustration; a dagger (†) with a page number indicates a plate facing that page.

- Aaron, John, ii. 153
 Abbey Foregate, in Holy Cross par., Shrewsbury, ii. 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 106, 179
 Abbey Mill, i. 418 *n*
 Ambler's Field, ii. 201
 bell founding, i. 418
 Gay Meadow, ii. 33, 200, 201
 glove trade, i. 420
 lib., ii. 35
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
 weaving (hand-loom), i. 431
 White Hall, i. 418
 Whitehall, ii. 156, 179
 Abbey Mill, *see* Abbey Foregate
 Abbot, Wm., ii. 82
 Abcott, in Clungunford, ii. 222 *n*
 Abdon, ii. 3, 209
 C.P., ii. 215, 219, 222 *n*, 235
 limeworks, i. 24
 man., i. 285
 pop., ii. 219
and see Abdon Burf; Brown Clee Hill
 Abdon Burf, in Abdon, Cleobury North, and Ditton Priors, i. 197, 359, 359, 371
 coal measures, i. 34
 Giant's Shaft, i. 359
 prehistoric find, i. 197
 stone quarrying, i. 359
 Abel:
 Sir John, baron of the Exchequer, ii. 115
 Ric., Dean, formerly prebendary, of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 115, 118
 Aber-Tanat, in Llanyblodwel, ii. 224 *n*
 Abergavenny, *see* Gobannium
 Abraham, R. F., i. 439
 Ace:
 Hugh, Vicar of St. Katherine's, Hereford, ii. 136
 fam., ii. 136
 Achetone, *see* Acton Reynald
 Achonry (Irel.), Bp. of, *see* Ford, Thos.
 Ackermann, Rudolph, i. 423
 Ackleton, in Worfield, i. 273
 Ackley, in Forden (Mont.), i. 484
 Acock, Wal., head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Wem, ii. 159
 Aconbury Priory (Herefs.), i. 419; ii. 23
 Acton:
 Sir Ferdinand Ric. Edw. (d. 1837), ii. 175
 Nic. of, Prebendary of Eardington in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Sir Ric. (d. 1791), ii. 181, 182
 Sir Rog., ii. 136
 Mrs. Stackhouse, i. 259, 261
 Wal., i. 459
 Wm., ii. 123 *n*, 128
 fam., ii. 123 *n*; *and see* Dalberg-Acton
 Acton, Baron, *see* Dalberg-Acton, Sir Ric. Maximilian
 Acton (Ches.), *see* Burland
 Acton, in Lydbury North, ii. 174
 Acton Mound (ancient earthwork), i. 386, 386
 kennels, ii. 171, 175
 pop., ii. 224 *nm*
 Acton Burnell, i. 270, 273, 274, 491; ii. 4, 5, 9 *n*, 166, 174, 208
 C.P., ii. 212, 219
 geol., i. 11, 12, 17
 kennels, ii. 169, 171
 man., i. 490; ii. 117 *n*
 moated site, i. 406
 Park, i. 11, 274, 493
 pop., ii. 219
 prehistoric site, i. 199
 Rom. Cath. chap., ii. 9 *n*
 Shadwell (Shadewell) Coppice, i. 17
and see Acton Pigott
 Acton Pigott, in Acton Burnell, ii. 57 *n*
 chap., ii. 4, 5 *n*, 219 *n*
 pop., ii. 219 *n*
 Acton Reynald (Achetone), in Shawbury, ii. 68, 211 *n*
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 man., i. 301 *n*
 pop., ii. 226
 Acton Round, i. 490; ii. 3
 C.P., ii. 212, 219
 man., i. 285, 333 *n*
 pop., ii. 219
and see Buchehale
 Acton Scott, i. 488; ii. 209
 C.P., ii. 215, 217, 219
 Greek coins at, i. 260-1
 Hall, i. 259
 Oakwood, i. 485
 pop., ii. 219
 prehistoric finds, i. 202
 Roman remains, i. 259-61, 259, 260, 274
and see Alcaston
 Adam, Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 58
 Adam, Abbot of Shrewsbury (deposed 1175), ii. 37
 Adam, Abbot of Shrewsbury (re-signed 1250), ii. 37
 Adam, bro. of Eudo *Dapifer*, i. 304
 Adam, perhaps Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 118
 Adam, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
 Adam, sacrist of Shrewsbury Abbey, ii. 34
 Adam, Jas., i. 470
 'Adam Engines', i. 472
 Adams:
 C. M., ii. 195
 Sir Thos., ii. 158
 Wm., ii. 150 and *n*, 151
 — (fl. c. 1797), ii. 167, 173
 Adbaston (Staffs.), *see* Knighton
 Adcote, in Baschurch, i. 440
 pop., ii. 220 *n*
 Addenbrooke:
 Nic., i. 458
 fam., i. 464
 Adderley, ii. 4, 5, 6, 207
 C.P., ii. 214, 219, 225 *n*
 coursing club, ii. 184
 man., i. 493
 Park, i. 493, 495
 pop., ii. 219
and see Shavington; Spoonley
 Adeney, in Edgmond, ii. 57
 man., ii. 52
 pop., ii. 222 *n*
 Adlaghton, *see* Adley
 Adlake, *see* Adley
 Adley (Adlaghton, Adlake) (Herefs.), in Brampton Bryan, i. 346 *n*
 Admaston, in Wrockwardine, ii. 229 *n*
 Admondeston, Wm., Warden of Tong Coll., ii. 132
 Admunston, Thos., canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, formerly canon of Lichfield Cath., ii. 116 *n*
 Adnitt & Naunton, i. 424
 Adrian VI, Pope, ii. 44
 Adstone, in Wentnor, ii. 229 *n*
 Aelnoth (fl. before 1066), i. 283
 Aer, Fitz, *see* Fitz Aer
 Affcot Lodge, *see* Wistanstow
 Africa, i. 207, *and see* South Africa
 Agnellus, provincial minister of the Franciscan friars in England, ii. 89
 Agnes, Prioress of Brewwood, ii. 84
 agricultural engineering, i. 469, 472, 476-7, 478-9
 agriculture, i. 1, 458
 agricultural education, ii. 161
 agricultural societies, *see* Wenlock Agricultural Society
 depressions, ii. 166, 175
 farms, size of, ii. 190, 233
 neolithic, i. 200
 Romano-British, i. 210-11, 213
 unemployment in, ii. 232
and see arable farming
 Agriculture, Board of, i. 496
 Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, Ministry of, ii. 187
 Aikin, Art., i. 54

GENERAL INDEX

Ailred, St., Abbot of Rievaulx, ii. 56
 Alan, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 70
 Alan, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 47, 72, 79, 80
 Alan, lay bro. of Buildwas Abbey, ii. 51
 Alan, precentor of Bromfield Priory, ii. 28 *n*
 Alan, ? Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88 *n*
 Alan fitz Flaald, i. 296; ii. 18, 62-3 his wife Evelyn, *see* Evelyn
 Alan the Palmer, ii. 55 *n*
 Alate, Ric., Prior of the Austin friars of Shrewsbury, ii. 96, 97 and *n*
 Alberbury (Mont. and Salop.), i. 274; ii. 1, 3, 47, 48, 49, 208, 221 *n*
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 ch. (minster or portionary ch.), ii. 18, 19, 31, 48, 49
 St. Stephen's Chap., ii. 49-50
 C.P., ii. 212, 219
 geol., i. 26, 36
 Lower Quarter, ii. 219
 man., i. 292, 297; ii. 18
caput of Rueset Hundred, i. 292
 mill, ii. 48, 49
 moated site, i. 402
 par. boundaries, ii. 48, 232
 pop., ii. 219, 230, 233
 rlwy., ii. 233
 schoolmaster, ii. 166
 vicar, ii. 49
 White Abbey Farm, i. 402; ii. 49-50
 workhouse, ii. 230
and see Alberbury-with-Cardeston; Amaston; Bausley; Benthall and Little Shrawardine; Cardeston-in-Alberbury; Criggion; Eyton; Ford-in-Alberbury; Loton; Middletown Hill; Pecknall; Rowton; Rowton and Amaston; Shrawardine, Little; Wattlesborough; Wollaston
 Alberbury Priory (Black Abbey, New Abbey, White Abbey), ii. 19, 47-50, 73
 alien status, ii. 48, 49
 buildings, ii. 47, 49-50
 community, size of, ii. 49
 correctors, ii. 47, 48, 49, 50; *and see* Corcellis, Peter de; London, Peter of; Rissa, Arnold
 lay bros., ii. 20, 48
 muniments, ii. 20
 patrons, ii. 49
 priors, ii. 49, 50; *and see* Colle, John; Cublington, John of; Hatton, Ric. of; Newton, Rob.; Rissa, Arnold; Stretton, Ric. of
 seal, ii. 50
 site, i. 402; ii. 49, 50
 Alberbury-with-Cardeston:
 C.P., ii. 204, 212, 219, 235, 237
 pop., ii. 219
and see Alberbury; Cardeston
 Albert Edward Bridge, in Buildwas and Coalbrookdale, i. 467
 Albright Hussey, ii. 129
 ch., ii. 129, 130
 man., ii. 119, 129
 par., ii. 128, 130
 rector, ii. 129, *and see* Ive, Rog.
 tithes, ii. 119, 130
 Albrightlee, in St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, ii. 74, 211
 grange, ii. 73
 man., ii. 71, 72
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
 Albrighton, i. 418; ii. 4, 5, 57, 208
 Bush Inn, i. 422
 C.P., ii. 217, 219, 220 *n*
 Clock Brook, i. 418 *n*, 419
 Clock Mills, i. 418 *n*
 cock-fighting, ii. 191

Cockpit, the, ii. 191 *n*
 hermit, ii. 23, 26
 Mill Brook, i. 419
 mills, i. 419
 park, i. 493
 pop., ii. 219
 race meeting, ii. 179-80
 rlwy., i. 416
 Rom. Cath., ii. 9 *n*
 Shrewsbury Arms (formerly the Talbot), ii. 191 and *n*
 steeplechases, ii. 183
 woods, i. 295, 484
and see Cosford; Pepperhill
 Albrighton, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 6, 31, 32, 209 *n*, 211 *n*
 chap., ii. 219, 227 *nn*, 230, 235
 C.P., ii. 212, 219, 220 *n*, 235
 man., i. 297; ii. 31
 pop., ii. 219
 Rom. Cath., ii. 9 *n*
 tithes, ii. 156
 wood, i. 486
 Albrighton Division or Hundred, ii. 207, 209 *n*, 210, 211, 219 *n*
 pop., ii. 219
 Albrighton Hunt (Salop. and Staffs.), ii. 168, 175, 183
 Alcaston, in Acton Scott:
 moated site, i. 402
 Alcher (fl. 1066), i. 297, 323 *n*, 324 *n*
 Alcock:
 Thos., ii. 143
 — (tanner), i. 433
 Alcuin, ii. 67
 Aldenham, Wm. of, ii. 98
 Aldenham, in Morville, i. 488; ii. 123 *n*, 128, 175, 182
 Park, i. 495
 Rom. Cath. chap., ii. 9 *n*
 Alderley Edge (Ches.), i. 266
 Alderson, Gen. Sir Edwin, ii. 173
 Alderton, in Great Ness, ii. 225 *n*
 Alderton, in Myddle, ii. 225 *n*
 Aldford (Ches.), i. 269
 Aldith, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
 Aldon, in Stokesay:
 man., i. 284, 289, 300
 pop., ii. 228 *n*
 prehistoric remains, i. 46
 Aldred, Abp. of York, i. 291
 Aldred (fl. 1086), of Stoke (Stokesay), i. 300
 Aldred, bro. of Siward the Fat, i. 300
 Aldred, son of Siward the Fat, ii. 31
 Alexander III, Pope, ii. 73
 Alexander, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 70
 Alexander, Bp. of Lincoln, ii. 70-1
 Alexander, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 128
 Alexander, Prior of Bromfield, ii. 28, 29
 Alexander *Physicus*, Prebendary of Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 and *n*
 Alfgar, Earl of Mercia (d. c. 1062), i. 291
 his son Burchard, *see* Burchard
 Alfred, King of Wessex, i. 280; ii. 71
 Alfred, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 63, 64, 69
 Algeria, i. 207
 alien houses (Salop.), *see* Alberbury Priory; Wenlock Priory
 Alington, Cyril Argentine, head master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 157
 Alkington, in Whitchurch:
 deer park, i. 484
 man., i. 281 *n*
 pop., ii. 229 *nn*
 Roman finds, i. 274
 Alkmere, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 115; *and see* Betton and Alkmere

Alkmond Park, *see* Berwick
 All Saints, Fraternity of, *see* Tong
 All Saints' Football Club, ii. 198-9
 All Souls' College, *see* Oxford University
 All Stretton, *see* Stretton, All
 Allan, Thos., i. 462
 Allan's Flats (*unidentified*), i. 462
 Allen:
 Dr. John, ii. 44-5
 W., i. 424, 434
 Allestree, Ric., Provost of Eton Coll., ii. 144
 Allscott, in Wrockwardine, ii. 229 *n*
 Almington, *see* Tyrley
 Almond Park, *see* Berwick
 almoners, king's, *see* Chapel Royal
 almshouses, medieval, ii. 23, 108-14, 130, 131-2
 Alnodestreu (Elnoelstrui, Elnoelstruil, Elnoelstrul) Hundred, i. 283, 286 *n*, 293, 305, 306, 338 *n*
 name, i. 283
 Alretone, Alretune, *see* Trewern
 Alriche, Nic., i. 428
 Alston, Hen. de, Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 37
 Altcar (Lancs.), ii. 184
 Aluric, Edric, son of, *see* Edric, son of Aluric
 Alveley, i. 348 *n*, 349 *n*; ii. 6, 22, 32, 68, 77 *n*, 98, 99, 164, 210, 211, 230
 ch., ii. 124
 C.P., ii. 212, 219
 man., i. 286
 par., ii. 164
 pop., ii. 219
 stone quarrying, i. 449
 tithes, ii. 124
and see Doddsgrreen; Nordley, King's; Romsley
 Alveley (Alvethley) prebend, *see* Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalen's College
 Alward, son of Elmund, i. 300
 Amaston (Amboldeston), in Alberbury, i. 342 *n*; *and see* Rowton and Amaston
 Amateur Rowing Association, ii. 203
 Ambler's Field, *see* Abbey Foregate
 Amboldeston, *see* Amaston
 America, South, i. 479
 America, United States of, i. 431, 437, 477
 Amesbury (Wilts.), i. 417
 Amicable Club (rowing), ii. 201
 Amieria, niece of Rog. de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, m. (1) Warin the sheriff and (2) Rainald de Bailleul, i. 296; ii. 30
 amobyrr, i. 295, *and see* Hospitallers, Knights
 Anastasius IV, Pope, ii. 51
 Anchor, in Bettws-y-crwyn:
 Castell Bryn Amlwg (ancient earthwork), i. 383, 383
 tumulus, i. 411
 Anchor Inn, *see* Newcastle, in Clun
 anchorites, ii. 23, 26
 ancient earthworks, i. †351, 351-413
 Andrew Fitz Milo, i. 428
 Andrew, Geof., Warden of the Ludlow Palmer's Guild, ii. 134, 135, 139
 his nephew Wm., *see* William
 Andrews, Ric., ii. 91, 93, 97
 Angevin domains, *see* France
 Anglesey, Marquess of, i. 440
 Anglesey, ii. 88
 Anglo-Catholics, *see* England, Church of
 Anglo-Saxons, i. 218 *n*, 220 and *n*, 351
 Anjou, Hen. of, *see* Henry II
 Anjou, Count of, *see* Plantagenet, Geof.

- Anne of Bohemia, queen of Richard II, ii. 42
 anniversaries, *see* obits
 Annsroft, in Condover, ii. 199
 Ansell's Brewery, ii. 106
 Anselm, St., Abp. of Canterbury, ii. 56
 Anslow, Rob., i. 54
 Anson, Thos. Wm., Vct. Anson, ii. 169
 Anstice:
 John, i. 471-2
 John Art., i. 472
 Ric. Edm., i. 472
 Rob., i. 437
 Wm., i. 471
 — (fl. c. 1825), ii. 192
 fam., ii. 192
 Antrobus, L., ii. 178
 Antwerp (Belgium), i. 439
 Ape Dale, i. 271, 387
 geol., i. 1, 20
 Apley, in Stockton, i. 488; ii. 35, 175, 182, 189, 190
 Park, i. 435, 456, 493
 Apperley, C. J. ('Nimrod'), ii. 166, 173, 175, 182
 Appleton, John, head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Wem, ii. 158
 Appletre, Wm. de, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and prebendary of Lichfield Cath., ii. 116 and *n*
 arable farming, i. 200, 211, 213, 373, 382, 491, 496; ii. 20, 53, 59, 63, 71, 73, 76, 78, 86, 87, 166, 177, 188; *and see* agriculture
 Aran Mountains (Merion.), in Llanymawddwy and Llanuwchllyn, i. 41
 Archall, High, *see* Ercall Magna
 archdeaconries (Salop.), ii. 2-6, 7, 25
 Rom. Cath., ii. 8
 and see Ludlow archdeaconry; St. Asaph archdeaconry; Salop archdeaconry (Hereford Diocese); Salop archdeaconry (Lichfield Diocese)
 Archer, Wm., ii. 109
 archery, ii. 28, 155, 165
 Ardesley, Ric., Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 59
 Arenig Mountains, in Llanycil (Merion.), i. 41
 Argentan (Orne), i. 297
 Argentine, John, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126 and *n*, 128
 Argentoil, Thos. de, Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *n*
 Arkendale, in Knaresborough (Yorks. W.R.), ii. 72, 76, 78
 Arlecdon (Cumb.), *see* Frizington
 Arleston, in Wellington, i. 486; ii. 144, 146
 pop., ii. 228 *n*
 Arley, Over or Upper (Worcs., formerly Staffs.), i. 273; *and see* Hawkbatch
 Arlington House, *see* Newport
 Armegrove, *see* Wistanstow
 armours, i. 418
 arms, assize of, ii. 34
 Armytage, F. R., i. 424
 Arras, Nic. of, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121 *n*, 122
 Arrouaise (Pas-de-Calais), St. Nicholas's Abbey, ii. 70, 71, 73
 abbots, ii. 71; *and see* Fulbert; Gervase
 cellarer, ii. 77 *n*
 sacristan, ii. 77 *n*
 statutes, ii. 77 *n*
 Arrouaisian (reformed Augustinian) canons, ii. 19, 47, 70-1
 economic self-sufficiency, ii. 71, 77
 general chapters, ii. 71
 lay bros. and sisters, ii. 73
 liturgy, ii. 76
 privileges, ii. 73
 statutes, ii. 71, 77 *n*
and see parish clergy
 Arscoth, in Pontesbury, i. 496
 colliery, i. 450
 pop., ii. 226 *n*
 and see Nessons
 art, i. 423-4
 art schools, i. 424, 434
 artists, i. 423
 Arundel:
 John (d. 1504), Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, ii. 84, 117
 John (d. 1477), Prebendary of Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 John (d. 1454), Prior or Warden of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 98 *n*, 99
 Thos., Abp. of Canterbury, ii. 44 *n*
 Arundel, earls of, i. 488, 492; ii. 21, 64, 65 and *n*; *and see* FitzAlan
 Arundel (Suss.), i. 430; ii. 64
 Arundel, Rape of (Suss.), i. 288
 Arundel Castle, *see* Wroxeter
 Arundel Society, i. 424
 Arvester Hundred, i. 287-8
 Arwystli, cantref now in Mont., i. 287-8; ii. 63
Ascolensis, episcopus, see Duffield, Wm.
 Ash, near Sandwich (Kent), *see* Richborough
 Ash, in Whitchurch, ii. 5, 6
 Ash Magna, in Whitchurch, ii. 229 *nm*
 Ash Parva, in Whitchurch:
 bull baiting, ii. 192
 coursing, ii. 184
 Kingston Hill, ii. 192
 pop., ii. 229 *nm*
 Twemlows, ii. 184, 192
 Ashbourne, Wm. of, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, ii. 54 and *n*, 55 *n*, 56
 Ashburton, Baron, *see* Baring, Wm. Bingham
 Ashby, Rob. of, Abbot, formerly Prior, of Lilleshall, ii. 79 and *n*
 Ashby De La Zouch (Leics.), ii. 78
 ch., ii. 70, 71, 74, 76, 78
 grange, ii. 74
 vicars, ii. 74
 and see Blackfordby
 Ashes Hollow, *see* Stretton, Little
 Ashfield, *see* Ruthall and Ashfield
 Ashfield Hall, *see* Wenlock, Much
 Ashfields, *see* Hinstock
 Ashford Bowdler, i. 287; ii. 3, 27, 209
 chap., ii. 28
 C.P., ii. 215, 219
 pop., ii. 219
 Ashford Carbonell, ii. 6, 137, 209, 210
 C.P., ii. 215, 219
 man., i. 284, 330 *n*
 pop., ii. 219, 233
 and see Ashford Jones; Huntington
 Ashford Jones, in Ashford Carbonell, i. 284
 Ashley (Staffs.), ii. 214
 Ashton:
 Peter, ii. 134
 Thos., master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 154, 155
 Ass, Hugh the, *see* Hugh the Ass
 assized rents, ii. 43, 53, 57
 assizes, i. 423; ii. 124; *and see* oyer and terminer, commissions of
 association football, *see* football, association
 Astbury Hall, *see* Chelmarsh
 Asterley, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*
 Asterton, in Norbury, ii. 225 *nm*
 Betch, the, ii. 225 *nm*
 Huxter Stone, i. 411
 Prolley Moor, ii. 225 *nm*
 Synalds Hill, i. 411
 tumuli, i. 411
 Astley:
 Hen. of, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 70
 Sir John, ii. 182
 Thos. of, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 115 and *n*
 Astley, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 6, 68, 182, 211
 anchorite, ii. 26
 boundary, ii. 120
 chap., ii. 219, 227 *n*
 C.P., ii. 212, 219, 235
 common rights, ii. 119
 man., ii. 119
 pop., ii. 219
 races, ii. 181 *n*, 183 *n*
 tithes, ii. 122
 wood, i. 486; ii. 119
 Astley Abbots, i. 488; ii. 3, 32, 35, 176, 210
 chap., ii. 29, 30
 C.P., ii. 212, 219
 coalmining, ii. 230
 pop., ii. 219, 230
 Aston:
 J., i. 439
 — (fl. c. 1800), ii. 173
 Aston (Herefs.), ii. 215
 Aston, in Claverley, ii. 221 *n*
 Aston (Aston Abbots), in Oswestry, i. 327 *n*; ii. 63 and *n*, 64 and *n*, 68, 105, 225 *n*
 Hall, ii. 168, 169, 185
 park, i. 495
 pop., ii. 225 *n*
 prehistoric find, i. 202
 Aston (Munslow Aston), in Munslow, i. 284; ii. 225 *n*
 Aston, in Shifnal, ii. 129, 130
 Aston, in Snead (Mont.), i. 265, 274
 Aston Hill, ii. 180
 Pentre Cwm, i. 265
 Aston, in Wellington, ii. 31, 228 *n*
 Overley Hill, i. 268
 Aston, in Wem:
 Barkers Green, i. 405
 Moat Ho., i. 405
 pop., ii. 228
 Aston, near Westbury (?Aston Pigott, ?Aston Rogers), i. 265
 Aston, Chetwynd, in Edgmond, ii. 22
 C.P., ii. 216, 219, 220 *n*, 225 *n*
 common fields, ii. 22 *n*
 moated site, i. 403
 Path, the, ii. 22 *n*
 pop., ii. 219, 222
 Aston, Chetwynd, Rural C.P., ii. 216, 217
 pop., ii. 219
 Aston, Chetwynd, Urban C.P., ii. 225 *n*
 Aston, Church, in Edgmond, ii. 4, 5
 C.P., ii. 216, 220, 225 *n*
 pop., ii. 220, 222, 233
 Aston, Church, Rural C.P., ii. 216, 217
 pop., ii. 220
 Aston, Church, Urban C.P., ii. 225 *n*
 Aston, Munslow, *see* Aston, in Munslow
 Aston Abbots, *see* Aston, in Oswestry
 Aston Botterell, ii. 3, 173, 210, 235
 ch., ii. 83
 C.P., ii. 212, 213, 219, 235
 pop., ii. 219
 race meeting, ii. 181 *n*
 and see Bold; Charlcotte; Moorbrook; Norton
 Aston Eyre, in Morville, i. 488; ii. 3
 chap., ii. 29-30, 225
 C.P., ii. 212, 220
 man., ii. 29

GENERAL INDEX

pop., ii. 220, 225
 Aston on Clun, in Hopesay, ii. 223 *n*
 Aston Pigott, in Worthen, ii. 229 *n*;
and see Aston, near Westbury
 Aston Rogers, in Worthen:
 Pond Ho. (moated site), i. 405
 pop., ii. 229 *n*
and see Aston, near Westbury
 Atcham, i. 276; ii. 4, 5, 71, 72, 76,
 78, 111 *n*, 1168, 207, 235
 annual hunt, ii. 166, 167
 bridge, i. 416; ii. 73
 ch., i. 248, 252, 274, 278; ii. 78, 185
 C.P., ii. 212, 220, 227 *n*, 235, 237
 coursing, ii. 184
 cricket, ii. 194, 195
 fairs, ii. 73
 ferry, ii. 73
 fishery, ii. 76
 forge, i. 466
 grange, ii. 73, 76
 lead mining, i. 417
 mill, ii. 73
 pop., ii. 220, 233
 Talbot Inn, ii. 184, 194
 tithes, ii. 78
and see Attingham; Berwick; Cronk-
 hill Ford; Duncot; Emstrey;
 Hernes; Tern; Tern Bridge;
 Uckington
 Atcham Poor Law Union:
 workhouse, ii. 231
 Atcham prebend, *see* Shrewsbury, St.
 Alkmund's College
 Atcham Rural District (formerly
 Rural Sanitary District, Mont.
 and Salop.), ii. 212, 214, 216, 217
 pop., ii. 220
 Atcherley, Jas., master of Shrewsbury
 Sch., ii. 155 and *n*, 156
 Athelardston hermitage, *see* Swancote
 Athelstan, King of Wessex, ii. 23
 his bro., ii. 23
 Atherstone Hunt (Leics. and Warws.),
 ii. 169
 Atherton, — (coalmaster), i. 450
 athletics, ii. 165, 183, 192-4, 202
 foot races, ii. 183, 192, 193, 194;
and see cross-country running;
 harriers
 jumping, ii. 192
 pentathlon, ii. 192-3
 school gymnasia, ii. 141, 149, 150,
 151
 track events, ii. 194
and see Wenlock Olympian Society
 Atrebatum, i. 216, *and see* Calleva
 Atrebatum
 Atterley, in Much Wenlock, ii. 42
 pop., ii. 229 *n*
 Attewell, Adam, i. 490
 Attilborough, John, Prior of Ber-
 mondsey, ii. 44 *n*
 Attingham:
 Herb. of, ii. 121
 Ric., ii. 110
 Thos., ii. 110
 Attingham, in Atcham:
 coursing, ii. 165, 185
 Hall and Park, i. 494; ii. 1168, 194
 Attingham Coursing Club, ii. 185
 Attwood, John, master of Bitterley
 Grammar Sch., ii. 141
 Attye, Jas., ii. 176
 Aubusson, Peter of, Prebendary of
 Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii.
 125
 Audelay, John, ii. 65, 67
 Audlem (Ches.), *see* Tittenley
 Audley Brow, *see* Moreton Say
 Auger, Ric., Prior of the Ludlow
 Carmelites, ii. 94
 Augmentations, Court of, ii. 57 *n*, 138
 Augustine, St., Bp. of Hippo, ii. 51,
 56
 rule of, ii. 97, 103

Augustinian canonesses, ii. 83-84
 dowries, ii. 83
 habit, ii. 83-4
 Augustinian canons, ii. 19, 59-83
 general chapter, ii. 61, 67, 71 *n*, 76
 habit, ii. 63 and *n*
 origins of English houses, ii. 63
 privileges, ii. 81
 settlement of in Salop., ii. 80
and see Arrouaisian canons; Oxford
 University; parish clergy
 Augustodunum, *see* Autun
 Augustus, Emperor, i. 216
 Austin (Augustinian) friars (friars
 hermits of St. Augustine), ii. 21,
 95-98
 habit, ii. 95
 Provincial, the, ii. 96, 98
 provincial chapters, ii. 95, 96
 union of 1256, ii. 97
 Auti (fl. 1086), i. 349 *n*
 Autun (Augustodunum) (Saône-et-
 Loire), i. 216
 Avaricum (Saône-et-Loire), i. 216
 Avebury (Wilts.), *see* Kennett, West
 Avanches, Hugh d', Earl of Chester
 (d. 1101), i. 287
 Aylesford (Hailsford) Brook, i. 392
 Aylmer, Geo., Preceptor of Halston,
 ii. 88
 Aymestrey (Herefs.), i. 346 *n*; *and see*
 Lye, Upper; Shirley
 Ayntree, in Stanton Lacy, ii. 108
 Ayre, A. F., i. 445
 Azo Bigot, *see* Bigot, Azo

 B., I. (bell founder), *see* I.B.
 Babington, C. C., i. 53
 Bache and Norton, in Culmington,
 ii. 222 *n*, *and see* Norton
 Bache Mill, in Munslow, ii. 225 *n*
 Bachesworth, Ric. de, Preceptor of
 Halston, ii. 88
 Back Dingle, *see* Leighton
 Backford (Ches.), *see* Caughall
 Baddeby, Thos. de, Dean of St.
 Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121, 123
 Baddeley, John, i. 418
 Badger, i. 273; ii. 1, 3, 6, 43, 208, 211
 C.P., ii. 217, 220
 man., ii. 43
 pop., ii. 220, 233
 badger baiting, ii. 192
 Badminton (Glos.):
 ch., ii. 73 *n*, 75, 78
 rector, *see* Shangton, Geof. of
 Badonicus, Mons, i. 219
 Bagdon, Hollow, *see* Leintwardine
 Baginswood, *see* Walton, in Stottes-
 don
 Bagley, in Hordley:
 man., i. 298
 prehistoric finds, i. 202
 Val Hill, i. 202
 Bailey Head, *see* Oswestry
 Bailey Street, *see* Oswestry
 Bailgole, Rainaldus, *see* Bailleul,
 Rainald de
 Bailleul, Rainald (Renaud) de (Rain-
 ald the sheriff, Rainaldus Bail-
 gole, Raynoldus Lailial), i.
 280 *n*, 292, 296-7, 299; ii. 30, 31,
 62, 123 *n*
 his son Hugh, ii. 62
 his wife Amieria, *see* Amieria
 Bailleul-en-Gouffern (Calvados), i.
 296
 Baily Malt Mill, *see* Oswestry
 Baker:
 John, ii. 172, 176
 (alias Marshall), Ric., Abbot of
 Shrewsbury, later Prior of
 Morville, ii. 30, 36, 37
 Wm., ii. 109
 Bala Lake (Merion.), ii. 202

Balderton, in Myddle, ii. 65
 Hall, i. 425 *n*
 pop., ii. 225 *n*
 Baldwin, Prior of Wombridge, ii. 82,
 83
 Baldwin (Baldwyn):
 Chas., i. 459
 Jas., ii. 174 *n*
 John, ii. 117
 Ric., i. 462, 473
 fam., i. 459
 Balislege, *see* Bausley
 Ball, Wm., Prior of Morville, ii. 30
 Ballard:
 Phil., i. 423, 440
 Thos., i. 440
 Balliol College, *see* Oxford Univer-
 sity
 Banaster, Wm., ii. 75
 Bangor, bps. of, *see* Humphreys,
 Humph.; Shrewsbury, Rob. of;
 Stanbury, John
 Bangor (Caern.), i. 465 *n*
 Bangor Diocese, i. 288
 Bank, the, *see* Smethcott
 Bank Farm, *see* Smethcott
 Banks:
 Jas., master of Ludlow Grammar
 Sch., ii. 149
 Ric., i. 466
 Baptist Mills, *see* Bristol
 Baptists, ii. 10, 11-12
 Welsh, ii. 12, 17
 Bardley, in Stottesdon, ii. 228 *n*
 Bardolf, Rob., ii. 72
 Bargates, *see* Whitchurch
 Barham, Ric. Harris (Thos. Ingoldsby),
 i. 422 *n*
 Baring, Wm. Bingham, Baron Ash-
 burton (d. 1864), i. 438
 Barker:
 Thos. (fl. 1651), ii. 186
 Thos., of Corngreaves (?Staffs.),
 i. 464
 Thos., of Gadlies (Flints.), i. 464
 Thos., Warden of St. John's Hosp.,
 Shrewsbury, ii. 107
 Wm., i. 464
 Barker, Anthony, & Co., i. 464
 Barkers Green, *see* Aston, in Wem
 Barking (Essex), i. 300
 Barlaston (Staffs.), i. 440
 Barlow, in Hopesay:
 man., i. 285
 pop., ii. 223 *n*
 Barnett's Leasow, *see* Jackfield
 Barney:
 Theophilus, master of Worfield
 Grammar Sch., ii. 161
 Wm., ii. 161 *n*
 Barnfield, Rob., ii. 110
 Barnham:
 Fra., ii. 128
 Martin, ii. 128
 Barons' Wars, i. 485; ii. 34, 56, 125
 Barrow, i. 442, 488; ii. 3, 42, 211
 C.P., ii. 213, 216, 220, 229, 236,
 237
 geol., i. 27
 pop., ii. 220, 229
and see Caughley; Marsh, the
 barrows, *see* tumuli
 Barry, Rog., Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
 Barton, Martin of, Warden of the
 Shrewsbury Franciscans, ii. 90,
 91
 Barton, in Farndon (Ches.):
 Morrislake Bridge, i. 269
 basalt mining, i. 1, 448, 451
 Baschurch (Basecherche), i. 327 *n*;
 ii. 4, 5 and *n*, 209, 210
 ch., ii. 30 *n*, 31 and *n*, 32, 33
 C.P., ii. 214, 216, 220, 225 *n*
 coursing, ii. 184
 fair, ii. 32
 fox-hunting, ii. 172, 177

- Baschurch (cont.)
 man., i. 283 n; ii. 31, 35
caput of Baschurch Hundred, i. 203
 mkt., ii. 32
 Mere Ho., ii. 220 n
 new town, ii. 20, 32
 pop., ii. 220
 steeples, ii. 183
 wake, ii. 184
and see Adcote; Birch; Boreatton; Eyton; Fenemere; Milford; Ness; Little; Newtown; Prescott; Stanwardine in the Fields; Stanwardine in the Wood; Walford; Weston Lullingfields; Yeaton
 Baschurch Hundred, i. 283, 291 n, 293, 306, 327 n, 333 n, 340 n
 Basingwerk Abbey, in Holywell (Flints.), ii. 33, 51, 54, 55 and n
 Bass Challenge Vase, *see* rowing
 Basset, Thos., ii. 81
 Bastard, Hen., Master of Battlefield Coll., ii. 131
 Batchcott, in Richard's Castle, ii. 209 n; *and see* Moor and Batchcott
 Batell, Wal., Warden of Tong Coll., ii. 132
 Bath (Som.), i. 206, 214, 217 n, 442
 Bath and Wells, bps. of, *see* Burnell, Rob.; Shrewsbury, Ralph of
 Bathcote, Wm., Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
 Battle Abbey (Suss.), ii. 27 n, 30
 Battlefield, ii. 4, 5, 211
 ch., ii. 130, *and see* Battlefield, St. Mary Magdalen's College C.P., ii. 212, 219 n, 220
 curate, *see* Shorde, Edw.
 fair, ii. 129, 130
 fishponds, ii. 130, 131
 Hateley Field, ii. 129
 mkt., ii. 130
 par., ii. 130
 perpetual curate, *see* Williams, Edw.
 pop., ii. 220, 234
 prehistoric finds, i. 202
 Battlefield, St. Mary Magdalen's College, ii. 6, 22, 128-31
 almshouse or hosp., ii. 130
 buildings, ii. 129, 130-1
 chaplains, ii. 129, 130; *and see* Mosse, Rog.; Shorde, Edw.
 masters, ii. 129, 130, 131; *and see* Grafton, Adam; Humphrey, Thos.; Hussey, John (d. by 1524); Hussey, John (master 1534-48); Ive, Rog.; Phelips, Rog.
 muniments, ii. 130
 patronage, ii. 129, 130
 proctors, ii. 129
 peculiar jurisdiction, ii. 130
 sch., ii. 130
 seals, ii. 131
 statutes, ii. 22, 129, 130
 visitation, ii. 130
 Baucott, in Tugford, ii. 228 n
 Baugh:
 E., i. 30
 Geof., ii. 136 n
 Bausley (Balislege) (Mont.), in Alberbury, i. 324 n; ii. 47, 48
 C.P., ii. 204, 212, 219 n
 man., i. 293 n, 306
 Baveney, Baveney Wood, *see* Neen Savage
 Baxter:
 Ric. (presbyterian divine), ii. 9, 144
 Ric., Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
 Bayley:
 John, head master of Wellington Coll., ii. 163
 (alias Cressage), John, Prior of Wenlock, formerly Prior of Sandwell (Staffs.), ii. 44, 45, 47
 Jos., i. 463 n
 Bayliss:
 John Cox, i. 423
 Sir Wyke, i. 423
 Bayston, Edric of, *see* Edric of Bayston
 Bayston, in Condover and St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, ii. 211, 227 n
 man., i. 201 n
 pop., ii. 222 n, 227 n
 Bayston Hill, in Condover, Meole Brace, and St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, ii. 5
 Burgs, the (ancient earthwork), i. 375-6, 375
 C.P., ii. 212, 235, 236
 football club, ii. 199
 Bayton (Worcs.), ii. 213
 Beacall, Wm., i. 55
 Beachfield, in Worthen, ii. 229 n
 beagles, ii. 174
 Beamont, John, ii. 89
 bear baiting, ii. 192
 Bearcroft Pool, *see* Hinstock
 Beard:
 Eliz., i. 443
 John, i. 443
 Wm., i. 478
 fam., i. 443
 Bearstone, in Muckleston, ii. 207 n
 moated site, i. 405
 pop., ii. 225
 Roman site (possible), i. 274
 Beauchamp:
 Cath. de, Ctss. of Warwick, *see* Mortimer, Cath. de
 fam., ii. 95
 Beadesert, in Longdon (Staffs.), i. 440
 Beaufort, Margaret, m. Edm. Tudor, Earl of Richmond, ii. 126 n
 Beaumont, Sir Geo., i. 462
 Beaupie, Piers, ii. 136 n
 Bec, Theobald of, Abp. of Canterbury, ii. 27, 38, 71
 Beckbury, i. 273; ii. 1, 3, 6, 43, 83, 168, 208, 211
 ch., i. 285 n
 C.P., ii. 217, 220
 man., i. 285, 291, 299 n
 pop., ii. 220
 Becket, St. Thos., Abp. of Canterbury, ii. 27
 Beckingham, Thos. of, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
 Beckjay, in Clungunford, ii. 222 n
 Beckwith, W. E., i. 54
 Beddoes:
 Fra., ii. 175
 Thos., ii. 174 n
 fam., ii. 171, 174
 Beddoes & Green, i. 472
 Beddow:
 Edw., ii. 160
 — (his widow), ii. 160 n
 Bedlam, *see* Ironbridge
 Bedstone, ii. 3, 174, 210
 Castle Ditches (ancient earthwork), i. 378, 378
 C.P., ii. 214, 217, 220
 pop., ii. 220
 Bedworth (Warws.), i. 462, 466
 Bedwynd, Wal. de, Prebendary of Morville in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125
 Beech, Thos., ii. 161
 Beeston:
 Edw., canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121 n
 Geo., ii. 117
 Beetenson, Mary, ii. 109
 Beget, John, ii. 117
 Belan Bank, *see* Kinnerley
 Belfast (co. Antrim, Irel.), ii. 14
 Bell:
 John, i. 467
 — (lithographer), i. 423
 Bell Brook, i. 221, 226
 bell founding, i. 417-18
 Bell Hole, *see* Wenlock, Much
 Bellamy, Rob., canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 and n
 Bellême, Rob. of, Earl of Shrewsbury (d. after 1130), ii. 31, 124
 Belleyettere, John le, i. 417
 Belmeis:
 Adelize of (dau. of Phil.), m. Alan la Zouche, ii. 72, 73
 Maud of (wife of Phil.), *see* Meschin, Maud de
 Phil. of, ii. 19, 31, 51, 70, 71, 72
 Ric. (I) of, Bp. of London (1108-27) and prebendary of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, ii. 18-19, 31, 38, 40, 70, 71
 Ric. (II) of, Bp. of London (1152-62) and Dean and prebendary of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, ii. 19, 70, 71
 fam., ii. 19, 51
 Belwardine, in Leighton, ii. 222 n, 224 n
 Lodge, i. 425
 Belwardine Brook, *see* Sheinton Brook
 Belvoir Hunt (Leics. and Lincs.), ii. 169, 174, 175, 177
 Benbow:
 Fra., i. 435
 fam., i. 435
 Benedictine monks, ii. 27-37, 67 n
 general chapter, ii. 33, 34
 provincial chapter, ii. 36
 and see Oxford University
 Benet, Wm., Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 98 n, 99
 Benethale, *see* Benthall
 Bengal (India), i. 479
 Bennet:
 Chas., Earl of Tankerville (d. 1822), i. 496; ii. 106, 187 n
 Chas., Earl of Tankerville (d. 1899), ii. 179
 Chas. Augustus, Earl of Tankerville (d. 1859), ii. 179
 John, i. 455
 Bennett, Ric., ii. 153
 Bennett's End, in Caynham, i. 29, 30; ii. 221 n
 Benson:
 Ralph, ii. 169
 Ric. de Gylpyn, i. 54-5
 Bente, Stevy, i. 421
 Benthall:
 Fra., i. 454 n
 Lawrence, i. 454
 Phil. of, i. 416 n; ii. 52, 53 n
 fam., i. 454 n
 Benthall (Benethale), i. 426, 454 n, 488; ii. 3, 42, 43, 211, 226 n
 Benthall Edge, ii. 52
 ceramic inds.:
 brickworks, i. 443
 clay pipes, i. 441 n
 pottery, i. 424, 434
 tiles, i. 446
 C.P., ii. 216, 220, 229, 236
 coalmining, i. 454
 ferry, i. 416
 geol., i. 21, 45, 476
 Haybrook Pottery (Mug-house, Mug'us), i. 434
 iron ind., i. 446, 473, 476
 ironstone mining, i. 461
 man., i. 416 n, 454; ii. 55
 mill, i. 418

GENERAL INDEX

- par. boundary, i. 418
pitch, i. 476
Pitchyard, the, i. 434
pop., ii. 220, 229, 233
rlwys., i. 465; ii. 233
Ryden Hill, i. 45
and see Bently; Iron Bridge
- Benthall and Little Shrawardine, in
Alberbury, ii. 219*nm*, and see
Shrawardine, Little
- Bentley, — (designer), i. 445
- Bentley, in Worfield:
Forest, i. 492
and see Bently
- Bently (?Benthall; ?Bentley, in Wor-
field), i. 454
- Benyon, Geo., ii. 160
- Benyons & Co. (Benyon, Benyon, and
Bage), i. 421 and *n*
- Beobridge, in Claverley, ii. 63, 68, 83
chap., ii. 66
grange, ii. 66
pop., ii. 221 *n*
- Berghill, in Whittington, ii. 229 *n*
- Berkshire, i. 279
- Bermondsey: Priory, later Abbey
(Surr.), ii. 41, 42
priors, see Attilborough, John;
Dunton, Ric.; Montibus, Aymo
de; Tyxford, John de
- Bernard, St., Abbot of Clairvaux,
ii. 56
- Bernhardt, Sarah, i. 439
- Bernières, Odo de, i. 298, 334 *n*
- Bernières-sur-Mer (Calvados), i. 298
- Berrington:
Nic., Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 70
fam., ii. 9 *n*
- Berrington, i. 488; ii. 4, 5, 63, 83, 208,
235
annual hunt, ii. 166
ch., i. 320; ii. 31, 185
C.P., ii. 212, 220, 227 *n*, 235
pop., ii. 220, 234
workhouse, ii. 231, 234
and see Betton Abbots; Brompton;
Cantlop; Cound Arbor; Cross
Houses; Hernes; Stanchester
- Berry, Maj. —, i. 460
- Bersham (Denb.), in Wrexham, i.
461, 464, 473
- Bersham Co., i. 464
- Berth, the, see Weston Lullingfields
- Berwardis-mylne, see Woofferton
- Berwick, Barons, see Hill; Noel-Hill
- Berwick, in Atcham, i. 241; ii. 72
- Berwick, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury,
ii. 5, 167, 168
Alkmond (formerly Almond) Park,
ii. 122
Great Berwick, ii. 211
Leaton Knolls, ii. 188
Little Berwick, ii. 211
park, i. 495
pop., ii. 227 *n*
tithes, ii. 119, 122
- Besford, in Shawbury, ii. 207, 209 *n*,
226
- Besselawe, Rog. de, i. 490
- Betch, the, see Asterton
- Betchcott, in Smethcott, ii. 63, 68
chap., ii. 66
hermit, ii. 26
pop., ii. 227 *n*
- Bethan, Ric., ii. 185
- Béthune, Rob. de, Bp. of Hereford,
ii. 29, 33
- Bettisfield, in Hanmer (Flints.), i.
43; ii. 214
- Betton, Great, see Betton Abbots;
Betton in Hales
- Betton, Little, see Betton Abbots;
Betton Strange
- Betton Abbots (Great Betton, form-
erly Little Betton), in Berrington,
ii. 31, 32, 114
- Betton and Alkmere, in St. Chad's,
Shrewsbury, ii. 211, 227 *n*; and
see Alkmere; Betton Strange
- Betton in Hales (Great Betton), in
Market Drayton, i. 493; ii. 32
forester, ii. 32
man., i. 302 *n*, 484; ii. 31
pop., ii. 222 *nm*
tithes, ii. 33
- Betton Strange (Little Betton), in
St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 1, 5,
182, 220 *n*, 227 *n*
man., ii. 32
tithes, ii. 115, 117
and see Betton and Alkmere
- 'Betton's British Oil', i. 472
- Bettws-y-crwyn, i. 287; ii. 3, 210,
221 *n*
C.P., ii. 214, 217, 220, 236
pop., ii. 220
and see Anchor; Cefncalanog;
Rhugantine; Trebrodier
- Beuno, St., ii. 183
relics and shrine, ii. 33
- Bewdley (Worcs.), i. 425, 426, 427,
428, 450, 476
bridge, i. 447
- Bewno, Edm., Prior of the Shrews-
bury Dominicans, ii. 93
- Beynes, Ric., i. 431 *n*
- Beysin fam., ii. 43
- Beyton, Geof., Abbot of Lilleshall,
ii. 79
- Bibby, Frank, ii. 170, 172
- Bible, the:
glossed MSS. of, ii. 55-6, 67
study of in schs., ii. 142, 146, 155,
159
and see Leviticus; Psalms
- Bickley:
John, Warden of St. John's Hosp.,
Shrewsbury, ii. 105, 107
fam., ii. 107
- Bicton (Bickton), in Clun:
ancient earthworks, i. 384, 385, 409
pop., ii. 221 *n*
Roman remains, i. 274
- Bicton, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, i.
406; ii. 5, 114
C.P., ii. 212, 220, 226 *n*, 227 *nm*,
235
grange, ii. 52, 57
man., ii. 52
pop., ii. 220
tithes, ii. 117
and see Bicton and Calcott
- Bicton and Calcott, in St. Chad's,
Shrewsbury, ii. 211, 227 *n*
Calcott farm, ii. 107
and see Bicton
- Bicton Heath, in St. Chad's, Shrews-
bury, and St. Julian's, Shrews-
bury:
cock-fighting, ii. 178, 191
Grapes, the, ii. 191
kennels, ii. 170, 171
Shepherd's Lane, ii. 170, 171
Shrewsbury racecourse, ii. 177-8
- Bidston (Ches.), see Birkenhead
- Bidwell, Hen., i. 54
- Bignor (Suss.), i. 210
- Bigot, Azo, i. 280 *n*
- Bill, John, ii. 145 *n*
- Billing, Martin, Son & Co., i. 419
- Billings Ring, see Eyton and Plowden
- Billingsley:
Wm. (fl. 1549), ii. 128
Wm. (d. 1828), i. 437
- Billingsley, ii. 3, 31, 32, 176, 210
chap., ii. 29 *n*
C.P., ii. 213, 220
coalmining, i. 454; ii. 231
geol., i. 454
iron ind., i. 472, 476
pop., ii. 220, 231
Severn Valley Colliery, i. 454
- Billingsley & Walker, i. 437
- Billisdon, John de, Abbot of Crox-
den, ii. 52
- Bilmarsh, in Myddle, ii. 65
- Bilston, in St. Peter's, Wolverhamp-
ton (Staffs.), i. 466, 473; and see
Bradley
- Bilton (Warws.), i. 298
- Binstead (I. W.), see Quarr Abbey
- Binweston, in Worthen:
ancient earthwork, i. 389, 389
moated site, i. 405
pop., ii. 229 *n*
- Birbeck, Fra., i. 439
- Birch, in Baschurch, i. 492; ii. 220 *n*
- Birch and Lyth, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
- Birch wood, see Boreatton
- Birdham (Suss.), ii. 40
- Birkenhead, in Bidston (Ches.), i. 477
- Birmingham, Fulk, Prebendary of
Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii.
126 *n*
- Birmingham (Warws.), i. 462, 478
corporation, i. 25
football, ii. 198
gun barrels, i. 449
iron trade, i. 467
Victoria XI (cricket team), ii. 195
waterworks, i. 21, 25, 46
- Birmingham and District Football
League, see Birmingham Football
League
- Birmingham and Liverpool Junction
Canal, see Shropshire Union
Canal
- Birmingham and Shrewsbury District
(Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 13, 14
- Birmingham Angling Association, ii.
188
- Birmingham Athletic Club, ii. 193
- Birmingham Circuit (Methodist), ii.
13
- Birmingham District (Methodist), ii.
13
- Birmingham District (United Method-
ist Free Church), ii. 16
- Birmingham Football Association, ii.
198, 199
- Birmingham (formerly Birmingham
and District) Football League,
ii. 200, 201
- Birmingham Province (Rom. Cath.),
ii. 9
- Birmingham University, i. 264; ii.
160
- Birmingham Wagon Co. Ltd., i. 478
- Bishop, John, i. 433
- Bishop's Castle, i. 202, 264, 274; ii. 3,
185, 210
boro. and libs., ii. 205, 220; and
see below M.B.; rural boro.
- castle (Lydbury Castle), i. 383, 383
Castle Hotel, i. 383
ch., i. 425
C.P., ii. 214, 220
cock-fighting, ii. 191
cricket, ii. 195
Elland's turnpike, i. 265
football club, ii. 199
kennels, ii. 171, 175, 186
mineral-water manufacture, i. 421
M.B., ii. 204, 205, 214, 220, 235
pop., ii. 220
prot. nonconf., ii. 15
races, ii. 180, 181, 182 and *n*
rlwy., i. 416
Red Lion, ii. 191
rural boro., ii. 214, 235
steeplechase, ii. 183
stone quarrying, ii. 231
U.D., ii. 214, 220 *n*, 235
U.S.D., ii. 204, 220
workhouse, ii. 231
and see Broughton; Colebatch;
Heblands; Lea and Oakeley;
Oakeley Mynd; Woodbatch

- Bishop's Castle, rural district, *see*
Clun and Bishop's Castle Rural
District
- Bishop's Castle Circuit (Primitive
Methodist), ii. 16
- Bishop's Castle In C.P., ii. 220
- Bishop's Castle Out C.P., ii. 220
- Bishop's Castle Rural C.P., ii. 214,
220, 222 *n*, 224 *n*
pop., ii. 220
- Bishop's Castle rural deanery, ii. 4
- Bishop's Castle Urban C.P., ii. 220,
235
- Bishop's Wood, *see* Brewwood
- Bishton, J., & Co., i. 465, 476
- Bishton & Co., i. 467
- Bishton & Onions, i. 466
- Bismore Hay, *see* Long Forest
- Bispham, Adam of, ii. 35
- Bitterley, ii. 3, 209, 227 *n*
C.P., ii. 215, 220
coalmining, ii. 232
Court, ii. 173
hill fort, i. 371
iron ind., ii. 232
par., ii. 141
pop., ii. 220, 230, 232
prehistoric find, i. 202
rectory ho., ii. 141-2
sch., ii. 230, *and see* Bitterley
Grammar School
and see Cleeton; Cleeton, Lower;
Henley; Hilluppencott; Hop-
ton; Knowbury; Ledwyche,
Upper; Middleton; Snitton;
Titterstone Clee Hill
- Bitterley Grammar School, ii. 141-2
endowment, ii. 141
masters, ii. 141; *and see* Attwood,
John; Butler, Humph.; Green,
Jas. Hughes; Langford, John;
Shepherd, Thos.; Williams,
Thos.
- Bituriges (Gaulish tribe), i. 216
- Black, Dr. Jos., i. 468
- Black Abbey, *see* Alberbury Priory
- Black Knoll, *see* Myndtown
- Black Park, *see* Park, Black
- Blackfordby, in Ashby De La Zouch
(Leics.), ii. 70, 73
chap., ii. 70, 71, 74
grange, ii. 73, 74
man., ii. 75
Swarteclyve, ii. 73
- Blackmere, *see* Park, Black
- Blackwin, John, Dean of St. Mary's,
Shrewsbury, ii. 121, 123
- Blaise, St., Bp. of Sebastea, i. 431
- Blakemere, *see* Park, Black
- Blakeway, — (pottery manufac-
turer), i. 436, 437
- Blandford, — (butler at Eyton
Hall), ii. 195
- Bloddyn, son of Tudor ab Rys Sais,
i. 287 *n*
- Bletchley, Nic. of, ii. 72
- Bletchley, in Moreton Say, i. 272
mill, ii. 72
pop., ii. 225 *n*
- Blewet *alias* Leintwardine, John,
Prior of Chirbury, ii. 61
- Bliss, John, Prior of the Ludlow
Carmelites, ii. 95
- Blists (Blissers) Hill, in Madeley:
brick and tile making, i. 444
canal, i. 427
Hay, the, i. 427
iron ind., i. 471
- Blodwel, in Llanyblodwel, ii. 224 *n*
geol., i. 27
Porth-y-waen, i. 27
- Blomfield, Sir Art., ii. 157-8
- Blore, *see* Tyrley and Blore
- Blore Heath Rural District (Staffs.),
ii. 214
- Blount:
- Sir Geo., i. 492
fam., ii. 9 *n*
- Blue Club, *see* Pengwern Boat Club
- Blue Club (football), ii. 195, 196
- Blue Stone, *see* Farlow
- Blundeville, Ranulf de, Earl of
Chester (d. 1232), i. 485
- Blymhill (Staffs.), ii. 52, 204, 217
- Blythe, Geof., Bp. of Coventry and
Lichfield, ii. 65, 77, 81, 117
- Boadicea (Boudicca), queen of the
Iceni, i. 244
- Board of Conservators of the Severn
Fishery, *see* Severn Fishery
Board
- boat-building, i. 478
- boating, *see* rowing
- Bobbington (Staffs., formerly Salop.
and Staffs.), in Claverley, ii. 1 *n*,
6, 164, 208
chap., ii. 126, 127
chaplain, ii. 126
C.P., ii. 204, 216, 220
man., i. 286
pop., ii. 220
tithes, ii. 124
Whittemere, i. 286, 349 *n*
- Boblar, Wm., i. 415
- Bochur, Wm., ii. 99 *n*
- Bodbury Ring, *see* Stretton, Church
- Boden:
Hen., i. 436
Thos., i. 442
- Boer War, i. 468, 474
- Boethius, Anicius Manlius Torquatus
Severinus, ii. 56
- Bog, the, *see* Ritton
- Bohemia, Anne of, *see* Anne
- Bolas, Great (Bolas Magna, Bowlewas),
ii. 4, 5, 207
C.P., ii. 217, 220
man., i. 489
pop., ii. 220
and see Meeson
- Bolas, Little, in Hodnet, ii. 223 *n*
- Bolas Magna, *see* Bolas, Great
- Bold, John, ii. 127 *n*
- Bold, in Aston Botterell, ii. 3 *n*, 83
- Bold, in Willey, i. 488
- Bomere, in Condover:
prehistoric site (suggested), i. 198
Shomere, i. 198
- Bomere Heath, in Preston Gubbals,
ii. 13, 232
- Bonel, Katherine, ii. 112
- Boningale:
Hen. of, ii. 79 *n*
Hugh of, ii. 72-3
Wal. of, ii. 55 *n*
fam., ii. 73
- Boningale, ii. 4, 5, 208
C.P., ii. 217, 219 *n*, 220
man., ii. 72, 75, 78
pop., ii. 220
- Bonsall (Derb.), ii. 52
- Bonvillars, Hen. de, Prior of Wen-
lock, ii. 42, 46
- Boodle's Club, *see* Westminster
- Booley, in Stanton upon Hine Heath,
ii. 31, 227
- Boor, John, Dean of the Chapel
Royal and Prebendary of Under-
ton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *n*
- boot and shoe making, i. 433
- Booth:
Thos., i. 460
Wm., Bp. of Coventry and Lich-
field, ii. 121
- Boraston, in Burford, ii. 3
C.P., ii. 213, 215, 220, 225 *n*
pop., ii. 220, 221 *nn*
and see Boraston and Whatmore
- Boraston and Whatmore, in Burford,
ii. 221; *and see* Boraston;
Whatmore
- Bordeaux (Gironde), i. 430
- Boreatton, in Baschurch:
Birch wood, i. 492
Hall, i. 494
park, i. 494
Platt Mill, i. 492
pop., ii. 220 *n*
- Boretton, in Condover, ii. 31, 32, 33
- Borle, River, i. 57, 61
- Borough, John Sidney Burton, i. 494
- boroughs, i. 423; ii. 204, 205, 211
county, ii. 205
municipal (M.B.s), ii. 204-5, 212,
235
parliamentary, ii. 205
rural, ii. 205
- Borstall, Wm., Prebendary of Mor-
ville in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
- Boscobel, ii. 208
C.P., ii. 217, 220
E.P.P., ii. 83, 220, 222 *n*
pop., ii. 220
Royal Oak, i. 495
tumulus (suggested), i. 411
White Ladies, ii. 84
and see Brewod Priory
- Bostock fam., ii. 9 *n*
- Boston Marathon Race, *see* rowing
- Bot Street, *see* Botte Street
- botany, i. 51-98
- Botelar, Thos., *see* Butler, Thos.
- Boterell (Botreaux) fam., i. 297
- Botewde, *see* Leebotwood
- Botfield:
Beriah (d. 1813), i. 451, 479
Beriah (d. 1863), ii. 181
Thos., i. 451, 464-5, 479
Wm., i. 451, 479
- Botfield, T., & Co., i. 476
- Botfield, T., W., & B., i. 479-80
- Botiler (Butler):
Ankaret le (d. 1361), m. John
Lestrange, Baron Strange of
Blackmere (d. 1349), ii. 65
fam., i. 298
Maud le, *see* Pantulf, Maud
and see Butler
- Botolph, St., Abbot of 'Icanho', ii. 39
- Botreaux fam., *see* Boterell fam.
- Bott, Thos. J., i. 439
- Botte (Bot) Street ('Watling St.'),
i. 270-1, 274, 310 *n*; ii. 85
- Botville (Botvyle), *see* Stretton, All
- Botwood, *see* Leebotwood
- Botwood Forest, ii. 85
assarts, ii. 85 and *n*
common rights, ii. 85
- Boudicca, *see* Boadicea
- Boughton (surname), *see* Boughton
Knight; Rouse Boughton
- Boughton Knight, A. R., ii. 174
- Bouldon, in Castle Holdgate, ii. 222 *n*,
223 *n*
Bowden's Furnace, i. 473
geol., i. 25
iron ind., i. 34, 473
man., i. 284
pop., ii. 223
- Boullers:
Alan de, prebendary of Chirbury
ch., ii. 59
Baldwin de, ii. 59
Hilary de, *see* Trusbut, Hilary
Rob. de, ii. 19, 59, 60, 72
fam., ii. 72
- Boulogne (Gesoriacum) (Pas-de-Cal-
ais), i. 214
- Boulton:
Matt. (d. 1809), i. 473
Mr. — (fl. c. 1908), i. 449
- Boulton & Watt, i. 473, 474, 479
- boundaries:
Anglo-Saxon tribal, ii. 1
county, i. 285-8; ii. 204
diocesan, i. 290; ii. 1
- Bourne, Hugh, ii. 14, 192
- Bourton (Burton), in Much Wenlock,

GENERAL INDEX

i. 484; ii. 3, 39, 43, 229 *n*
 geol., i. 21, 45
 man., i. 285, 313 *n*
 Woodhousefield (moated site), i. 404
 bovarii, i. 279, 302-4
 Boveria, in Church Pulverbatch, Ratlinghope, Smethcott, and Church Stretton, ii. 63-4, 68
 Bovium, *see* Holt
 Bowden's Furnace, *see* Bouldon
 Bowdler:
 Art., i. 439
 Wm., ii. 61
 Bowen, John, i. 424
 Bower, the, *see* Greete
 Bowlewas, *see* Bolas, Great
 Bowlker, Ric., ii. 186
 Boxley Abbey (Kent):
 abbot, *see* Reyfield, Rob.
 Boycott, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*
 Boydell, Rog., Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88 and *n*
 Boyne, Vct., *see* Hamilton-Russell, Gustavus Wm.
 Bradburn, J., i. 424
 Bradford, earls of, *see* Newport, Fra. and Hen.
 Bradford North Hundred, i. 306; ii. 164, 207, 209 *n*, 210, 211 *n*, 230
 pop., ii. 220
 presbytery or classis of, ii. 9
 Bradford South Hundred, i. 306; ii. 164, 207, 230
 pop., ii. 220
 Brading (I. W.):
 Roman villa, i. 212, 212
 Bradley:
 And., i. 442
 Jas., i. 470
 Ric., ii. 160
 Bradley, John, & Co., i. 470
 Bradley, in Bilston (Staffs.), i. 466, 469, 473, 474
 Bradley, in Much Wenlock, i. 449; ii. 42, 43; *and see* Farley, Wyke, and Bradley
 Bradshaw, John, ii. 45
 Brailes (Warws.), *see* Winderton
 Brampton:
 Brian of (d. by 1193), ii. 85
 Brian of (d. c. 1287), ii. 95
 Rog. of, ii. 85
 fam., ii. 97
 Brampton, Little, in Hopesay, ii. 223 *n*
 Brampton Bryan (Herefs. and Radnors.), i. 346 *n*; ii. 148 *n*, 174; *and see* Adley; Stanage
 Brantingham, Thos. of, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126, 128
 Brasenose College, principal of, *see* Wrexham, Wm.
 brass-band contests, ii. 193
 Bratton (Brocton), in Wrockwardine, i. 332 *n*; ii. 229 *n*
 Braunston (Northants.), ii. 72, 76, 78
 Bravonium, *see* Leintwardine
 Bray, Thos., ii. 152
 Brecon, Ric. of, ii. 100
 Breidden Hills (Mont. and Salop.), i. 14-15, 19, 438; ii. 170, 172
 Brekyn, John, *see* Bryken, John
 Brewer:
 Fra., i. 440
 Ric., i. 422
 brewing, i. 422-3
 Brewood (Staffs.), i. 484; ii. 8
 Bishop's Wood, i. 484
 Chillington, i. 484
 Brewood Forest (Salop. and Staffs.), i. 295, 484-5; ii. 19, 51 *n*, 52, 83
 Brewood Priory (White Ladies), in Boscobel, ii. 19, 83-4
 buildings, ii. 83, 84
 community, size of, ii. 83

patrons, ii. 83
 prioresses, ii. 84; *and see* Harley, Alice of; Sandford, Margaret; Wood, Alice
 visitations, ii. 84
 Brewood rural deanery, ii. 6
 Brewster, Ric., Prior of Chirbury, ii. 61, 62
 Briarholt (Priors Holt) Hill, in Norbury and Old Churchmoor: tumulus, i. 411
 Bricett Priory (Suff.), ii. 80
 brickmaking, i. 442-4, 450
 Bricon, John, *see* Bryken, John
 Bridgenorth, *see* Bridgnorth
 Bridges, Wm., ii. 128
 Bridgnorth:
 John de, ii. 490
 Peter of, ii. 100
 Rog. of, Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, ii. 54 and *n*, 55 *n*
 Wm. of, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 79
 and see Brugge; Gosnell, Rowland
 Bridgnorth (Bridgnorth), i. 286, 423, 426 and *n*, 436, 454, 484, 491; ii. 1, 4, 55, 57, 63, 68, 72, 73, 77 and *n*, 78, 83, 85, 98 and *n*, 99, 100, 161, 168, 175, 186, 188, 189, 193
 art classes, i. 424
 athletic sports, ii. 194 and *n*, 202
 bailiffs, i. 429, 433, ii. 100 and *n*
 Bluecoat Sch., ii. 143
 boro. and libs., ii. 124 *n*, 187, 204, 205, 210 *n*, 211, 220, 226 *nn*; *and see below* M.B.; rural boro.
 Borough Almshouses, ii. 23, 100
 bridge, i. 415; ii. 89
 St. Syth's Chap. on, ii. 89
 bull-baiting, ii. 192
 burgesses, i. 428-9, 432 *n*; ii. 22, 52, 98, 100
 Cartway, i. 421
 castle, i. 487; ii. 124, 127 *n*
 chap. of St. Mary Magdalen in, ii. 124, 127, *and see* Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalen's College
 Church St., ii. 100
 C.P., ii. 213, 235
 cock-fighting, ii. 191
 College Ho., ii. 143
 Congregational ch., ii. 10
 corporation, ii. 100, 142, 143, 177, 181
 coursing club, ii. 185
 cricket, ii. 195, 196
 Crown, the, ii. 191
 cycling club, ii. 194 *n*
 East Castle St., i. 402
 fairs, i. 421; ii. 124, 128
 fishing clubs, ii. 187, 188
 football club, ii. 198
 fortifications, i. 485, *and see below* walls
 Foster Memorial Institute, ii. 143 *n*
 freemen, ii. 142
 Friar St., ii. 89
 Friars' Works, i. 432; ii. 89
 gaol, i. 490; ii. 231
 geol., i. 37, 38, 45
 girls' grammar sch., ii. 143
 hermitage, *see* Swancote
 High St., ii. 143 *n*
 inds., trades:
 boat-building, i. 478
 brewing, i. 423
 capping, i. 421
 carpet manufacture, i. 432; ii. 89
 cloth trade, i. 428-9
 iron-founding, ii. 230
 mineral-water manufacture, i. 421
 pillow-lace making, i. 421
 tanning, i. 433
 yarn and worsted spinning, i. 432

inhabitants, forest offences of, i. 487, 492
 innkeepers, inns, ii. 127, 181, *and see above* Crown, the
 Little Brug, ii. 98
 Low Town, i. 432; ii. 98
 man., ii. 127
 mkts., ii. 124, 128
 mills, i. 467; *and see below* Pale Meadow Mills; *see also* Pendlestone
 M.P.s, i. 456; ii. 100 *n*, 142, 181
 merchants, ii. 125
 moated site, i. 402
 M.B., ii. 204, 205, 211, 213, 220, 226 *nn*, 229 *n*, 235
 Northgate, ii. 143
 'old spittle' (lazar ho.), ii. 22
 Pale Meadow Mills, i. 432
 par. meetings, ii. 143
 poor relief, i. 433
 pop., ii. 220
 Presbyterian ch., ii. 10
 prot. nonconf., ii. 10, 11, 13
 races, ii. 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 191, 202
 racecourse, *see* Swancote; Tasley
 rowing, ii. 194 *n*, 202, 203
 rural boro., ii. 213, 235
 St. James's Priory, i. 45; ii. 100
 St. John's Ho., ii. 99
 St. John's St., ii. 98
 St. Leonard's Ch., ii. 98 *n*, 124, 127, 142
 St. Mary Magdalen's Ch., *see* Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalen's College
 St. Mary's St., ii. 98
 sch., ii. 142 *n*; *and see above*, Bluecoat Sch.; girls' grammar sch.; *see also* Bridgnorth Grammar School
 steeplechases, ii. 183
 theatre, ii. 183
 U.D., ii. 213, 220 *n*, 226 *nn*, 235
 U.S.D., ii. 204, 220, 226 *n*
 visitations (ecclesiastical), ii. 127
 walls, ii. 89, *and see above* fortifications
 workhouse, ii. 231
and see Bridgnorth, St. Leonard's par.; Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalen's par.; Pendlestone
 Bridgnorth, Franciscan friary, i. 432, 490; ii. 21, 89, 90 *n*
 wardens, ii. 89, *and see* London, Phil. of
 Bridgnorth, Holy Trinity and St. John the Baptist, Hospital of, i. 487, 489, 491; ii. 22, 77, 98-9
 patronage, ii. 98, 99
 priors, masters, or wardens, ii. 98, 99, 127; *and see* Arundel, John; Benet, Wm.; Bryken, John; Cardmaker, Hugh; Cokeslane, John; Ledes, Chris.; Roger; Wade, Edw.; Winchcombe, Thos.
 seals, ii. 99
 Bridgnorth, St. James's Hospital, i. 487, 489, 491; ii. 22, 98, 100-1
 patronage, ii. 100
 seal, ii. 101
 wardens or priors, ii. 100-1, 127; *and see* Byste, Wm.; Cardmaker, Hugh; Chese, Rowland; Rudge, Wm.; Stenton, Reuben
 Bridgnorth, St. Leonard's par., ii. 6, 211, 231
 C.P., ii. 220, 235
 pop., ii. 220, 233
 tithes, ii. 128
 Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalen's College, i. 491; ii. 22, 123-8
 buildings, ii. 127
 canons, *see below* prebendaries

- Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalen's College (*cont.*)
 commissary, ii. 127
 deanery, deans, ii. 124, 125-6, 127, 128; and *see* Argentine, John; Brantingham, Thos. of; Chantry, Wm.; Cooper, Wm.; Dudley, Wm.; Dunbar, Columb of; Eyton, Thos. of; Ive, Rob.; Keynes, Thos.; Langton, Wal.; Larke, Thos.; Magnus, Thos.; Marshall, John; Martin, Ric.; Otery, Rog. of; Rivaulx, Peter of; St. Quentin, Bonettus of; Savoy; Sever, Hen.; Slake, Nic.; Talbot, Thos.; Taunay, Hugh de; Tutbury, Thos. of; Warley, Engeland of
 patronage, ii. 124, 125, 126
 peculiar jurisdiction, ii. 1, 6, 25, 126-7
 prebendaries (canons), prebends, ii. 22, 124, 125-6, 127
 Alveley (Alvethley) prebend, i. 491; ii. 124, 125, 128; prebendaries, *see* Alexander *Physicus*; Arundel, John; Brun, Wm.; Buckingham, John of; Felde, Ric. de la; Gernun, John; Haddon, John; Haverhill, Wm. of; Langley, Thos.; Lestrangle, Wm.; Penne, Hugh de la; Sever, Hen.; Wykeham, Ric. of; Wykeham, Wm. of
 Eardington prebend, ii. 124, 125, 127; prebendaries, *see* Acton, Nic. of; Bryken, John; Brinklow, Wm.; Cornhill, Hen. of; Kirkby, Wm.; More, Thos.; Newton, John; Sherrington, Wal.; Slake, Nic.; Witing, John
 Morville prebend, ii. 123 *n*, 124, 125 and *nn*, 128; prebendaries, *see* Bedwynd, Wal. de; Borstall, Wm.; Brun, Nic.; Burwell, Thos.; Fécamp, Wm. of; Grimsby, Bernard of; London, Hen. of; Wenlock, Wm.
 Underton prebend, ii. 124 and *n*, 125 and *nn*, 127; prebendaries, *see* Argentouil, Thos. de; Boor, John; Brun, John; Burgo, Wm. de; Chace, Thos.; Crull, Rob.; Dyke, Rob.; Elmham, Rob.; Fileby, Adam de; London, John of; London, Nic. of; London, Wal. of; Lyseux, Thos.; Matthew *Medicus*; Maunsel, John; Orgrave, Thos.; Oudeby, John; Palud, Guy de la; Pilton, Wm.; St. Albans, Rob. of; Troyes, Theobald de; Underwood, Edw.
 Walton prebend, ii. 124, 125 and *nn*, 126, 127; prebendaries, *see* Aubusson, Peter of; Birmingham, Fulk; Caudrey, Ric.; Charlton, Thos. of; Crowe, Ric.; Duplessis, Wm.; Moulder, Wm.; Peytwyn, Wal.; Sarracenus, John; Squire, Laurence; Synger, John; Turberville, Rob. of
 vicars choral, ii. 22, 126-7
 Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalen's par., ii. 6, 127, 211, 231
 chaplains, ii. 126
 C.P., ii. 220, 235
 pop., ii. 220, 230, 233
 tithes, ii. 124, 127
 and *see* Morfe Common; Pendlestone
- Bridgnorth Cricket Club, ii. 196
 Bridgnorth Grammar School, ii. 100, 142-3, 147, 162, 164 and *n*
 endowment, ii. 142
 library, ii. 142
 masters, ii. 142; and *see* Cornes, Ric.; Dawes, Harry Victor; Ellaby, S. F.; Mayo, Chas.; Merriman, Hen. Gordon; Mirrieles, W.; Price, Thos.; Rowley, Thos.; Stackhouse, Hugh; Stenton, Reuben; Ward, Horatio Jas.
 statutes, ii. 142
 Bridgnorth Rowing Club, ii. 194 *n*, 202
 refounded, ii. 203
 Bridgnorth rural deanery, ii. 4, 6
 Bridgnorth Rural District (formerly Rural Sanitary District), ii. 212-13, 216, 217, 235, 236, 237
 pop., ii. 220
 Bridgnorth Society of Anglers, ii. 187
 Bridgnorth True Blue Club, ii. 195
 Bridgwater, Duke of, *see* Egerton, Fra.
 Bridgwater, Earl of, *see* Egerton, John Wm.
 Bridgwater (Som.), i. 416
 Brierley, in Sedgley (Staffs.), ii. 161
 Brierley Hill, in Kingswinford (Staffs.), i. 474
 'brigand-irons-makers', i. 418
 Briggs:
 Edw., ii. 113
 Sir Humph., ii. 153
 Brill, John of, ii. 74 *n*
 Brimpsfield (Glos.), i. 486
 Brimstree Hill, *see* Shifnal
 Brimstree Hundred, i. 273, 306, 348 *n*, 349 *n*, 419; ii. 40, 164, 208, 210 *n*, 211
 pop., ii. 220
 Brindley, Jas., i. 415, 464, 466
 Bringewood, in Burrington (Herefs.), i. 473
 Brinklow, Wm., Prebendary of Eardington in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Brinkworth (Wilts.), ii. 14
 Brinsmead, Messrs., i. 468
 Brinton, Rog., & Co., i. 432
 Brisbourne, — (clockmaker), i. 418
 Bristol, i. 417, 427, 437, 461, 464, 476; ii. 136, 137
 Baptist Mills, i. 461
 brass-founding, i. 461
 bridge, i. 416
 cap-making, i. 421
 Cheese Lane, i. 461
 iron-founding, i. 461
 iron trade, i. 460, 462, 463
 mayor, i. 461
 merchants, ii. 137
 port, i. 415, 425
 ship-building, i. 497
 wool trade, ii. 53
 Bristol Channel, i. 426, 473
 British Association for the Advancement of Science, i. 442
 British Games, ii. 194
 Brittany (France), i. 13, 216 *n*, 292, 296
 Broad Churchmen, *see* England, Church of
 Broadbent, E. J., Vicar of Worfield, ii. 161
 Broadstone, in Munslow, ii. 225 *n*
 Broadward, in Clungunford:
 ancient earthworks, i. 384, 385
 Hall, i. 385
 pop., ii. 222 *n*
 prehistoric finds, i. 202
 Broadwood, Messrs., i. 468
 Brochetone, *see* Brockton, in Longford
- Brocholes, Le, *see* Ironbridge
 Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, ii. 114 *n*
 his son Tysilio, *see* Tysilio
 Brock, Ric. de, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 70
 Brockhurst Castle, *see* Stretton, Church
 Brocklesby Hunt (Lincs.), ii. 172
 Brockton, Gerald of, ii. 51
 Brockton (Brochetone), in Longford, i. 305; ii. 224 *n*
 Brockton, in Lydbury North, ii. 224 *nn*
 Brockton (formerly Staffs.), in Sheriff-hales, ii. 51
 grange, ii. 52, 57 and *n*
 Brockton (Brocton), in Shipton and Stanton Long, i. 285, 398, 398
 Brockton, in Sutton Maddock, i. 283; ii. 72 *n*, 81
 Brockton, in Worthen, ii. 229 *n*
 Brocton, *see* Bratton; Brockton, in Shipton and Stanton Long
 Brodey, Wm., ii. 99 *n*
 Brodie, Alex., i. 474-5
 Brogyntyn, Owen, *see* Owen Brogyntyn
 Brogyntyn (Porkington), in Selattyn, i. 343 *n*; ii. 182
 castle, i. 387, 388
 park, i. 387, 495
 prehistoric finds, i. 202
 Broke:
 Rob., ii. 132
 Wm., Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
 Brokesby, Fra., i. 465, 476
 Bromfield:
 Rob. of, ii. 28 and *n*
 Sim. of, ii. 28 and *n*
 Thos., Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
 Bromfield, ii. 3, 94, 149 *n*, 181, 209
 ch. (minster), i. 305, 313 *n*; ii. 18, 19, 21, 27, 28
 prebendaries (canons), prebends, i. 290 *n*, 291-2; ii. 18, 27, 28; and *see* Robert, son of Wimarc; Spirtes
 Hill Halton prebend, ii. 27 *n*
 Lady Halton prebend, ii. 27 *n*
 Prior's Halton prebend, ii. 27 *n*
 royal free chap., ii. 27, 28
 and *see* Bromfield Priory
 C.P., ii. 215, 221, 224 *n*
 kennels, ii. 186
 Ludlow racecourse, i. 201; ii. 179, 180, 186, 195
 man., i. 284, 291-2; ii. 27
 moated site, i. 402
 Old Field, i. 201, 203; ii. 180 and *n*
 pop., ii. 221
 prehistoric finds, i. 201, 202, 203
 rectory, ii. 29
 tumuli, i. 201, 203, 411
 vicars, ii. 28-9
 and *see* Burway; Dinchope; Felton; Halford; Halton; Oakly Park; Whitbatch; Whitcliffe
 Bromfield Priory, i. 402; ii. 19, 21, 27-9
 buildings, ii. 28, 29, †44
 community, size of, ii. 28, 29, 30
 precentors, ii. 28, and *see* Alan
 priors, i. 489; ii. 28 and *n*, 29; and *see* Alexander; Foliot, Hen.; Haseley, Rob. of; Osbert
 sacrists, ii. 28
 seal, ii. 28
 visitations, ii. 27, 28
 Bromley:
 John, ii. 110
 Ric., Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121, 123
 Thos., ii. 111 *n*
 Bromley, in Worfield, i. 488

GENERAL INDEX

- Bromlow, in Worthen:
 Callow, i. 16
 geol., i. 16
 mount, i. 389-90, 390
 pop., ii. 229 *n*
- Brompton, in Berrington, ii. 31, 32, 185
- Brompton, in Church Stoke, i. 409
 ancient earthwork, i. 391, 391
 mill, i. 391
 prehistoric find, i. 202
- Brompton and Rhiston, in Church Stoke, ii. 208
 C.P., ii. 213, 214, 221
 pop., ii. 221, 227 and *n*
 Upper Gwarthlow (mount), i. 383, 385, 385
and see Rhiston
- Bromwich, West, *see* West Bromwich
- Bron-y-garth, in St. Martin's, i. 27-8; ii. 226
- Broncroft, in Diddlebury, ii. 33, 136
- Bronington, in Hanmer (Flints.):
 C.P., ii. 214
 Fenn's Bank, i. 43
 Fenn's (Whixall) Moss, i. 43, 269
 geol., i. 43
- Bronze Age, i. 199, 200, 201
 implements, i. 200
- Brook, John, i. 423
- Brookbank, —, i. 468
- Brooke:
 Sir Basil (fl. 17th cent.), i. 460
 Basil (fl. 1695), i. 455, 460
 fam., ii. 9 *n*
- Brookes, Dr. Wm. Penny, i. 54; ii. 192, 193
- Brookhampton, in Castle Holdgate, ii. 223
- Broomcroft, *see* Kenley
- Broome, in Cardington, ii. 221 *n*
- Broome and Rowton, in Clungunford, Hopesay, and Stokesay, ii. 222 *n*, 223 *n*, 228 *n*, *and see* Rowton
- Broseley, Phil. of, ii. 52, 56
- Broseley (Burwardesley), i. 423, 425, 426, 469, 474; ii. 3, 43, 211
 art classes, i. 424
 boundary, i. 418
 'burning well', i. 32
 ch., i. 436, 443
 C.P., ii. 213, 221, 229, 237
 Coneybury, i. 475
 Dingle, i. 475
 Dunge, the, i. 32
 geol., i. 32, 442, 475, 476
 Gitchfield, i. 458, 459
 inds.:
 boat-building, i. 474
 brick and tile making, *see* Jackfield
 coalmining, i. 417, 425, 449-50, 454-5, 458-9; ii. 44
 iron ind., i. 473, 474, 475, 476; ii. 230
 pottery, i. 434
 salt, i. 417
 stone quarries, ii. 52, 56
 tar, i. 476
 tobacco pipes, i. 440-2, †442
- Langley pits, i. 458
 man., ii. 43
 pop., ii. 221, 229, 230, 233
 prot. nonconf., ii. 11, 12
 rlwys., i. 458, 465, 473; ii. 233
 Rowton, i. 449, 458
 Tarbatch (Tarbet's) Dingle, i. 473, 476
 U.S.D., ii. 221, 229 *n*
 wake, ii. 191
 workhouse, ii. 231
and see Broseley Wood; Jackfield
- Broseley Circuit, *see* Madeley Circuit
- Broseley tobacco-pipes, i. 440-2, †442
- Broseley Wood, in Broseley, i. 434; ii. 191
- Broughall, W. H., ii. 202
- Broughall, in Whitchurch, ii. 229 *nn*
- Broughton:
 Ric., Prior of Morville, ii. 30
 Thos. of, ii. 82
- Broughton, i. 313 *n*; ii. 4, 5 *n*, 6, 114, 115, 211
 ch., i. 262; ii. 114
 C.P., ii. 216, 218, 221
 pop., ii. 221, 233
 Roman remains, i. 262, 274
and see Godden's Lane; Yorton
- Broughton, in Bishop's Castle, ii. 220 *n*
- Broughton, in Claverley, ii. 126, 127, 221 *n*
- Brown:
 Sir A. H., i. 445
 Littleton, i. 52
 Mic., i. 442
 Thos. (d. 1496), Warden of Tong Coll., ii. 133
 Thos. (d. 1704), ii. 151
 Vandyke, i. 423
and see Browne; Brun
- Brown Clew Hill, in Abdon, Burwarton, Clew St. Margaret, Cleobury North, Ditton Priors, Lough-ton, and Stoke St. Milborough, i. 273, 359, 371; ii. 32, 83
 coal and ironstone measures, i. 30, 34, 450-1
 geol., i. 24, 30, 449
 stone quarries, i. 24, 449
- Browne:
 Isaac Hawkins, i. 463, 464
 Mr. — (of Caughley Hall), i. 435
- Brownlow, Earl, *see* Cust, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow
- Bruff:
 Chas. Clarke, i. 439
 Peter, i. 439
 — (fl. c. 1900), i. 435
- Brug, Little, *see* Bridgnorth
- Bruges (Belgium), ii. 89 *n*
- Brugge:
 Ric. de, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 70
 Wm., Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
- Brun
 John, Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125
 Nic., Prebendary of Morville in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125
 Wm., Prebendary of Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125
 fam., ii. 125
- brush manufacture, i. 421
- Bryard, John, i. 430
- Bryken (Brekyn, Bricon, Bryton), John, Master of Tong Coll., Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, and Prebendary of Eardington in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 99, 126 *n*, 133
- Bryn, in Llanyblodwel, ii. 224 *n*
- Brythons, *see* Celts
- Bryton, John, *see* Bryken, John
- Buccleuch, Duke of, *see* Montagu-Douglas-Scott, John Chas.
- Buchehale (possibly Monk Hall (Muchale, Mughale) in Acton Round), i. 281 *n*, 285, 333 *n*
- Buchehalle, *see* Bucknell
- Buckeridge, Ralph, i. 460
- Buckingham, John of, Prebendary of Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *n*
- Buckingham, Earl of, *see* Giffard, Wal.
- Buckingham Palace, *see* Westminster
- Buckinghamshire, i. 303; ii. 186
- buckle-makers, i. 418
- Bucknell (Buchehalle, Bucknall) (Herefs. and Salop.), i. 333 *n*; ii. 3, 210
 ancient earthwork, i. 384, 385
- ch., i. 385
 C.P., ii. 214, 217, 221
 geol., i. 24
 kennels, ii. 171, 174, 186
 pop., ii. 221
 prehistoric find, i. 202
and see Coxall
- Buenos Ayres, i. 481
- Buildwas:
 Alan of, ii. 52, 54
 fam., ii. 52, 54
- Buildwas, i. 59, 426, 488; ii. 5, 172, 207
 bridge, i. 415, 416; ii. 58 and *n*, 187
 C.P., ii. 212, 215, 216, 221
 geol., i. 20, 45
 grange, ii. 52, 53, 57
 Holweruding, ii. 53 *n*
 inn, ii. 58 *n*
 iron ind., ii. 53, 58 *n*
 man., ii. 50
 par., i. 55 *n*
 Park, i. 54; ii. 176
 pop., ii. 221
 prehistoric finds, i. 202
 rector, ii. 55 *n*
 woodland, i. 483
 Wyer Hill, i. 464
and see Albert Edward Bridge; Buildwas, Little; Buildwas Abbey; Landslip
- Buildwas, Little, in Buildwas, i. 488; ii. 51, 52
- Buildwas Abbey, i. 416 *n*, 441-2, 445; ii. 19, 20, 21, 50-9, 70 *n*, 73, 114, 115
 abbots, ii. 51-2, 54, 55, 57 and *n*, 58-9; *and see* Burnell, Hen.; Derby, Hen. of; Green, Steph.; Hugh; Ingenulf; Nicholas; Ranulf; S.; Simon; Stephen; Tintern, John; Tyrry, Wm.
- almspeople, ii. 57
 bells, ii. 58
 buildings, ii. 51, 56, 58 and †
 cellarer, ii. 53, 54
 chief steward, ii. 57
 community, size of, ii. 55 *n*, 57, 58
 lay bros., ii. 20, 51, 53, 54
 library and scriptorium, ii. 21, 51, 55-6
 novices, ii. 54, 55 *n*
 patron, ii. 53
 peculiar jurisdiction, ii. 6
 prior, ii. 58
 receiver-general, ii. 57
 seals, ii. 59
 statutes, ii. 54
 steward of courts, ii. 57
 treasurer, ii. 54
 visitations, ii. 54, 57-8
- Builth (Brec.), ii. 186 *n*
- Bulhill Brook, *see* Bullhill Brook
- Bull, John, ii. 191
- bull-baiting, *see* cock-fighting and bull-baiting
- Bullfinch, Rob., ii. 74 *n*
- Bullhill (Bulhill) Brook, i. 274
- Bullock:
 Hen., Warden of Tong Coll., ii. 133
 Ric., i. 418
 Wal., canon of Lichfield Cath. and of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 *n*
- Burchard, son of Alfgar, Earl of Mercia, i. 291
- Burcot, in Wrockwardine, i. 449
- Burcote, in Worfield, i. 202, 488; ii. 124
- Burdett (Burdet), John, Archd. of Chester and Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 111-12, 121, 123
- Burf Castle, *see* Farmcote
- Burford, ii. 3, 148 *n*, 204, 209
 C.P., ii. 213, 215, 221, 223 *n*

- Burford (*cont.*)
 Dean Park, i. 493
 man., i. 290, 303, 484
 pop., ii. 221
and see Boraston; Boraston and Whatmore; Greete; Nash; Nash, Tilsop, and Weston; Stoke; Tilsop; Weston; Whatmore; Whitton
- Burford rural deanery, ii. 3, 4*n*, 25
- Burford Rural District, ii. 213, 215, 217
 pop., ii. 221
- Burgess:
 J., i. 446
 Reiner, ii. 66*n*
 Wm., ii. 66*n*
- Burgh:
 Hugh, i. 419
 Wm., i. 419
- Burgo, Wm. de, Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 and *n*
- Burgs, the, *see* Bayston Hill
- burial urns:
 pre-Roman, i. 197, 201, 203, 275
 Roman, i. 201, 239, 240, 241, 242
- Buriwood, forest of, ii. 106
- Burland, in Acton (Ches.), ii. 14
- Burland Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 14
- Burley:
 Jas., ii. 93
 John, ii. 33, 136
 Wal., Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
 Wm., ii. 136
 fam., ii. 93, 136
- Burley, in Culmington, ii. 222*n*
- Burlington:
 Helewise of, ii. 72
 Reyner of, ii. 72
- Burlington (Salop., formerly Staffs.), in Sheriffhales, ii. 72, 73, 76
- Burlton, in Loppington, ii. 224*n*
- Burma, i. 448
- Burmese Wars, i. 474
- Burnell:
 Hen., Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 55, 59
 Hugh, i. 490
 Isabel, m. Thos. of Withington, ii. 72
 John, ii. 55
 Ric., Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 66, 67 and *n*, 70
 Rob., Bp. of Bath and Wells and Chancellor of England, i. 490, 491, 493; ii. 82*n*, 117*n*, 121*n*
 Thos., ii. 72
 Wm. (d. c. 1220), ii. 72
 Wm. (d. 1247), ii. 72
 fam., ii. 72
- Burney, Dr. Chas., ii. 178
- Burpham (Suss.), *see* Peppering
- Burrington (Herefs.), ii. 215, *and see* Bringewood
- Burrium (Usk, Mon.), i. 267
- Burrow, Burrow Camp, *see* Hopesay
- Burton:
 Rob. (d. 1803), i. 463
 Rob. (d. 1841), ii. 185
 Rob. (d. 1860), ii. 170, 194
 Rob. Lingen, ii. 172, 173, 196
 Thos., i. 460
 fam., ii. 171
- Burton, *see* Bourton
- Burton-upon-Trent (Staffs.), i. 427; ii. 196, 198
- Burvenich, Fred., master of Shifnal Grammar Sch., ii. 154
- Burwardesleye, *see* Broseley
- Burwarton, ii. 3, 176, 210
 C.P., ii. 213, 221
 park, i. 495
 pop., ii. 221
 prehistoric find, i. 202
 Roman settlement, i. 274
- and see* Brown Clee Hill; Clee Burf
- Burway, Hen. of, ii. 101
- Burway, in Bromfield, ii. 27
- Burwell, Thos., Prebendary of Morville in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126*n*
- Bury Ditches, *see* Down, Lower
- Bury Farm, *see* Weston-under-Redcastle
- Bury Field, *see* Rushbury
- Bury Walls, *see* Weston-under-Redcastle
- Bury Wood, *see* Condover
- Bush Inn, *see* Albrighton
- Bush Tavern, *see* Meole Brace
- Bushmoor, in Wistanstow, i. 271
- Bushmoor (Bismore) Hay, *see* Long Forest
- Buston, Art. John, ii. 176
- Butler:
 Humph., master of Bitterley Grammar Sch. and curate of Tenbury, ii. 141
 Jacob, i. 455
 Dr. Sam., Bp. of Lichfield (formerly Lichfield and Coventry), formerly head master of Shrewsbury Sch., i. 53; ii. 146, 149, 156 and †, 157, 197
 Thos., Abbot, formerly subprior, of Shrewsbury Abbey, ii. 36, 37
 Thos., canon of Lincoln Cath., i. 53-4
 (or Botelar) Thos., Vicar of Much Wenlock, i. 417; ii. 36*n*, 45
and see Botiler; Robert the Butler
- Buttington (Mont.), ii. 183, *and see* Trewern
- Buttonoak (Button Oak), in Stottesdon, i. 275, *and see* Kingswood and Buttonoak
- Byland Abbey (Yorks. N.R.), ii. 54
- Byne Brook, i. 58, 277
- Byste, Wm., Warden of St. James's Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 100
- Cadman, —, i. 472
- Cadogan's Cross, *see* Frankwell
- Cadoxton (Glam.), *see* Neath Abbey
- Cadugan, monk of Alberbury, ii. 48
- Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd, bro. of Owain Gwynedd, i. 63
- Cae Groes, *see* Oswestry
- Caebitra, River, i. 391
- Caer Caradoc, *see* Hopebendrid
- Caer Caradoc Hill (Caradoc Hill), in Church Stretton, i. 55; ii. 85
- Caradoc's Cave, i. 362
- geol., i. 6, 9, 11, 12, 17-18
- hill fort, i. 220, 351, 352, 361, 361-2
 prehistoric find, i. 202
- Caer Din Ring, *see* Newcastle, in Clun
- Caer Ogran, *see* Oswestry, Old
- Caerbre, *see* Marrington
- Caerleon (Isca) (Mon.), i. 267, 270, 289
- Caernarvonshire, ii. 88
- Caersws, in Llanwnnog (Mont.), i. 271, 272
- Caerwent (Mon.), *see* Venta Silurum
- Cair Guricon, i. 221*n*
- Cakemore (now Worcs.), in Halesowen, ii. 223*n*
- Calais (Pas-de-Calais), Staple of, ii. 35
- Calcot, *see* Marrington
- Calcott, *see* Bicton and Calcott
- Calcutts (Calcut), the, *see* Jackfield
- Caldebrok, Wal. de, i. 416, 458, 460
- Caldebrooke Smithy *see* Coalbrookdale
- Caldicott, in Knockin, ii. 65, 68
- Heath Ho., ii. 68
- Caldon Grange, *see* Cauldon
- Callaughton, in Much Wenlock, ii. 42
 pop., ii. 229*n*
- Spoonhill Wood, ii. 174
- Calleva Atrēbatum (Silchester, Hants), i. 211, 216, 217, 224*n*
- baths, i. 211, 231*n*
- Christian ch., i. 210
- forum and basilica, i. 209, 217, 218
- houses, i. 212
- ogham tombstone, i. 218*n*
- Callow, *see* Bromlow
- Callow Hill, *see* Minsterley
- Callow Hill and Hollow, *see* Stretton, Little
- Calmore, *see* Montgomery
- Calton, Thos. de, Prior of Shrewsbury Abbey, ii. 35
- Calverhall (Corra), in Prees, ii. 5, 6, 226
- Cloverley Hall, i. 404; ii. 176
- moated sites, i. 404
- Calverton (Notts.), ii. 83
- 'Calvestone' (*unidentified*, ?Worcs.), in Morville, i. 286*n*, 305
- Calvin, John, ii. 142
- Camborne (Cornw.):
 Poldory Dolcoath mine, i. 464
 Rosewarne mine, i. 464
- Cambrai, John of, ii. 81
- Cambrian Pottery, *see* Swansea
- Cambrian Railway, i. 416
- Cambridge, —, Prior of Preen, ii. 38
- Cambridge, i. 294*n*
- Cambridge University, ii. 76, 116, 126*n*, 138, 147, 153, 154*n*, 160, 164, 197
- Arabic, Professor of, *see* Wheelock, Abraham
- Geology, Woodwardian Professor of, *see* Mason, Chas.
- Gonville and Caius Coll., i. 450
- King's Hall (later Trinity Coll.), ii. 116
- Peterhouse, master of, *see* Hornby, Hen.
- St. John's Coll., ii. 154, 155, 156
- St. Nicholas's (later King's) Coll., ii. 33
- Cambridgeshire, i. 305; ii. 32
- Camden, Wm., i. 225; ii. 155
- Camlad (Camlet), River, i. 58, 59, 283*n*, 354, 365, 391; ii. 59
- Campden, Gilb. of, Abbot of Haughmond, i. 493; ii. 70
- canals, i. 419, 425-8, 437, 468, 471, 472, 476, 478
- Candland, Thos., ii. 108
- Canne, Hen., ii. 98
- Cannock (Staffs.), i. 452
- Cannock Chase (Staffs.), i. 490*n*
- canon law, ii. 19, 20, 33, 71, 121
- Canterbury, abps. of, *see* Anselm, St.; Arundel, Thos.; Bec, Theobald of; Becket, St. Thos.; Corbeil, Wm. of; Courtenay, Wm.; Cranmer, Thos.; Langton, Steph.; Pecham, John; Walter, Hubert
- Canterbury (Kent), i. 214
- cath. priory, ii. 34
- Cantilupe, Thos., Bp. of Hereford, i. 490; ii. 60
- Cantlop, in Berrington, i. 488
- Cantrell, Ralph, Warden of Tong Coll., ii. 133
- cap and hat making, i. 421
- Cape Province (South Africa), i. 479
- Capper:
 Davy, i. 421
 Ric., i. 421
 Thos., Prior of the Ludlow Carmelites, ii. 95
- Caractacus, Caradoc, *see* Caratacus

GENERAL INDEX

Caradoc, Caer, *see* Caer Caradoc
 Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club, i. 51, 188
 Caradoc Field Club, i. 51
 Caradoc Hill, *see* Caer Caradoc Hill
 Caradoc's Cave, *see* Caer Caradoc Hill
 Caratacus (Caractacus, Caradoc), i. 220, 251-2, 351 and *n*
 card-makers, i. 418
 Carden, in Tilston (Ches.), ii. 176
 Carden, Vale of (Ches.), ii. 176
 Cardeston, ii. 3, 208
 C.P., ii. 212, 221
 par. boundaries, ii. 232
 pop., ii. 221
 and see Alberbury-with-Cardeston; Wattlesborough
 Cardeston-in-Alberbury, in Alberbury, ii. 219 *n*
 Cardiff (Glam.), i. 465
 Carding Mill, *see* Stretton, Church
 Cardington, i. 273; ii. 3, 21, 85, 86, 174, 209, 226 *n*
 ch., ii. 85, 86
 C.P., ii. 212, 217, 221, 224 *n*, 236
 geol., i. 6, 9, 17
 Hoar Edge, i. 17, 273; ii. 1
 Lawley, the, ii. 85
 commons, ii. 85
 geol., i. 6, 11
 hill fort, i. 360
 man., i. 284-5
 pop., ii. 221
 and see Broome; Chatwall; Comley; Enchmarsh; Gretton; Lydley; Lydley Preceptory; Plaish; Preen; Holt; Willstone
 Cardmaker, Hugh, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, and Warden of St. James's Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99, 100
 Careswall, John, Prior of Wombridge, ii. 83
 Careswell:
 Edw., ii. 153, 164
 Eliazer, ii. 153
 John, ii. 153
 Careswell Foundation, ii. 141, 164
 exhibitions, ii. 142 *n*, 143, 144 and *n*, 145, 150, 153, 154, 155, 164
 Carfax, *see* Oxford
 Carline:
 John, ii. 113
 Thos., ii. 179
 Carlisle, Bp. of, *see* Story, Edw.
 Carlisle (Cumb.), i. 206, 267
 Carmelite friars, ii. 21, 93-5
 constitutions, ii. 94
 master-general, ii. 94
 provincial chapter, ii. 94
 studia generalia, ii. 94
 Carno (Mont.), ii. 87 and *n*, 88
 carpentry, i. 425
 carpet making, i. 432
 carriage building, *see* coach and carriage building
 Carron ironworks, in Larbert (Stirlingshire), i. 462, 464, 468
 cartularies, monastic, ii. 20
 Cartway, *see* Bridgnorth
 Cartwright:
 And., i. 463
 Mr. —, ii. 185
 Mrs. —, ii. 185
 Carwood, in Hopesay, i. 17; ii. 223 *n*
 Cascob (Radnors., formerly Herefs. and Radnors.), i. 287
 Cashel, Synod of, 1172, ii. 51
 Castell, John, Prior of Preen, ii. 38, 44
 Castell Bryn Amlwg, *see* Anchor
 Castell:
 Emma de, *see* Pulverbatch, Emma of
 Herb. de, ii. 85
 fam., i. 298

Castle Bank, *see* Woolstaston
 Castle Blues Football Club, ii. 200
 Castle Ditches, *see* Bedstone
 Castle Field, *see* Chirbury
 Castle Fields, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 199, 203
 All Saints' Ch., ii. 198-9
 county gaol and ho. of correction, i. 418; ii. 231, 232
 Castle Foregate, in St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, and St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 32, 194 *n*
 Coulon (Cowlonde, Cowlone), ii. 96
 St. Michael's Ch., ii. 5
 Castle Hill, *see* Stretton, All; Woolstaston
 Castle Holdgate (Holdgate, Holgate), i. 203, 273; ii. 3, 86, 209, 223, 235
 castle, i. 298, 353, 395, 395, 403
 C.P., ii. 215, 222 *n*, 223, 227 *n*, 235
 man., i. 285, 286; ii. 86
 moated site, i. 403
 and see Bouldon; Brookhampton
 Castle Holdgate, barony of, i. 349 *n*; ii. 38, 86
 Castle Pulverbatch, *see* Pulverbatch, Castle
 Castle Ring, *see* Edgton; Stitt
 Castle Toot, *see* Cleobury Mortimer
 Castlefield, *see* Condober
 castles, *see* mounts
 Catestre, Rog., i. 417
 Catherine (fl. 1468-9), inmate of the Drapers' Almshouses, Shrewsbury, ii. 112
 Catherton, in Hopton Wafers, i. 452
 Catterick:
 John, Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, ii. 116, 119 *n*
 Rob., Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and Prebendary of Weeford in Lichfield Cath., ii. 116, 119
 Caudrey, Ric., Prebendary of Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Caughall, in Backford (Ches.), ii. 159
 Chester Zoological Gardens, ii. 159 *n*
 Caughley, in Barrow, i. 440, 488; ii. 39
 Hall, i. 435
 pottery ind., i. 435-6, 437
 Swinney, i. 459
 Willey Wharf, i. 473, 474
 Cauldon (Staffs.), ii. 51
 Caldon Grange, ii. 52
 'Caurtune' (*unidentified*), i. 292; ii. 71
 Caus (Cause), in Westbury, ii. 52
 Caus Castle, i. 297, 316 *n*, 353, 399-400, 400
 Hawcocks Mount, i. 388, 389
 and see Trewern
 Causeway, Causeway Wood, *see* Ruckley and Langley
 Caux (Seine-Inférieure), i. 297, 316 *n*
 'Cave Ale' ('Eaves Beer'), i. 423
 Cavendish, Wm., ii. 78
 Caynham (Kayham, Kaynham), ii. 3, 210
 Camp, i. 21, 25, 360, 360-1
 C.P., ii. 215, 221
 coalmining, i. 449, 451; ii. 232
 geol., i. 21, 25, 29
 iron ind., ii. 232
 kennels, ii. 171, 174
 man., i. 291, 484
 Novers, the, i. 29
 pop., ii. 221, 232
 stone quarrying, i. 29
 and see Bennett's End; Cleehill; Knowbury
 Caynton, in Edgmond, i. 460, 466; ii. 222 *n*
 'Cecil', *see* Tonge, Cornelius
 Cecily, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84

Cefn Côch, *see* Selattyn
 Cefn Gwynlle (Gunthly), *see* Linley, in More
 Cefncalanog, in Bettws-y-crwyn and Clun, ii. 220 *n*, 221 *n*
 Ceiriog, River, i. 58
 Celle, Peter of, Abbot of St.-Remi, ii. 56
 Celts, i. 217, 246-7
 art, i. 208, 208 and †, 211
 Brythons, i. 196, 198-9, 200
 burial customs, i. 201
 Goidels, i. 196, 198-9, 200
 tribes, i. 205-6, 210, 213, 215; *and see* Atrebrates; Coritani; Cornavii; Cornovii; Damnonii; Demetae; Icenii; Ordovices; Silures
 census reports, ii. 206
 Central District (Rom. Cath.), ii. 9
 Ceolred, King of Mercia, ii. 39
 Ceri, *see* Kerry
 Ceylon, i. 479
 Chace, Thos., Prebendary of Under-ton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Chad, St., Bp. of Lichfield, ii. 50, 59, 114
 chain-making, i. 479-81
 Challoner, Mr. — (tile manufacturer, fl. c. 1845), i. 445
 Chaloner, Thos., head master of Market Drayton grammar sch., Adams' Grammar Sch., Newport, and Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 145, 150, 155
 Chamber, the King's, ii. 125
 Chamberlain, Rob., i. 436
 Chambers, John, *see* Ireland, John
 Chancellor of England, *see* Burnell, Rob.
 Chancery, ii. 126, 146, 160
 hanaper, keeper of the, ii. 121 *n*
 and see Ireland
 Channel Islands, ii. 42 *n*
 chantries, ii. 21, 22, 23 and *n*, 32, 33, 45, 48, 49, 64, 65, 67, 72, 98, 99, 100 *n*, 102, 103, 105, 107, 108, 110, 112, 115, 117, 118 *n*, 122, 127 and *n*, 129, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 142, 147 and *nn*, 152 and *n*
 Chantries Acts, ii. 100, 112, 138
 Chantry, Wm., Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126 *n*, 128
 Chantry Commissioners, ii. 106 *n*, 138
 Chapel Royal, ii. 125, 126
 deans of, *see* Boor, John; Slake, Nic.
 king's almoners, ii. 125 *n*
 vicars choral, ii. 126
 chapelries, ii. 204, 205
 Chapman, Harry Vaughan, ii. 198
 Chappell & Co., i. 468
 charcoal burning, i. 460, 462, 465, 467; ii. 74
 Charity Commission, ii. 144, 153, 154
 Charlcotte (Charlcott), in Aston Botterell, i. 473
 Charles II, i. 433, 460, 495; ii. 84
 Charlieu, Guichard de, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 42, 46
 Charlton:
 And., ii. 164
 Fra., ii. 35
 Hawise de, *see* Pole, Hawise de la
 Sir Job, ii. 101
 John de (d. 1353), lord of Powys, ii. 35, 90
 John de (d. 1374), lord of Powys, i. 447; ii. 90
 John (fl. 1393), Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
 John (d. 1401), lord of Powys, ii. 76
 Ric., ii. 35

- Charlton (*cont.*)
 Rob., i. 430
 Thos. of (d. 1344), Bp. of Hereford, formerly canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and Prebendary of Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 1 *n*, 115 and *n*, 125 and *n*
 Thos. (fl. early 16th cent.), ii. 35
 Wm. (fl. 1535), ii. 82
 Sir Wm. (d. 1544), ii. 35
 fam., i. 455; ii. 35, 91, 101
 Charlton, in Preston Gubbals, i. 326 *n*
 Charlton, in Shawbury, i. 314 *n*, 326 *n*; ii. 71, 72, 73
 Charlton, in Wrockwardine, ii. 30, 119
 castle, i. 405–6
 pop., ii. 229 *n*
 Charlton Hill, *see* Donnington, in Wroxeter
 Charnwood Forest (Leics.), i. 14
 Chasewater (Cornw.), in Kea and Kenwyn, mine, i. 464
 Chatford, in Condover, ii. 222 *n*
 Chatwall, in Cardington, i. 273; ii. 83, 85, 174
 geol., i. 1
 pop., ii. 221 *n*
 woodland, ii. 85
 Chelles (Seine-et-Marne), ii. 39
 Chelmarsh, ii. 3, 39, 177, 210
 Astbury Hall, ii. 176
 ch., i. 424–5
 C.P., ii. 213, 221
 coalmining, i. 459
 man., i. 283
 pop., ii. 221
 vicar, *see* Seddon, Ric. Toller
 wood-carving, i. 424–5
and see Sutton
 Chelmick, Ric., ii. 76
 Chelmick, in Hope Bowdler, ii. 223 *n*; *and see* Ragdon and Chelmick
 Chelsea (London, formerly Mdx.): porcelain works, i. 436
 South West London Polytechnic Institute, i. 424
 Chelsfield (Kent), i. 53
 chemical industry, i. 443, 479 *n*; *and see* petroleum; tar
 'Cheneltone' (*unidentified*), i. 340 *n*
 Cheney:
 Alice de, m. Hugh de Periers, ii. 40 and *n*
 Sir Hugh, ii. 136
 Cheney Longville, in Wistanstow:
 castle, i. 407, 407
 Circle (defensive inclosure), i. 382, 382
 kennels, ii. 171, 174, 175
 man., i. 300; ii. 31
 Newington, i. 271
 pop., ii. 229 *n*
 Chenlei, *see* Cynllaith
 Chepstow (Mon.), i. 475
 Chirburg, *see* Chirbury
 Cherrington, in Edgmond, i. 326 *n*
 C.P., ii. 216, 217, 221
 grange, ii. 80, 81
 moated site, i. 403
 pop., ii. 221, 222
 Chese, Rowland, Warden of St. James's Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 100
 Cheshire, i. 269, 304, 483; ii. 32, 33 *n*, 51, 137, 182, 218
 athletics, ii. 194
 boundaries, i. 286, 287, 299; ii. 205
 cock-fighting, ii. 190, 191
 cricket, ii. 194, 195, 196, 197
 fox-hunting, ii. 169, 176, 177
 grammar schs., ii. 161
 palatinate, i. 288; ii. 30
 Rom. Cath., ii. 9 and *n*
 salt, i. 279
servi in (1086), i. 304
 Cheshire Circuit (Methodist), ii. 13
 Cheshire Fishery District, ii. 187
 Cheshire Football League, ii. 200
 Cheshire Plain, ii. 166
 chess, ii. 155
 Chester, bps. of, ii. 31, 115; *and see* Clinton, Rog. de; Limesey, Rob. de
 Chester, earls of, *see* Avranches, Hugh d'; Blundeville, Ranulf de; Gernon, Ranulf de
 Chester (Deva), i. 206, 214, 215 *n*, 216, 218, 226, 243, 267, 268, 270, 272, 273, 462; ii. 53
 abbey of St. Werburgh, ii. 30
 burgesses, i. 295
 drapers, i. 430
 Foregate, ii. 51
 zoo, *see* Caughall
and see Crabwall
 Chester, bprc. of, ii. 45
 Chester and Ellesmere Canal, i. 428
 Chester and Stoke on Trent District (Methodist), ii. 17
 Chester and Warrington District (Methodist), ii. 17
 Chester archdeaconry, ii. 25
 archdeacons, *see* Burdett, John; Radeswell, Rob. de
 Chester Circuit (Methodist), ii. 13 *n*
 Chester-le-Street (co. Dur.), *see* Lambton
 Chesterfield, Earl of, *see* Stanhope, Geo.
 Chesterton, in Worfield, i. 273
 Chesterton Walls, i. 277, 278, 352, 377–8, 378
 name, i. 278
 Roman finds, i. 277, 278
 Chesthill, in Moreton Say, i. 428; ii. 65
 Chestre-gate, *see* Wroxeter
 Cheshardine, ii. 2, 6, 207
 bellfounder, i. 417
 castle (moated site), i. 403
 ch., ii. 63, 64, 68
 C.P., i. 286; ii. 214, 221
 man., i. 286, 460
 mill, ii. 63
 pop., ii. 221
and see Chipnall; Goldstone; Sambrook; Soudley
 Cheswell Grange, *see* Lilleshall
 Chetton, ii. 3, 210
 C.P., ii. 213, 221
 pop., ii. 221
 tithes, ii. 124
and see Criddon; Eudon Burnell; Faintree; Hollycott; Loughton
 Chetwynd:
 John of, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 74
 and *nn*, 75, 79
 Sir John de, ii. 75 *n*
 Wm., ii. 76
 fam., i. 298
and see Chetwynd-Talbot
 Chetwynd, i. 273; ii. 4, 5, 182, 204, 207
 C.P., ii. 216, 221 and *n*, 222 *n*, 223 *n*, 225 *n*
 geol., i. 38
 Heath, i. 273
 Lane End, i. 273
 man., i. 298
 park, i. 494
 pop., ii. 221, 233
 Standford (Stanford) Bridge, i. 273
and see Chetwynd End; Howle; Pickstock; Pixley; Sambrook
 Chetwynd Aston, *see* Aston, Chetwynd
 Chetwynd End, in Chetwynd, ii. 198
 cock-fighting, ii. 191 and *n*
 Green Man, the, ii. 191
 prehistoric find, i. 203
 Chetwynd Rural C.P., ii. 216, 217, 221
 Chetwynd Urban C.P., ii. 225 *n*
 Chetwynd-Talbot:
 Chas., Earl Talbot (d. 1849), ii. 169
 Frances Jessie, m. Maj. the Hon. Geof. Ric. Clegg Hill, ii. 185 *n*
and see Talbot
 Chicago (Ill.), i. 439, 446
 Chichester, Rape of (Suss.), i. 288
 Child, Mr. — (probably Wm. Childe of Kinlet, 'the Flying Childe'), i. 496
 Childe:
 Carlotten Amalia, *see* Montgomery, Carlotten Amalia
 Wm. ('the Flying Childe'), ii. 166, 167–8, 173, *and see* Child, Mr. —
 Wm. Lacon, ii. 181
 fam., i. 472–3; ii. 171
 Child's Ercall, *see* Ercall, Child's
 Childwall (Lancs.), *see* Garston
 Chillington (Staffs.), *see* Brewwood
 Chilterne, Wal. de, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and prebendary of Lichfield Cath., ii. 116 *n*
 Chinnel, in Whitchurch, ii. 229 *n*; *and see* Hollyhurst and Chinnel
 Chipnall, in Cheshardine, i. 286; ii. 221 *n*
 Chirbury:
 David, Bp. of Dromore (Irel.), ii. 94
 Thos. of, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 62
 Chirbury (Cherburg, Cyrigbyrig), i. 283 *n*; ii. 3, 59, 60, 174, 208
 castle, i. 378–9, 379
 Castle Field (King's Orchard), i. 379
 ch. (minster or portionary ch.), i. 418; ii. 18, 19, 21, 59, 60, 61
 prebendary, *see* Boullers, Alan de
and see Chirbury Priory
 chaps., ii. 61
 C.P., ii. 213, 214, 221
 coursing, ii. 185
 King's Orchard, *see above* Castle Field
 man., i. 281 *n*; ii. 18
 caput of Witentreu Hundred, i. 293
 par., ii. 59
 pop., ii. 221
 rectory, ii. 154
 tithes, ii. 61
 vicarage, ii. 60 *n*
 Whittery, ii. 60
 Whittre Bridge, i. 283 *n*
and see Dudston; Hockleton; Marrington; Marton; Middleton; Priestweston; Rorrington; Stockton; Timberth; Walcot; Wilmington; Winsbury; Wotherton
 Chirbury Hundred, i. 287, 306, 307 *n*, 483; ii. 61, 208, 221
 Chirbury Priory, ii. 19, 53, 59–62
 bells, ii. 61
 buildings, ii. 60, 61
 cellarer, ii. 61
 collector of obventions, ii. 61
 community, size of, ii. 61
 muniments, ii. 20
 novices, ii. 60
 patrons, ii. 60, 61
 priors, ii. 61–2; *and see* Blewet, John; Brewster, Ric.; Dwy, John; Menedep, Geof. de; Middleton, Oliver; Montgomery, Phil. of; Tempseter, Wm.
 seals, ii. 61, 62
 visitations, ii. 60, 61
 Chirbury Rural District, ii. 213, 214, 221

GENERAL INDEX

Chirche, John de la, Warden of St. John's Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 107
 Chirk (Denb.), i. 409; ii. 33, 216, 234; *and see* Pont Cysylltau
 Chirk Circuit (United Methodist Church), ii. 16, 17
 Chirk Rural District (Denb.), ii. 216
 Chittol, *see* Linley, in More
 Chiverton, Hen., ii. 117
 cholera, ii. 179
 Chorley, in Stottesdon, ii. 228 *n*
 Chorlton, John, ii. 175
 Chorlton (Ches.), in Malpas, i. 269
 Choulton, in Lydbury North, i. 285, *and see* Eaton and Choulton
 Christ Church, *see* Oxford University
 Christ Church Cardinals (cricket team), ii. 196
 Christ's Oak, *see* Cressage
 Christine, niece or kinswoman of Rob., Earl of Gloucester, and first wife of Wm. FitzAlan (I), ii. 62 *n*
 Christy, S. H., ii. 173
 Chrystall, Margaret, i. 423
 Church Assembly, ii. 2 *n*
 Church Aston, *see* Aston, Church
 Church Eaton (Staffs.), *see* Marston; Orslow
 Church of England, *see* England, Church of
 Church of England and Martyrs' Memorial Trust, ii. 163
 Church Preen, *see* Preen, Church
 Church Pulverbatch, *see* Pulverbatch, Church
 Church Stoke, *see* Stoke, Church
 Church Stretton, *see* Stretton, Church
 Church Stretton Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
 Church Stretton Poor Law Union: workhouse, ii. 231, 232
 Church Stretton rural deanery, ii. 4
 Church Stretton Rural District (formerly Rural Sanitary District), ii. 212, 213, 215, 217
 pop., ii. 228
 Churchmoor, Old: C.P., ii. 224 *n*
 E.P.P., ii. 224 *n*
and see Briarholt Hill
 Churchstoke, *see* Stoke, Church
 Cilt, Leafwine, *see* Leafwine Cilt
 Cinderhill riots, *see* Lee, Malins
 Cirencester (Glos.), i. 218, 278
 Cistercian monks, ii. 19, 50-9, 70
 churches and tithes, acquisition of, ii. 53
 English convocations, ii. 54
 general chapters, ii. 50, 51, 52, 54
 and *n*, 55 and *n*, 56, 57
 immunities and privileges, ii. 53, 54 *n*
 lay bros., ii. 48
 statutes, ii. 53, 56
and see Ireland; Oxford University; parish clergy; Savigniac monks; Wales
 Cistercian nuns, ii. 84
 Cîteaux Abbey (Côte-d'Or), ii. 51, 52, 53 *n*, 54, 57
 abbots, ii. 55, *and see* John
 civil wars: temp. King Stephen, ii. 63
 temp. Edw. II, ii. 64
 temp. Chas. I and Chas. II, i. 409, 425, 454, 473 *n*; ii. 78, 108, 142 *n*, 143, 156
and see Barons' Wars
 Clairvaux Abbey (Aube), abbots, ii. 54, 55, *and see* Bernard, St.
 Clare:
 Bevis de, canon of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 120
 Gilbert de, Earl of Gloucester (d. 1295), i. 491; ii. 97

Margaret de, m. Edm., Earl of Cornwall, ii. 121
 Ric. de (Strongbow), Earl of Pembroke, ii. 51
 Clare (Suff.), Austin friary, ii. 97
 Clarendon Commission, ii. 156
 Clark, Sam., master of Shifnal Grammar Sch., ii. 154
 Clark-Maxwell, Wm. Gilchrist, ii. 89
 Clarke:
 Wm., i. 437
 — (fl. c. 1910), ii. 186
 Claverley, i. 348 *n*, 349 *n*, 488; ii. 6, 208
 ch., ii. 124, 126, 127
 chaplain, ii. 126
 C.P., ii. 213, 221, 236
 man., i. 286, 349 *n*
 moated site, i. 403
 pop., ii. 221
 purpresture, i. 491
 rector, *see* Rivaulx, Peter of
 tithes, ii. 124
 woods, i. 485
and see Aston; Beobridge; Bobbington; Broughton; Dalicott; Farmcote; Gatacre; Heathton; Hopstone; Ludstone; Morfe Common; Shipley; Sutton; Woundale
 Clawdd Offa, *see* Offa's Dyke
 Clee (La Clie, La Cleye), Chase or Forest of (otherwise the Forest of Corfham, the Haye of Les Clives), i. 449, 486, 489-90; ii. 32
 Clee Brook, i. 359
 Clee Burf, in Burwarton, Clee St. Margaret, Loughton, and Stoke St. Milborough, i. 34, 359, 371
 Clee Hill Dhu Stone Co., i. 448
 Clee Hill Granite Co., i. 447-8
 Clee Hills, i. 284; ii. 39, 43
 coal and ironstone, i. 34, 449, 450-2, 457; ii. 166
 fox-hunting, ii. 166, 168, 173, 174, 175
 game birds, ii. 190
 geol., i. 34, 456
 prehistoric find, i. 202
 stone quarrying, i. 447-8
and see Abdon Burf; Brown Clee Hill; Clee Burf; Titterstone Clee Hill
 Clee St. Margaret, ii. 3, 68, 209
 C.P., ii. 215, 221, 237
 man., i. 285
 Nordy Bank Camp (ancient earthwork), i. 273, 276, 371, 372
 pop., ii. 221
and see Brown Clee Hill; Clee Burf
 Clee Stanton, in Stoke St. Milborough, i. 284; ii. 39, 43
 Cleehill, in Caynham and Coreley: coalmining, i. 448, 451
 rlwy., i. 448
 stone quarrying, i. 447-8
 Treenpits, i. 451
 Cleeton, in Bitterley, ii. 220 *n*
 Cleeton, Lower, in Bitterley, i. 402
 Clegg-Hill (formerly Hill), Rowland Clegg, Vct. Hill (d. 1895), ii. 170, 172, 185, 186
 Clement VI, Pope, ii. 42, 116 *n*
 Clement VII, antipope, ii. 42
 Clemson, Ric., i. 422 *n*
 Cleobury, Adam of, Abbot of Shrewsbury, i. 491; ii. 37, 106
 Cleobury Barnes, *see* Cleobury Mortimer
 Cleobury Mortimer, ii. 3, 9 *n*, 21, 97, 210
 art classes, i. 424
 Castle Toot (ancient earthwork), i. 371-2, 372
 ch., i. 428
 C.P., ii. 213, 215, 221, 223 *nn*

Cleobury Barnes, i. 428
 fair, ii. 231
 fulling, i. 428
 Maltmill, i. 428
 man., i. 282, 289, 305, 306, 345 *n*, 485
 mills, i. 428
 park, i. 492, 493
 pop., ii. 221
 races, *see* Hollywaste
 Town Lib., ii. 221 *n*
 vicar, i. 420 *n*
 wooden ware, i. 419
and see Ditton, Earl's; Furnace Mill; Hollywaste; Mawley
 Cleobury Mortimer and Ditton Priors Light Railway, i. 359
 Cleobury Mortimer Poor Law Union (Salop. and Worcs.): workhouse, ii. 231, 232
 Cleobury Mortimer Rural District (formerly Rural Sanitary District, Salop. and Worcs.), ii. 212, 213, 215
 pop., ii. 221
 Cleobury North, ii. 3, 108, 137, 210
 C.P., ii. 213, 221
 fishery, ii. 188
 kennels, ii. 171, 176
 lime works, ii. 232
 man., i. 289, 300, 305
 pop., ii. 221, 232
and see Abdon Burf; Brown Clee Hill; 'Dodentone'
 clergy, *see* parish clergy
 Clerk, Thos., canon of Lichfield Cath. and of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 *n*; *and see* Richard clericus; Thomas the Clerk
 'Clev' (*unidentified*), i. 290
 Clewilesey, in Llanfair Waterdine, ii. 224 *n*
 Cleye, La, *see* Clee, Chase or Forest of
 Clibery, *see* Clibury
 Clibury (Clibery):
 Fra., i. 417
 Hen., i. 417
 John, i. 417-18
 Thos. (d. 1637), i. 417
 Thos. (d. 1673), i. 417
 Wm., i. 417-18
 fam., i. 417
 Clie, La, *see* Clee, Chase or Forest of
 Clifford:
 Matilda de, m. (2) Sir John Giffard, i. 486
 Rog. de, i. 489, 490, 491
 Sir Wal. de, i. 449, 486, 489
 fam., i. 486, 490
 Clinton, Rog. de, Bp. of Chester, ii. 19, 50 and *n*, 51 *n*, 58 *n*, 70 and *n*, 71, 115
 Clive:
 Edw., *see* Herbert, Edw.
 Hen., ii. 181
 Hen. Bailey, ii. 170
 the Hon. R. H., ii. 179
 Rob., Baron Clive (d. 1774), ii. 145
 — (fl. 1868), ii. 190
 Clive, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, i. 313 *n*; ii. 6, 211
 chap., ii. 221, 227 *n*, 235
 C.P., ii. 216, 218, 221, 235
 commons, ii. 120
 man., ii. 119
 pop., ii. 221
 Roman copper mines (suggested), i. 266, 275
 Sansaw, i. 313 *n*; ii. 122
 tithes, ii. 122
 Clives, Les, Haye of, *see* Clee, Chase or Forest of
 clock making, i. 418
 Clodock (Herefs.), *see* Craswall Priory
 clog and patten making, i. 421

- cloth trade, i. 419-20, *and see* cloth-making
- clothmaking, i. 420, **428-32**
neolithic, i. 200
- Clough fam., ii. 9 *n*
- Cloverley Hall, *see* Calverhall
- Cludde, Edw., ii. 192
- Cluddley, in Wrockwardine, ii. 229 *n*
- Clun, ii. 3, 210
castle, i. 353, 393, 393-4, 409
ch., ii. 40, 41, 43
C.P., ii. 214, 221
dyeing mill, i. 431
geol., i. 46
hand-loom weaving, i. 431
kennels, ii. 171, 175
lead mining, i. 417
man., i. 284, 285, 296, 297, 306, 492; ii. 72
par. divisions, ii. 221
pop., ii. 221, 232
prehistoric finds, i. 197, 199, 202
prot. nonconf., ii. 15
radmans, i. 296
Rock Hill, i. 197
Rockhill, Lower, i. 409, 409
Trinity Hosp. (almsho.), ii. 231
woods, i. 492
and see Bicton; Cefncalanog; Edic-
cliff; Guilden Down; Hobarris;
Hopebendrid; Menutton;
Newcastle; Purlogue; Shad-
well; Spoad; Treverward;
Whitcott Evan; Whitcott Key-
sett
- Clun, honour of, i. 306
- Clun, River, i. 58, 59, 356, 385, 393, 409, 411; ii. 186, 188
- Clun and Bishop's Castle Rural District (formerly Clun Rural District), ii. 214, 235
- Clun Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
- Clun Forest, i. 287, 353, 354; ii. 174, 175, 190
geol., i. 18, 20, 22-3, 24, 25
- Clun Hundred, i. 306; ii. 210, 221
- Clun Poor Law Union:
workhouse, ii. 231
- Clun rural deanery, ii. 3, 25
- Clun Rural District (formerly Rural Sanitary District, Mont. and Salop.), ii. 213, **214**, 217
pop., ii. 221
and see Clun and Bishop's Castle Rural District
- Clunbury, i. 307 *n*; ii. 3, 210
ch., i. 418
bell, i. 417
C.P., ii. 214, 221, 235
Clunbury Gorse, ii. 173
man., i. 281 *n*
pop., ii. 221
and see Clunbury and Obley;
Clunton; Clunton and Kemp-
ton; Coston; Kempton; Obley;
Purslow; Walcot
- Clunbury and Obley, in Clunbury, ii. 221, *and see* Obley
- Clungunford, ii. 3, 210, 228 *n*, 235
ancient earthwork, i. 384, 385
C.P., ii. 214, 222, 235
Ferney Hall, ii. 171, 174, 196
place-name, i. 326 *n*
pop., ii. 222, 233
prehistoric find, i. 202
rlwy., ii. 233
tumuli, i. 411
and see Abcott; Beckjay; Broad-
ward; Broome and Rowton;
Rowton; Shelderton
- Cluniac monks, i. 291 *n*; ii. **38-47**
English chapter, ii. 42
English province, visitation of, ii. 41, 42
general chapter, ii. 41, 42
- statutes, ii. 40-1
- Clunton, in Clunbury, i. 285, 483; ii. 221 *nn*
- Clunton and Kempton, in Clunbury, ii. 221
- Cluny Abbey (Saône-et-Loire), ii. 30, 40, 41, 42, 44
abbots, ii. 40-1, *and see* Hugh, St. prior, ii. 42
- Clwyd, Vale of (Denb. and Flints.), ii. 186
- 'Cnichestona' (*unidentified*), ii. 63
- Cnukyn, *see* Knockin
- Cnut, King, i. 282, 290, 295 *n*, 296
- coach and carriage building, i. 478
- coal and iron, i. 1, 2, **26-36**, 39, 40, 48, 415, 416, 425, 426, 427, 434-5, 442, 446, 448, **449-60**, 462-5, 467, 469, 470, 471-2, 475-6, 480, 496; ii. 44, 52, 53, 82, 230, 231; *and see* ironworks
- Coalbrook Dale China & Porcelain Manufactory, *see* Coalport
- Coalbrookdale, in Madeley, i. 424, 425, 426, 457, 464, 465, 466, 474
- Caldebrooke Smithy, i. 460
- canal, i. 427
- coalmining, i. 1, 416
- Dale Ho., i. 440
- geol., i. 20, 26, 27, 34, 45, 61
grammar sch., ii. 164
- Great or Middle Forge, i. 462
- iron ind., i. 1, 460, 461-3, 466, 467, 468, 471, 476
- Meadow Wharf, i. 415, 426
- prot. nonconf., ii. 12
- rlwys., i. 463, 465 *nn*, 466
- Sch. of Science and Art, i. 424, 434
- Smithy Place, i. 460
- Strethill, i. 45
- Upper Forge, i. 462, 466
and see Albert Edward Bridge
- Coalbrookdale Coalfield, i. 26, 27, 32-3, 44, 450, 452
- Coalbrookdale Co. (Dale Co.), i. 416, 424, 434, 461, 462-3, 464, 465-6, 467, 473, 476, 479
- Coalford, *see* Jackfield
- Coalmore, *see* Colemere
- Coalpit Bank (Ketley Bank), in Wellington and Wombridge, ii. 192 and *n*
- Coalport, in Madeley:
boat building, i. 419
brickmaking, i. 443
bridge, i. 474
canal, i. 427, 437
chain making, i. 480-1
- Coalbrook Dale China & Porcelain Manufactory, i. 438
- coalmining, i. 426, 427
- Coalport Wood Works, i. 419
- porcelain ind., i. 435, 437-9, 440, 447
- Sweyney, i. 443
- tar spring, i. 32, 476
- timber trade, i. 419
- wharf, i. 437
- Woodbridge, the, i. 474
- Coalport Wire Rope and Chain Works, *see* Shifnal
- Cochrane, Archibald, Earl of Dun-
donald (d. 1831), i. 474, 475
- Cock, Jas., & Son, i. 433
- Cock:
J., ii. 202
Rog., i. 443
and see Cok
- cock-fighting and bull-baiting, ii. **190-2**
cock-fighting, ii. 178, 182-3, 190-1, 192
bull-baiting, ii. 190, 191-2
- Cockerell, Dr. Jas., Abbot of Lilles-
hall, later Prior of Guisborough,
ii. 76 *n*, 77, 79, 82
- Cockshutt, in Ellesmere, ii. 5
annual hunt, ii. 166
C.P., ii. 214, 216, 222 and *n*, 235
pop., ii. 222
steepchase, ii. 183
- Cockshutt and Crosemere, in Elles-
mere, ii. 222 *n*, *and see* Crosemere
- Coed-y-gaer, *see* Pentregaer
- Coed-yr-allt, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
- Cok, John, ii. 74 *n*, *and see* Cock
- Cokeslane, John, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 98, 99
- Colchester (Essex), i. 214
- Cold Harbour (place-name), i. 278
- Cold Hattton, *see* Hattton, Cold
- Cold Hill, *see* Kinnerton
- Cold Weston, *see* Weston, Cold
- Cole:
Edm., ii. 105, 107
John, ii. 105
fam., ii. 105
- Cole's Almshouses, *see* Shrewsbury, Frankwell, St. John's Hospital
- Colebatch, in Bishop's Castle, ii. 101, 102, 220 *n*, 222
ancient earthwork, i. 383, 383
C.P., ii. 214, 222
inclosure, ii. 101
tumulus, i. 411
- Coleham, Wm. of, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 118
- Coleham, in Holy Cross and St. Julian's pars., Shrewsbury, i. 418; ii. 32, 63, 66 *n*, 90, 122, 156
- Bridge, i. 416
- brush factory, i. 421
- Fairford Place, ii. 114
- Holy Trinity Ch., ii. 5
- Longden Coleham, ii. 114
pop., ii. 227 *nn*
rlwy. works, ii. 201
rowing, ii. 201, 202
Sutton Lane, ii. 111
- Colemere, in Ellesmere, i. 340 *n*; ii. 87
man., ii. 8
pop., ii. 222 *n*
- Colemere, Colemere Woods (*unidenti-
fied, but probably* Coalmore, in Little Wenlock), i. 463
- Colet:
John, Dean of St. Paul's, ii. 159
Lawrence, i. 428
- Collard & Collard, i. 468
- Colle, John, Prior of Alberbury, ii. 49, 50
- College Valley Hunt (Northumb.), ii. 175
- colleges (collegiate churches), ii. 3, 18, 21-2, **114-34**; *and see* minster churches; Quatford; royal free chapels; Shrewsbury, St. Alkmund's College
- colleges, teachers' training, *see*, train-
ing colleges
- Colleshulle, *see* Hindstock
- Collins, Thos., headmaster of Adams' Grammar Sch., Newport, ii. 151
- Collins, John, i. 447
- Colmestan (Culvestan) Hundred, i. 283, 284, 288, 289, 290 *n*, 293, 300, 302, 314 *n*, 316 *n*
name, i. 283
woods, i. 483, 485
- Colushull, John de, proctor of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121
- Coly, John, Prior of Morville, ii. 30
- Combermere Abbey, in Wrenbury (Ches.), ii. 19, 38, 50, 51, 52 *n*, 65
abbot, i. 428
statutes, ii. 54
- Combes Wood (Worcs., formerly Salop.), in Halesowen, i. 460
- Combination, the (a football league), ii. 200
- Comestor, Peter, ii. 67

GENERAL INDEX

Comley, in Cardington, i. 12; ii. 85, 221 *n*
Common Pleas, Court of, ii. 75
Condé (French place-name), i. 284
Condetret Hundred, i. 283, 288, 289, 290, 300, 305, 306
name, i. 284
Condoover (Conodovre), i. 375, 417, 488; ii. 4, 5, 168, 185, 208, 235
annual hunt, ii. 166, 167
Bury Wood, i. 275, *and see*
Buriwood, forest of
Castlefield, i. 275
ch., i. 320 *n*, 425; ii. 31, 33, 35
C.P., ii. 212, 222, 224 *n*, 235, 236
cock-fighting, ii. 190 *n*
Hall, i. 275; ii. 157 *n*
inn, ii. 190 *n*
kennels, ii. 171, 172
man., i. 283 *n*
caput of Condoover Hundred, i. 293
pop., ii. 222, 233
place-name, i. 284
prehistoric settlement (suggested), i. 198
rlwy., ii. 233
Roman remains, i. 252, 275
woods, i. 490
and see Annscroft; Bayston; Bayston Hill; Bomere; Boreton; Chatford; Dorrington; Lyth, Great; Lyth, Little; Lythwood; Ryton; Westley
Condoover (Conodovre) Hundred, i. 280 *n*, 283, 291 *n*, 293, 306, 349 *n*, 483, 485; ii. 40, 50, 208, 211, 230
pop., ii. 222
Condoover rural deanery, ii. 1, 4, 5, 6
Coneybury, *see* Broseley
confectionery, i. 422
Congregationalists (Independents), ii. 10-11
Congreve, Wm., i. 422
'Connynger, Le', *see* Monkmoor
Conodovre, *see* Condoover
Conservative party (Tories), ii. 143, 179
Constable, John, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 119
Conway (Caern.), i. 466
Cook, Thos., ii. 147
Cooke:
Dr. Chas., head master of Market Drayton grammar sch., ii. 145
Thos., ii. 136
Wm., i. 439
Cooper, Wm., Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126 *n*, 128
coopers, i. 418
Cope:
Jas., master of Donnington grammar sch., ii. 144
— (his wife), ii. 144
Copeland, Alderman —, ii. 182
copper, copper-mining, i. 28, 39, 200, 266-7, 275, 417; ii. 44
Cophorne, *see* Monkmeole and Goosehill
Coptiviney, *see* Stocks and Coptiviney
Corbat, *see* Corbet
Corbeil, Wm. of, Abp. of Canterbury, ii. 34
Corbet or Corbat (fl. c. 1081), founder of the Corbet fam., i. 297
his sons, *see* Robert Fitz Corbet; Roger Fitz Corbet
Corbet:
Sir And., ii. 154
Cecily, *see* Hadley, Cecily of
H. A., ii. 168
John, ii. 166, 167, 168, 187 *n*
Margaret, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
Peter, Baron Corbet (d. 1300), i. 486, 490

Reginald, i. 495
Rob. (d. 1222), i. 486, 487
Rob. (d. 1300), ii. 120
Rob. (d. 1375), ii. 48
Rog. (d. by 1165), i. 486
Rog. (fl. 1324), ii. 82
Rog. (fl. *temp.* Hen. VI), i. 419
Sibyl, possibly the mother of Rob., Earl of Gloucester, ii. 62 *n*
Thos. (d. 1274), i. 307 *n*, 487
Thos. (fl. 1283), i. 491
Sir Vincent, ii. 170
Wal., ii. 80
— (fl. 1868), ii. 190
fam., i. 297, 299, 326 *n*; ii. 31, 52, 81, 171, 184; *and see*
Corbet (fl. c. 1081); Robert Fitz Corbet; Roger Fitz Corbet
Corbett:
Edw. (d. 1895), ii. 170
Edw. (fl. 1908), i. 494
Jos., Archd. of Salop (Hereford Diocese), *see* Plymley, Jos.
Sir Ric., ii. 182
(formerly Flint), Rob., ii. 183, 184
Sam., i. 476
Thos., i. 476-7
Corbett, S., & Son, i. 477
Corcellis, Peter de, Corrector or Prior of Alberbury, ii. 48 *n*, 50
cordwainers, i. 433
Coreley, ii. 3, 210
C.P., ii. 213, 215, 222
coalmining, i. 451, 452; ii. 233
Cockpit, the, ii. 191 *n*
Cornbrook, i. 34, 451, 452
geol., i. 34
Horseditch, i. 451
ironstone mining, i. 34
pop., ii. 222, 233
and see Cleehill
Corfham, in Diddlebury, ii. 86, 102
castle, i. 406-7, 407
constable of, i. 489-90
man., i. 284, 449, 460, 486
caput of Colmestan and Patton Hundreds, i. 293
tithes, ii. 124
Corfham, Forest of, *see* Clee, Chase or Forest of
Corfield:
Thos., i. 460
Wm., i. 460
fam., 461, 466
Corfill (Corvehill) or Wenlock, Wm., subprior (formerly sacrist) of Wenlock Priory, i. 417; ii. 44, 45
Corfton, in Diddlebury:
Corfton Mount (ancient earth-work), i. 394, 394
man., i. 284, 484
pop., ii. 222 *n*
wood, i. 485, 490
Corfton and Sparchford, in Diddlebury, ii. 222 *n*
Coritani, i. 216, *and see* Leicester
corn rents, ii. 43
Cornavii, i. 215 *n*
Cornbrook, *see* Coreley
Corndon Hill (Mont.), in Church Stoke and Hyssington, i. 17, 263
Cornes, Ric., master of Bridgnorth grammar sch., ii. 142
Cornewall:
Sir Thos., ii. 148 *n*
fam., ii. 148 *n*, 182
Corgreaves (? in Rowley Regis, Worcs., formerly Staffs.), i. 464
Cornhill:
Hen. of, Prebendary of Eardington in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125
and n
Wm., Bp. of Coventry, ii. 104 *n*
Cornouaille (France), i. 216 *n*

Cornovii, i. 206, 215 *n*, 216-17, 243, *and see* Viroconium Cornoviorum
Cornwall, Ctss. of, *see* Clare, Margaret de
Cornwall (Cornubia), i. 13, 216 *n*, 288, 297, 304
mining, i. 214, 267, 464
Corra, *see* Calverhall
corrodaries, corrodies, ii. 34, 35, 40, 42, 44, 48, 57, 64, 65, 68, 72-3, 74-5, 77, 78, 82 *n*, 86, 87, 104, 122
Corston, *see* Coston
Cort, Hen., i. 467, 474
Corve, Ric. of, Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
Corve, River, i. 58, 60, 273, 377, 397, 399, 406, 411, 419; ii. 39, 187
Corve St., *see* Ludlow
Corvedale, i. 459; ii. 85-6, 124, 173
Corvehill, Wm., *see* Corfill, Wm.
Corveser, Thos., Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 66 *n*, 68 *and n*, 70
corvisors, i. 433
Corvisors' Row, *see* Shrewsbury
Corwen (Denb.), i. 431
Cosford, in Albrighton and Donington, ii. 51, 52, 57
Coston (Corston), in Clunbury, i. 17, 285; ii. 221 *n*
Cotes, G. C., ii. 196
Cotesmore, Hen. de, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
Cother, Thos., ii. 147 *n*
Cothercott, in Church Pulverbatch, ii. 68
man., ii. 63
pop., ii. 226 *n*
Shepton (Sheppen) Fields farm (Shupene), ii. 64
Cothercott Hill, in Church Pulverbatch and Church Stretton, i. 411; ii. 64
Coton, in Ruyton in the Eleven Towns, ii. 68, 226 *n*
Coton, in St. Alkmund's, St. Julian's and St. Mary's pars., Shrewsbury:
Coton Hill, ii. 120, 156, 197, 211 *n*
Gravel Hill, ii. 203
St. Cath.'s hermitage, ii. 23
West Midland showground, ii. 194
Coton (Cotton), in Wem, ii. 158, 159
man., i. 484
pop., ii. 228
Cotswold Hunt, ii. 186
Cottage Football Club, *see* Frankwell
Cotton:
Geo., ii. 98, 122, 128
Col. —, ii. 177
Cotton, *see* Coton, in Wem; Stoke upon Tern
cottoners, i. 429
Cotwall and Moortown, in Ercall Magna, ii. 222 *n*
Coulon, *see* Castle Foregate
council, king's, ii. 126; *and see* Great Council; Marches of Wales, Council in the; Privy Council
councils, church, ii. 34, 51, *and see* Church Assembly
Cound, i. 270, 426; ii. 4, 5, 85, 208
C.P., ii. 212, 222
Coundstank, i. 270
fox-hunting, ii. 172
geol., i. 17
kennels, ii. 168, 171
man., ii. 106
pop., ii. 222
prehistoric finds, i. 202
Punchbowl Inn, ii. 106
and see Cound Arbor; Harnage
Cound Arbor, in Berrington and Cound, i. 278
Cound Brook, i. 57, 59-60, 270; ii. 85, 187
Coundstank, *see* Cound

- county council, i. 424, 425; ii. 145, 149, 153, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164
- county court, i. 293; ii. 40, 103, 127
- 'County Hidage', the, i. 281, 282
- Courcy, Ric. de, *see* de Courcy, Ric.
- Courseulles, Rog. de, *see* Curcelle, Rog. de
- Courseulles-sur-Mer (Calvados), i. 298
- coursing, i. 193; ii. 165, 183-5
- fox-terrier coursing, ii. 185
- Sundorne Cup, ii. 184
- Waterloo Cup, ii. 184, 185
- Court Calmore, *see* Montgomery
- Court House, *see* Frankwell
- Courtenay, Wm., Abp. of Canterbury, ii. 42
- Coventry, Geo. Wm. Reginald Victor, Earl of Coventry (d. 1940), ii. 186
- Coventry, bps. of, *see* Cornhill, Wm.; Durdent, Wal.; Muschamp, Geof.; Nonant, Hugh of; Peche, Ric.; Pucelle, Gerard
- Coventry (Warws.), i. 430, 462
- Coventry, *see* of, i. 485
- Coventry and Lichfield, bps. of, ii. 82, 83, 84, 116, 121, 154; *and see* Arundel, John; Blythe, Geof.; Booth, Wm.; Catterick, John; Hales, John; Heyworth, Wm.; Langton, Wal.; Lee, Rowland; Meuland, Rog.; Northburgh, Rog.; Scrope, Ric. le; Stretton, Rob.; Weseham, Rog.
- Coventry and Lichfield Diocese, *see* Lichfield Diocese
- Coventry Priory (Warws.), subprior, *see* William, Abbot of Shrewsbury
- Covert, Giles, ii. 38
- Cowlonde, Cowlone, *see* Castle Foregate
- Cowper:
John, ii. 130, 133
Margaret, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
and see Cupper
- Cox, Laurence, ii. 90
- Coxall, in Bucknell, ii. 12
- Coxhall, Rob., ii. 147 *n*
- Crabwall, in Holy Trinity par., Chester, ii. 72
- Craig Forda, *see* Llanforda
- Craig Sychtyn, *see* Sychtyn
- Craignant, in St. Martin's and Selattyn, i. 27
- Crampton, St. W. C., ii. 202
- Crantage:
Geo., i. 465
Thos., i. 465
fam., i. 467, 474
- Crane, Wal., i. 446
- Cranmer, Thos., Abp. of Canterbury, ii. 147
- Craswall Priory, in Clodock (Herefs.), ii. 47, 49
- priors, ii. 48
- Crauthorne, Wm. de, Rector of North Molton, ii. 75 *n*
- Craven, Wm., Baron Craven (d. 1739), i. 464
- Craven, Dunnill & Co. Ltd., i. 424, 436, 444, 445
- Craven Arms, in Stokesay, i. 271
- art classes, i. 424
- football club, ii. 199
- Roman find, i. 277, 277
- Craven Arms Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
- Crawley (Suss.), i. 425
- Crecy, John, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121, 123
- Creghton, Isabel, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
- Cress Grange, *see* Leebotwood
- Cressage, John, *see* Bayley, John
- Cressage (Christ's Oak, Cristesache), ii. 4, 5, 53, 174
- chap., ii. 222
- C.P., ii. 212, 222, 224 *n*
- harvest home, ii. 193 *n*
- Lady Oak, i. 495
- man., i. 299; ii. 52
- moated site, i. 403
- Old Hall, i. 403
- Park, ii. 176
- pop., ii. 222, 233
- rlwy., ii. 233
- tumulus, i. 411
- vicar, i. 425
- wood carving, i. 425
- Cressett Pelham:
John, ii. 168, 194
fam., ii. 171
- Creusot ironworks, *see* Le Creusot
- Crewe, Maj. —, ii. 169
- cricket, ii. 151, 156, 165, 192, 194-7
- county ground, *see* Shrewsbury, Holy Cross and St. Giles's par.
- county league, ii. 197
- Minor Counties Championship competition, ii. 165, 196, 197
- Crickett, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
- Crickheath, in Oswestry, i. 28; ii. 225 *n*
- Criddon, in Chetton, i. 488
- Criftings, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
- Criggion (Mont.), in Alberbury, ii. 212
- Cristesache, *see* Cressage
- Croft fam., i. 467
- Croft, in Morville, i. 488
- Cromwell, Thos., ii. 45, 57, 92, 93, 98, 103
- Cronkhill, Alan of, Prior, Master, or Warden of St. Giles's Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 106
- Cronkhill Ford, in Atcham, ii. 187
- Crookes, Chas., i. 467
- Crosemere, in Ellesmere, ii. 87, *and see* Cockshutt and Crosemere
- cross-country running, ii. 156, 194, *and see* harriers
- Cross Hill, *see* Hinstock
- Cross Houses, in Berrington:
annual hunt, ii. 167
- cock-fighting, ii. 191 *and n*
- Crowe, Ric., Prebendary of Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *and n*
- Crowley, Ambrose, i. 467
- Crowmeole, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury:
man., ii. 114
- pop., ii. 227 *n*
- tithes, ii. 114, 117
- and see* Monkmeole with Crowmeole
- Croxden Abbey (Staffs.), abbot, *see* Billisdon, John de
- Croydon (Surr.), i. 478
- Cruckmeole, in Pontesbury:
Hanwood and Shorthill collieries, i. 450
- pop., ii. 226 *n*
- Cruckton, in Pontesbury, i. 272; ii. 226 *n*
- Crudgington (Crugetone), in Ercall Magna:
man., i. 293 *n*; ii. 31, 32
- pop., ii. 222 *n*
- cruel sports, ii. 165, 192; *and see* badger baiting; bear baiting; cock-fighting and bull-baiting; rabbit running
- Cruelty to Animals, Royal Society for the Prevention of, ii. 192
- Crugyn, the, *see* Newcastle, in Clun
- Crull, Rob., Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
- crusades, i. 296 *n*; ii. 57, 65 *n*
- Crusoe Rowing Club, ii. 202
- Cublington, John of, Prior of Alberbury, ii. 49, 50
- Culmington, ii. 3, 209
- C.P., ii. 215, 222
- man., i. 284, 460, 486
- pop., ii. 222, 230
- sch., ii. 230
- tithes, ii. 124
- woods, i. 492
- and see* Bache and Norton; Burley; Norton; Siefton
- Culmington Camp Ring, *see* Hayton, Upper
- Culvestan Hundred, *see* Colmestan Hundred
- Cumin, John, Abp. of Dublin, ii. 51
- Cupper, Ric., ii. 133, *and see* Cowper
- Curcelle (Courseulles), Rog. de, i. 298
- Cureton, Wm., Dean, later Vicar, of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121, 122, 123
- Cusance, Wm. de, ii. 42
- Cust, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, Earl Brownlow (d. 1921), ii. 162 *and n*
- Cwm Sych, *see* Llanforda
- Cwm-sychtyn, *see* Llanforda
- cycling, ii. 193, 194
- Cydewain (Kedewen), cantref now in Mont., i. 287
- Cynddylan (fl. 642), i. 218 *n*; ii. 114 *n*
- Cynllaith (Chenlei), commot or lordship now in Denb., i. 285, 287, 296
- Cynllaith, River, i. 376
- Cynynion, in Oswestry, ii. 105
- geol., i. 27
- Llawnt, i. 27
- pop., ii. 225 *n*
- Cyrygbyrig, *see* Chirbury
- Cyrn-y-bwch, *see* Llanforda
- 'Dagge Bridge', *see* Pulley
- Dahl, R. H., head master of Wrekin Coll., ii. 163
- Dalberg-Acton, Sir Ric. Maximilian, Baron Acton (d. 1924), i. 495
- Dale, New, *see* Newdale
- Dale Co., *see* Coalbrookdale Co.
- Dale House, *see* Coalbrookdale
- 'Dalesman', *see* Parry, Chas. N. de Courcy
- Dalicott, in Claverley, i. 488; ii. 221 *n*
- Dalison, Rob., Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
- Dammas, Ric., ii. 127
- Damnonii, i. 219
- Danegeld, i. 280
- Danelaw, the, i. 280, 296
- Danes, the, i. 280, 291
- Daniell, Messrs., i. 438, 439
- Dansey:
Ric., ii. 173, 174
— (fl. c. 1800), ii. 173
fam., ii. 171
- Dapifer, Eudo, *see* Eudo Dapifer
- Darbey, Wm., i. 442
- Darby:
Abraham (d. 1717), i. 460-1, 466
- Abraham (d. 1763), i. 461, 462-3, 464, 465
- Abraham (d. 1789), i. 465-6, 467
- Abraham (fl. c. 1851), i. 467
- Alf., i. 467
- Ann, m. John Hawkins, i. 461
- Hannah, m. Ric. Reynolds, i. 465 *n*
- Mary, m. Ric. Ford, i. 461 *and n*
- Sam., i. 465, 467
- Mrs. — (fl. 1717), i. 461
- Mrs. — (fl. 1908), i. 440
- fam., i. 415; ii. 12

GENERAL INDEX

Dark Lane, in Dawley and Shifnal, i. 479
 Darlaston (Staffs.), i. 462; ii. 14, 15
 Darliston, in Prees, ii. 226 *n*
 Darnford Brook, *see* East Onny, River
 Darwen (Lancs.), i. 478
 Darwin, Dr. Chas. Rob., i. 44, 53
 Davenport:
 W. Y., ii. 184
 — (fl. 1796), ii. 185
 Davenport, J., & Co., i. 438
 Daventry Priory (Northants.), ii. 41
 Daventry, Ralph, ? Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 119 *n*
 David ap Madoc, ii. 66
 Davies:
 Col. D., ii. 186
 Fra., i. 444
 Geo. (fl. ? earlier 19th cent.), i. 443
 Geo. (fl. c. 1908), i. 444
 J. Hudson, i. 421
 Jas., i. 443
 John, i. 425
 Sarah, m. Enoch Hopley, i. 443
 Thos. (fl. 1619), i. 429–30
 Thos. (fl. ? earlier 19th cent.), i. 443
 Wm., i. 443
 Davis, John, i. 420
 Davy, Rob., ii. 88
 'Davy' wood (probably near Pentre Dafydd, in Selattyn), i. 492
 Dawes, Harry Victor, master of Bridgnorth grammar sch., ii. 143
 Dawley (Dawley Magna, Dawley Pantulf), i. 317 *n*, 486, 488; ii. 4, 5, 207
 art classes, i. 424
 canal, i. 427
 ch., i. 425; ii. 129
 C.P., ii. 222 and *n*, 225 *n*, 228 *n*
 coalmining, i. 463; ii. 230
 cock-fighting, ii. 193
 cricket, ii. 195
 Dawley Castle, i. 467–8
 Dawley Green, ii. 183 *n*
 fishing club, ii. 188
 geol., i. 44
 Hinkshay, i. 479
 iron ind., i. 467–8, 479; ii. 230
 Langley Field, i. 479
 man., i. 463
 pop., ii. 222, 230
 prot. nonconf., ii. 16
 races, ii. 181 *n*, 183 *n*
 tithes, ii. 130
 U.D., ii. 217, 222 *n*, 225 *n*, 228 *n*, 235, 236, 237
 U.S.D., ii. 222
 woods, i. 486
 and see Dark Lane; Dawley Bank; Dawley Parva; Horsehay; Lee, Malins
 Dawley, Little, *see* Dawley Parva
 Dawley and Madeley Circuit, subsequently Mission (New Connexion Methodist), formerly Dawley Green Circuit, ii. 16
 Dawley and Madeley Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
 Dawley Bank, in Dawley, ii. 191
 Dawley Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
 Dawley Circuit (Revivalist Methodist), ii. 16
 Dawley Circuit (Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 14
 Dawley Green, *see* Dawley
 Dawley Green Circuit, *see* Dawley and Madeley Circuit (New Connexion Methodist)
 Dawley Magna, *see* Dawley
 Dawley Pantulf, *see* Dawley
 Dawley Parva (Little Dawley), in Dawley, ii. 5
 canal, i. 427

coalmining, i. 463–4
 geol., i. 44, 45, 464
 iron ind., i. 464, 468, 476
 Lightmoor, i. 44, 45, 427, 455, 464, 468, 476
 pop., ii. 222 *n*
 woods, i. 295, 486
 Dawne, Geo., Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 119
 Dawson, Thos., ii. 77
 Dax, Rob., Warden of St. John's Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 107, 108 and *n*
 Day, Lewis F., i. 446
 Day House, *see* Lydley
 Day's Syndicate Ltd., i. 434
 Daywall, in Whittington:
 moated site, i. 405
 Pentre-Kenrick, i. 405
 pop., ii. 229 *n*
 de Courcy, Ric., curate of Shawbury and vicar of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, ii. 13
 de la Motte, *see* la Motte
 Deacon:
 Edw., i. 442
 Morris, i. 442
 and see Decon; Robert the deacon
 Dead Man's Batch, *see* Stretton, All
 Dean, Rob., master of Shifnal Grammar Sch., ii. 153
 Dean, Forest of (Glos.), i. 214
 Dean Park, *see* Burford
 deaneries, rural, *see* rural deaneries
 deans, monastic, *see* monastic deans
 Dearman, — (fl. 1796), i. 467
 Decon, Sam., i. 441
 Dee, River, i. 58, 269–70, 412, 415, 425; ii. 63
 Dee and Clwyd Fishery District, ii. 187
 Dee Valley, ii. 177
 deer, i. 187, 232, 255, 483–95; ii. 175; *and see* stag hunting
 Deer Leap, the, in Willey, i. 454
 defensive inclosures, i. 352, 378–82, 406–7
 Delamere Forest (Ches.), ii. 182
 Delaval:
 J. H., i. 464
 Sir John, i. 464
 Demetae, i. 219
 Denbigh, Flint, and Merioneth Association (Baptist), ii. 12
 Denbighshire, i. 31, 287; ii. 176, 191
 clothmaking, i. 430, 431
 sheriff, i. 430
 Dene, Beatrice de, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
 Denning:
 F., ii. 198
 J. E. de W., ii. 198
 Denstone, Steph., ii. 145 *n*
 Denstone College (Staffs.), ii. 162
 Deping:
 Hugh de, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 and *n*
 John de, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 and *n*
 Ralph de, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 and *n*
 Rog. de, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 and *n*
 Derby, Hen. of, Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 55, 59
 Derby, Earl of, *see* Ferrers, Rob. de
 Derby, i. 437, 440
 Derby, the (horse race), ii. 184
 Derbyshire, i. 214, 264 *n*, 449, 464, 484 *n*; ii. 44, 53 *n*
 Derfald Grange, in St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, ii. 64, 66, 68
 chap., ii. 66
 man. ho., ii. 66
 Derinlau Hundred, *see* Rinlau Hundred

Derniou, *see* Edeyrnion
 Deshormes, Monsieur —, ii. 195
 Deuccus, i. 217, 246
 Deuxhill, ii. 3, 208, 210, 211
 C.P., ii. 213, 222
 man., ii. 39
 pop., ii. 222
 Deva, *see* Chester
 Devey:
 Thos. (fl. 1527), master of Ludlow Grammar Sch., ii. 147
 — (fl. 1760), master of Ludlow Grammar Sch., ii. 147
 Devil's Causeway, *see* Ruckley and Langley
 Devil's Ditch, *see* Offa's Dyke
 Devil's Mouth, *see* Hayton, Upper
 Devil's Mouth Hollow, *see* Stretton, Church
 Devil's Mouthpiece, *see* Hayton, Upper
 Devon, i. 441
 Dhuleep Singh, Prince, formerly Maharajah of Punjab, i. 439
 Dibdin, Chas., ii. 175
 dicing, ii. 44
 Dickinson, Fra., i. 54
 Diddlebury, ii. 3, 182, 209
 ch., ii. 31, 124
 C.P., ii. 215, 219 *n*, 222, 223 *n*, 236
 Common, ii. 173
 geol., i. 21
 Hall, ii. 232
 par. divisions, ii. 222 *n*
 pop., ii. 222, 232
 and see Broncroft; Corfham; Corfton; Corfton and Sparchford; Earnstrey Park; Lawton; Lawton and Little Sutton; Lawton, Poston, and Sutton; Marston; Middlehope; Park, Lower; Peaton; Peaton and Upper and Lower Parks; Poston; Poston, Great; Sutton; Sutton, Great; Westhope; Westhope and Middlehope
 Dieulacres, Wm. of, ii. 55 *n*
 Dieulacres Abbey, in Leek (Staffs.), ii. 33 *n*
 Dinchope, in Bromfield, ii. 27
 chap., ii. 28
 chaplain, ii. 29
 pop., ii. 221 *nm*
 Dingle, John, master of High Ercall grammar sch., ii. 146
 Dingle, *see* Broseley
 Dinham, *see* Ludlow
 Dinmore, ii. 210
 E.P.P., ii. 222, 224 *n*
 C.P., ii. 214, 222, 224 *n*
 pop., ii. 222
 Dinmore (Herefs.), Preceptory of Knights Hospitallars, ii. 21, 85, 86, 93
 Dinthill, ii. 71, *and see* Preston Montford and Dinthill
 Ditcher, Edw., ii. 191
 Ditches, *see* Lowe and Ditches
 Ditches, the (hill fort), in Rushbury and Shipton, i. 377, 377
 Ditherington, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury:
 kennels, ii. 169, 171
 prehistoric finds, i. 202
 Shropshire Maltings, i. 202
 Dito, John, i. 429
 Ditton, Earl's (Dodentone), in Cleobury Mortimer, i. 305, 306
 geol., i. 25
 Ditton Priors, ii. 3, 43, 164, 209, 211, 235
 adv., ii. 124 *n*
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 C.P., ii. 213, 222, 235
 limeworks, i. 24
 man., i. 285, 486; ii. 40

- Ditton Priors (*cont.*)
 pop., ii. 222, 230
 rlwy., i. 359
and see Abdon Burf; Brown Clee Hill; 'Dodentone'; Middleton Priors; Ruthall; Ruthall and Ashfield
- Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Acts, 1876 and 1882, ii. 204, 205
- Doddsgreen, in Alveley:
 Pool Hall (moated site), i. 402
- Dodentone, *see* Ditton, Earl's
- 'Dodentone' (? part of Ditton Priors), in Cleobury North, i. 305
- Dodington, in Whitchurch, ii. 5, 6
 Hadley, i. 275
 Mossfield, i. 277; ii. 161
 Pan Castle (mount), i. 400-1, 401
 pop., ii. 229 *nn*
 Roman finds, i. 275, 277
and see Whitchurch and Dodington
- Dodmore, John, Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
- Dolgelley (Merion.), i. 430, 431, *and see* Gwanas
- Dolgoch, *see* Llynclys
- Dolgynwal Preceptory of Knights Hospitallers (Denb.), in Ysppyty Ifan, ii. 87
- Domesday Survey, i. 279-349, †309, 484; ii. 18, 238-45
 commissioners, i. 483
and see bovarii; population; radmans; Welshmen
- Dominican friars, ii. 21, 23, 91-3
 constitutions, ii. 94
 provincial chapter, ii. 91, 92
- Donington, i. 484; ii. 4, 5, 52, 83, 208, 220 *n*
 ch., ii. 31
 C.P., ii. 217, 222
 man., i. 302 *n*, 419
 pop., ii. 222, 223
 Shackerley, ii. 72
and see Cosford; Humphreston
- Donne:
 Dr. Jas., master of Oswestry Sch., ii. 152-3
 Steph., master of Oswestry Sch., ii. 153
and see Dunne
- Donnington, in Lilleshall, i. 466; ii. 71 *n*, 72
 gasworks, i. 477
 iron ind., i. 457, 470, 477
 pop., ii. 224 *n*
 rlwy., i. 477
- Donnington, in Wroxeter:
 Charlton Hill, i. 4, 5, 6, 9, 11
 Donnington Ho., ii. 144
 geol., i. 4, 5, 6, 9, 11
 National sch., ii. 144
and see Donnington, formerly Wroxeter, Grammar School
- Donnington Canal, i. 428
- Donnington, formerly Wroxeter, Grammar School, ii. 143-5, 158, 164
 masters, ii. 143, 144; *and see* Cope, Jas.; Douglas, John; Geary, John; Latouche, Fra.; Meredith, John; Owen, John
- Donnington Wood, in Lilleshall, i. 470; ii. 5, 71 and *n*, 167
 brickworks, i. 444
 canal, i. 427, 471
 coalmining, i. 456, 457, 463, 468; ii. 224 *n*
 engineering, i. 471
 Freehold coalpit, i. 456
 glassworks, i. 425 *n*
 Grange Colliery, i. 404, 456
 Granville coalpit, i. 456, 472
 iron ind., i. 456, 463, 465, 468, 470, 471, 476
- Lodge ironworks, i. 470
 moated site, i. 404
 Muxton Bridge coalpit, i. 456
 pop., ii. 224 *n*
 Watling Street Grange, i. 404; ii. 73
- Dorchester Abbey (Oxon.), ii. 70-1, 77 *n*
- Dorleg, Wm. de, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 47, 79
- Dorrington, in Condover, ii. 5, 172, 222 *n*
- Dorrington, in Mucklestone, ii. 207 *n*, 225
- Dorset, i. 284, 298, 441
- Dorsett, Thos., i. 472
- Dothill, in Wellington, ii. 144, 146
- Doudouit, J. F. O., ii. 148
- Doughty:
 John, i. 444
 Wm., ii. 15, 17
- Douglas, John, master of Donnington grammar sch., ii. 144 and *n*
- 'douling', *see* football
- Dovaston, John Freeman Milward, i. 53
- Dovaston, in Kinnerley, ii. 223 *n*
- Dover, Wm. of, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 122
- Dover, Bp. of, *see* Ingworth, Ric.
- Dover (Kent), i. 440
- Dowlais Works, *see* Merthyr Tydfil
- Dowles (now Worcs.), ii. 3, 210
 C.P., ii. 204, 215, 222
 pop., ii. 222
- Dowles Brook, i. 460 *n*
- Down, Lower, in Lydbury North:
 Bury Ditches (hill fort), i. 352, 364-5, 365, ii. 174
- Down, the (mount), i. 386, 386
 pop., ii. 224 *nn*
- Down Rossall, *see* Rossall, Down
- Downe:
 Jane, m. Wm. Foxe, ii. 101, 104, 108
 Ric., Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 138, 139
- Downes, M., ii. 186
- Downing, Edm., ii. 134
- Downton (Herefs.):
 Castle, i. 21, 22; ii. 171, 174
 C.P., ii. 215
 geol., i. 21-2
- Downton, in Stanton Lacy, ii. 227 *n*
 Hall, i. 29; ii. 171, 174
 Hopton Gate, i. 25
 kennels, ii. 171, 174
- Downton, in Upton Magna, ii. 63, 64, 68
- dowries, ii. 83, 134
- Draper:
 Chris., Warden of St. John's Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 107, 108
 Thos., ii. 22, 133
- Drapers' Company, *see* Shrewsbury
- Drayton, John of, Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 37
- Drayton, Little (Drayton Parva), in Market Drayton, ii. 5
 Mountfields, ii. 145
 pop., ii. 222 *nn*
- Drayton, Market (Drayton-in-Hales) (Salop. and Staffs.), i. 266, 332 *n*; ii. 4, 5, 32, 166, 169, 190, 204, 207
 agricultural engineering, i. 478-9
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 canal, ii. 230
 chars., ii. 145 *n*
 churchyard, ii. 145
 churchwardens, ii. 145
 C.P., ii. 214, 222, 225 *n*, 228 *n*, 235
 coursing, ii. 185
 cricket, ii. 195
 Drayton Magna tns., ii. 222 *nn*
 football, ii. 198
 geol., i. 38, 43
 grammar schs.:
 county, ii. 145
- endowed, *see* Drayton, Market, Grammar School
- Grove, the, comprehensive sch., ii. 145
- guild, *see below* St. Mary's Guild
- hair-weaving, i. 431-2
- iron ind., i. 478-9
 man., ii. 145
- mineral-water manufacture, i. 421
 pop., ii. 222
- prot. nonconf., ii. 10, 14, 17
- races, ii. 177, 180, 181, 182
- St. Mary's Guild, ii. 145
- St. Mary's Hall, ii. 145
- schs., *see above*, grammar schs.; Grove, the
- U.D., ii. 214, 222, 235
- vicarage ho., ii. 145
- vicars, ii. 145
- wake, ii. 177, 180
and see Betton in Hales; Drayton, Little; Hales; Longslow; Sutton upon Tern; Tern Hill; Tyrley; Woodseaves
- Drayton, Market, *see* Market Drayton and District Football League; Market Drayton Circuit (Primitive Methodist); Market Drayton Circuit (Wesleyan Methodist)
- Drayton, Market, Grammar School, ii. 145
 head masters, *see* Chaloner, Thos.; Cooke, Dr. Chas.; Hewison, J. E.; Lacke, Randall; Leech, Humph.; Woodforde, Fra. Carew
- Drayton, Market, rural deanery, *see* Hodnet rural deanery
- Drayton-in-Hales, *see* Drayton, Market
- Drayton Magna, *see* Drayton, Market
- Drayton Parva, *see* Drayton, Little
- Drayton Rural District, *see* Market Drayton Rural District
- Droitwich (Worcs.), ii. 31, 68
- Dromore (Irel.), bps. of, *see* Chirbury, David; Percy, Thos.
- Druid Oaks, *see* Oakly Park
- Dryll, *see* Sweeney
- Dublin, abps. of, *see* Cumin, John; London, Hen. of
- Dublin, i. 446
 Christ Ch. (formerly Holy Trinity) Cath., i. 445
 St. Mary's Abbey, ii. 51, 54, 55 and *n*, 56
 abbots, ii. 56; *and see* Ashbourne, Wm. of; Bridgnorth, Rog. of; Wafre, Phil.
- Dublin, pale of, *see* Ireland
- Dubois (Wood), Francois (Frauncys), i. 421
- Duckley Nap, *see* Stretton, All
- Duddlewic, in Stottesdon, ii. 228 *n*
- Dudleston, in Ellesmere, ii. 4, 5
 chap., ii. 5 *n*, 222 *n*
 pop., ii. 222 *n*
- Dudley, Barons, *see* Dudley (or Sutton), Edw.; Ward, Wm.
- Dudley (or Sutton):
 Edw., Baron Dudley (d. 1643), i. 447
 John, Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Warwick, and Vct. Lisle (d. 1553), ii. 30, 104
 Wm., Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126, 128
- Dudley (Staffs., formerly Worcs.), i. 462, 467
 priory, ii. 38, 41, 45
 priors, ii. 41, *and see* Webley, John
- Dudley District (New Connexion Methodist), ii. 16
- Dudmaston, Rob. of, ii. 98
- Dudmaston, in Quatt, ii. 98, 175, 177

GENERAL INDEX

Dudston, in Chirbury, ii. 221 *n*
Duffield, Wm., *episcopus Ascolensis*, formerly Warden of the Shrewsbury Franciscans, ii. 90, 91
Duffield Frith (Derb.), i. 484 *n*
Dunbar:
Columb of, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126, 127, 128
Geo., Earl of March or Dunbar (d. 1422-3), ii. 126
Dunbrody (co. Wexford, Irel.), ii. 51
abbey, ii. 52, 54-5
Duncan, Rob., i. 443
Duncot, in Atcham, i. 269
Dundonald, Earl of, *see* Cochrane, Archibald
Dunn's Heath, *see* Leaton and Wollascott
Dunne, Hen., ii. 88, *and see* Donne
Dunstanville:
Alan de, ii. 81
Wal. (I) de, i. 493; ii. 81
Wal. (II) de, ii. 81
Wal. de (*unidentified*), ii. 73
fam., ii. 81
Dunton, Ric., Prior of Bermondsey, ii. 42
Dunwaters, J. C., ii. 170, 172, 173, 176
Duplessis, Wm., Prebendary of Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *and n*
Durdent, Wal., Bp. of Coventry, ii. 105 *n*, 115
Durham:
cath. priory, ii. 56 *n*
Dursley, Edm., Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
Dwy, John, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 61, 62
Dyas:
Edw. (fl. 1688), i. 436
Edw. (fl. c. 1768), i. 436
Dyer, Wal., Prior of the Ludlow Carmelites, ii. 94, 95
Dyke, Rob., Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
Dymoke, Margaret, m. (1) Ric. Vernon and (2) Sir Ric. Manners, ii. 132
Dymowe, John, Vicar of Loppington ii. 82
'Eagle Slayer', the, i. 467
Eardington (Yerdington), in Quatford, ii. 39, 124, 169, 210 *n*
brickworks, ii. 232
chap., ii. 124
C.P., ii. 213, 222
coalmining, ii. 232
Halfway Ho., ii. 171, 176
iron ind., i. 456, 467, 476; ii. 230, 232
kennels, ii. 171, 176
man., i. 291; ii. 39, 40, 123
mill, i. 296
moated site, i. 403
More, i. 318 *n*; ii. 98
pop., ii. 222, 226, 230, 232
tithes, ii. 125
Eardington prebend, *see* Bridgnorth St. Mary Magdalen's College
Eardiston, in Ruyton in the Eleven Towns:
geol., i. 39
Lane End, i. 39
pop., ii. 226 *n*
Pradoe, i. 266, 495; ii. 185
Earl's Ditton, *see* Ditton, Earl's
Earl's Hill, in Worthen:
Earl's Hill Farm, ii. 226 *n*
hill fort, i. 352, 368-9, 369
Earles, Fred., i. 424
Earles Wood, *see* Shirlett Forest
early (prehistoric) man, i. †195, 195-203; *and see* Bronze Age; burial

urns; hill forts; Iron Age; neolithic man; palaeolithic man; prehistoric implements; promontory fortresses; stone circles; tumuli
Earnstrey Park, in Diddlebury, ii. 219 *n*, 222 *n*
Earnwood, in Kinlet, i. 495; ii. 223 *n*
earthworks, ancient, *see* ancient earthworks
East Anglia, ii. 116, 189
East Denbigh Presbytery, ii. 10 *n*
East Hamlet, in Stanton Lacy:
C.P., ii. 215, 222, 224 *nn*, 227 *n*
pop., ii. 222, 227 *n*
East India Co., i. 473
East Onny, River (Darnford Brook), i. 357, 379, *and see* Onny, River
East Shropshire Meeting (Quaker), ii. 12
East Wall, *see* Wall, East; Longville, Lushcott, and East Wall
Eastham, Ric. of, ii. 103
Eastham (Worcs.), ii. 137
Easthope, ii. 3, 209
C.P., ii. 213, 217, 222
man., i. 282 *n*, 285, 291; ii. 39
pop., ii. 222
wood, i. 485
Eastleigh, Wilkin of, i. 487
Easton Court, in Little Hereford (Herefs.), ii. 171, 173
Eastwick, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
Gadlas, i. 403
Eaton, in Lydbury North:
possible Roman remains, i. 275
tumulus, i. 275, 411
and see Eaton and Choulton
Eaton, in Stoke upon Tern, ii. 227
Eaton, Church (Staffs.), *see* Marston; Orslow
Eaton and Choulton, in Lydbury North, ii. 224 *nn*; *and see* Choulton; Eaton
Eaton Constantine, ii. 4, 5, 73, 207
C.P., ii. 212, 222, 224 *n*, 228 *n*
man., ii. 76
pop., ii. 222
Eaton Park, *see* Eccleston
Eaton-under-Heywood, i. 285, 312 *n*, 485; ii. 3, 174, 209, 211, 235
C.P., ii. 215, 217, 222, 225 *n*, 226 *n*, 235
man., ii. 39, 43
pop., ii. 222, 230
and see Hatton; Highwood; Hungerford; Longville, Lushcott and East Wall; Longville in the Dale; Millichope, Upper; Ticklerton; Wall, East; Wolverton
'Eaves' Beer', *see* 'Cave Ale'
Ebnal (Ebnall), in Whittington, ii. 231
pop., ii. 229 *n*
prehistoric finds, i. 202
Rhewl, ii. 33
Ebury Hill, *see* Haughmond
Eccleshall rural deanery, ii. 6
ecclesiastical organization, ii. 1-17
Eccleston, Thos. of, ii. 90
Eccleston (Ches.), i. 269-70
Eaton Park, i. 269
Edelheg, Abbot of 'Icanho', ii. 39 *and n*
Edenhope, in Mainstone, ii. 224 *n*
Edeyrnion (Derniou), commot or lordship now in Merion., i. 285, 287, 296
Edgar, King, ii. 119
Edge:
Benj., i. 480-1
Jas., i. 481
John, i. 481
Jos., i. 481
Edge, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*
Edge & Sons, i. 481

Edgebold, in Meole Brace, i. 289, *and see* Newton and Edgebold
Edgebolton, in Shawbury, ii. 207 *n*, 226
Edgeley, in Whitchurch:
pop., ii. 229 *nn*
Roman find, i. 277
Sedgeford, i. 277
Edgerley, in Kinnerley, ii. 143, 223 *n*
Edgmond, ii. 4, 5, 133, 207, 221 *n*
ch., ii. 31, 33
C.P., ii. 216, 217, 221 *n*, 222
geol., i. 37
man., i. 292
pop., ii. 222
rector, *see* Ford, Thos.
and see Adeney; Aston, Chetwynd; Aston, Church; Caynton; Cherrington; Pickstock; Tibberton
Edgmond (formerly Newport) rural deanery, ii. 5 *n*, 6
Edgton, ii. 3, 210, 223 *n*
Castle Ring, i. 355, 356
C.P., ii. 214, 222
man., i. 285
pop., ii. 222
and see Horderley
Edicliff, in Clun, ii. 221 *n*
Edinburgh:
Museum of Science and Art, i. 446
Edith, queen of St. Edward the Confessor, i. 289, 294, 299, 345 *n*, 346 *n*, 347 *n*
Ednyfed, possibly Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88 *n*
Edric, son of Aluric, i. 313 *n*
Edric of Bayston, i. 291 *n*
Edric the Wild, i. 289, 292, 299
Edstaston, in Wem, ii. 4, 6, 14
chap., ii. 5 *n*, 228
Pepper Street, i. 269
pop., ii. 228
Education, Board of, i. 424; ii. 149, 159
Edward the Confessor, St., i. 281, 282, 288, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295, 299, 300, 305; ii. 27, 71, 134
Edward I, i. 490, 493; ii. 42, 49, 53, 57, 60, 64, 89, 121 *n*, 125
as Prince Edward, i. 485; ii. 60, 92, 125
and see Wales
Edward II, i. 493; ii. 28, 49, 81
Edward III, i. 415, 418; ii. 42, 49, 55 *n*, 64, 75, 76, 121, 127
Edward IV, i. 431; ii. 44, 92, 94, 96, 103, 112, 113, 116, 126, 138
as Earl of March, ii. 92, 112
Edward V, ii. 126 *n*
as Prince of Wales, ii. 92, 130
Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII), i. 439
Edwardes, Rowland, ii. 99
Edwards:
Alf. Geo., Bp. of St. Asaph, ii. 153
Hugh, ii. 117, 118, 154
J. H., jnr., ii. 197-8
Peter, head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Wem, ii. 158
Ric., i. 458
Sam., head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Newport, formerly master of Sir John Talbot's Grammar Sch., Whitchurch, ii. 160
Thos., ii. 118
Wm., Warden of St. John's Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 108
Edwin, Earl of Mercia (d. 1071), i. 288, 289, 292, 293, 299
— (his wife), i. 296
Eedes, Armiger, possibly master of Worfield Grammar Sch., ii. 161

- Egerton:
 Fra., Duke of Bridgwater (d. 1803),
 i. 427
 John Wm., Earl of Bridgwater
 (d. 1823), ii. 192
 Eglintoun, Earl of, *see* Montgomerie,
 Archibald Wm.
 Eglwysilan (Glam.), *see* Nantgarw
 Eldesfelde (or Ellesforde), John de,
 Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
 Ele, Martin, i. 476 *n*
 Eleanor of Provence, queen of Henry
 III, ii. 125
 Eleven Towns, Hundred of the, i.
 307 *n*
 Eley Game Advisory Station, ii. 190 *n*
 Elfhre, Ealdorman of Mercia (d. 983),
 ii. 119 *n*
 Elfric (fl. c. 1138), dean (possibly rural
 dean), ii. 3
 Elias, Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
 Elieth, ii. 32 *n*
 his son Rainald, *see* Rainald, son of
 Elieth
 Eliot, Geo., *see* Evans, Mary Ann
 Elizabeth I, i. 439
 Elizabeth, queen of Edward IV, ii. 92
 Ellaby, S. F., master of Bridgnorth
 Grammar Sch., ii. 143
 Elland's turnpike, *see* Bishop's Castle
 Ellerdine, in Ercall Magna, i. 284 *n*;
 ii. 222 *n*
 Heath, ii. 13
 Ellesforde, John de, *see* Eldesfelde,
 John de
 Ellesmere, Rob., Prior of the Shrews-
 bury Dominicans, ii. 93, *and see*
 Elsmere
 Ellesmere (Flints. and Salop.), ii. 4, 5,
 168, 184, 209
 agriculture, ii. 233
 almsho., ii. 23
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 athletics, ii. 193 *n*, 194
 bull-baiting, ii. 192
 castle, *see below*, Ellesmere Mount
 ch., i. 418; ii. 8, 87, 88
 C.P., ii. 214, 222, 228 *n*, 229 *n*
 clock-making, i. 418
 cock-fighting, ii. 191
 Ellesmere Mount (castle), i. 394-5,
 395
 geol., i. 43
 man., i. 293 *n*; ii. 8, 23, 87, 88
 mill, i. 418
 New Inn, ii. 191
 pop., ii. 222, 233
 preparatory sch., ii. 162
 prot. nonconf., ii. 10
 races, ii. 180, 181, 182, 193 *n*, 194
 schs., *see above*, preparatory sch.;
see also Ellesmere, St. Oswald's
 College
 Swan, the, ii. 191
 tithes, ii. 87
 town hall, i. 203
 U.D., ii. 214, 216, 222, 235
 U.S.D., ii. 222
 vicar, ii. 162
and see Birch and Lyth; Cocks-
 hutt; Cockshutt and Crose-
 mere; Coed-yr-allt; Colemere;
 Crickett; Criftings; Crosemere;
 Dudleston; Eastwick; Elson
 and Greenhill; Frankton;
 Hampton Wood; Hardwick;
 Haughton; Kenwick; Ken-
 wick, Stockett, and Whattall;
 Kenwick Park; Kenwick Wood;
 Lee; Lyneal; Marton, New;
 Newnes; Newton; North-
 wood; Oteley; Oteley, New-
 ton, and Spurnhill; Penley;
 Pentre-coed; Ridges; 'Slach-
 bury'; Stockett; Stocks and
 Captiviney; Tetchill; Trench
- Ellesmere, St. Oswald's College, ii.
 162
 head masters, *see* Hedworth, T. H.;
 Prosser, R. A. E.; Robson, E. I.
 Ellesmere Canal, i. 415, 425
 Ellesmere Circuit (Methodist), ii. 17
 Ellesmere Circuit (Primitive Metho-
 dist), ii. 17
 Ellesmere Poor Law Union:
 workho., ii. 231
 Ellesmere Rural C.P., ii. 216, 222 and
n, 235, 236, 237
 pop., ii. 222
 Ellesmere rural deanery, ii. 5, 6
 Ellesmere Rural District (formerly
 Rural Sanitary District, Flints.
 and Salop.), ii. 212, 214, 216, 218
 pop., ii. 222
 Ellesmere Urban C.P., ii. 216, 222,
 235
 pop., ii. 222
 Ellis:
 Sir Hen., i. 300, 303, 304
 Ric., i. 478
 Elmham, Rob., Prebendary of Under-
 ton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *n*
 Elmund, Alward, son of, *see* Alward,
 son of Elmund
 Elnoelstrui(l), Elnoelstrul Hundred,
see Alnodestreu Hundred
 Elsmere, Edw., i. 53, *and see* Ellesmere
 Elson and Greenhill, in Ellesmere, ii.
 222 *n*
 Elton (Herefs.), ii. 215
 Elveden (Suff.):
 prehistoric find, i. 208
 Elwell, Wm., i. 464
 Emery:
 Ric., Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 59
 Rob., i. 449
 Mr., i. 469
 Emral, in Worthenbury (Flints.), ii.
 168, 171, 176
 Emstrey, in Atcham, ii. 32
 coalmining, i. 450
 man., i. 284, 291, 294 *n*; ii. 31
 Enchmarsh, in Cardington, ii. 85,
 221 *n*
 Engeldard, Abbot of Haughmond, ii.
 69
 Engineers Football Club, ii. 199
 England, Church of, ii. 1-8, 51, 162
 aided schs., ii. 142
 Anglo-Catholics, ii. 162
 Broad Churchmen, ii. 163
 Evangelicals, ii. 13, 163, 190, 192
 legatine council, ii. 34
 Welsh disestablishment, ii. 1
and see Church Assembly; Church
 of England and Martyrs'
 Memorial Trust; National
 Society; puritans; schools,
 National; Woodard schools
 England, Presbyterian Church of, *see*
 Liverpool Presbytery
 English Bridge, *see* Shrewsbury
 English Football Association, *see*
 Football Association, English
 English Football League, *see* Football
 League, English
 engraving, i. 423-4
 Eniun, Madoc, son of, *see* Madoc, son
 of Eniun
 Ensdon, in Montford, ii. 224 *n*
 Enville (Staffs.), ii. 175, *and see* Morfe
 Enville Hunt (Staffs. and Worcs.), ii.
 168
 epidemics, *see* plagues
 Erbistock (Erpestoch) (Denb. and
 Flints.), i. 287
 Ercall:
 Rob. of, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 79
 (or Hadley), Wm. of, ii. 80
 Ercall, Child's, ii. 4, 5, 207
 C.P., ii. 214, 222
 geol., i. 37
 pop., ii. 222
 prehistoric finds, i. 202
and see Nagington
 Ercall, High, *see* Ercall Magna
 Ercall, High, Grammar School, ii.
 144, 146-7
 endowment, ii. 146, 147
 library, ii. 146
 masters, ii. 146; *and see* Dingle,
 John; Hogg, Chris.; Meredith,
 J.; Pearson, Thos.; Smith,
 John; Wood, Hen.
 statutes, ii. 146
 Ercall, the, *see* Watling Street
 Demesne
 Ercall Magna (High-arcall, High
 Archall, High Ercall), ii. 4, 5, 68,
 80, 83, 147, 207
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 ch., ii. 31
 C.P., ii. 217, 222, 226 *n*
 Civil War, i. 454
 curate, ii. 146
 man., i. 296; ii. 146, 147
 moated sites, i. 403
 par., ii. 146
 park, i. 493
 pop., ii. 222 and *n*, 233
 prot. nonconf., ii. 146 *n*
 sch., *see* Ercall, High, Grammar
 School
 sch. board, ii. 146 *n*
 Shirlowe grange, ii. 80, 81
 vicars, ii. 146, *and see* Wood, Hen.
and see Cotwall and Moortown;
 Crudgington; Ellerdine; Hat-
 ton, Cold; Haughton; Isom-
 bridge; Osbaston; Poynton;
 Roden; Rowton; Sleap; Tern;
 Walton
 Erdington, Giles de, i. 493
 Erdinton, Thos. de, i. 487
 Ermenburga, St. (mother of St.
 Milburga), ii. 39
 Erpestoch, *see* Erbistock
 escheators, ii. 40 and *n*
 Esenham, Wal. de, *see* Isenham,
 Wal. de
 Esnebrugge, *see* Isombridge
 Essex, i. 206, 279, 292, 303
 Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, i.
 378; ii. 39, 71
 Ethelgar, father of Siward the Fat,
 i. 300; ii. 30
 Ethelred, King, i. 293
 Ethelred, King of Mercia, ii. 39
 Ethelred, Ealdorman of Mercia (d.
 912), ii. 39
 his wife Ethelfleda, *see* Ethelfleda
 Etocetum (*recte* Letocetum), *see* Wall
 Eton, Thos. de, Vicar of Sutton
 Maddock, ii. 82
 Eton, Little, in Pitchford, ii. 114, 115
 Eton College (Bucks.), ii. 126 *n*, 141 *n*
 head masters, *see* Newborough,
 John; Roderick, Chas.
 provost, *see* Allestree, Ric.
and see Old Etonians
 Etton, John, Preceptor of Halston,
 ii. 88
 Etty, Wm., i. 439
 Eudo *Dapifer*, i. 304
 his bro. Adam, *see* Adam
 Eudon Burnell, in Chetton:
 Thatchers Wood, ii. 169
 Eugenius III, Pope, ii. 71
 Eugenius IV, Pope, ii. 129
 Eustace, Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 58
 Evangelicals, *see* England, Church of
 Evans:
 David, i. 425
 John (d. 1565), i. 433
 John (fl. c. 1748), i. 423
 John (fl. c. 1908), i. 424
 Mary Ann (Geo. Eliot), i. 431
 Evason, John, ii. 191

GENERAL INDEX

Evelith, in Shifnal, i. 299
 Hinnington Road, i. 273
 Evelyn, m. Alan fitz Flaald, ii. 63
 Evenwood (in the Long Forest), i. 488
 Evesham (Worcs.), i. 426
 abbey, i. 303; ii. 34
 Ewdness, in Worfield, ii. 98
 Ewyas Harold (Herefs.), i. 289
 Excelsior Broselow Roofing Tile Works, *see* Jackfield
 Exchequer, i. 463; ii. 34, 42, 49, 126, 129
 baron of, *see* Abel, Sir John
 Red Book, ii. 34
 Exeter, Bp. of, *see* Grandisson, John
 Exeter (Devon), i. 206, 214, 295, 421
 Exley:
 Jos., i. 443
 Mr. — (fl. c. 1845), i. 443, 444, 445
 Exley & Sons, i. 443
 Exmes (Orne), i. 296
 extra-parochial places (E.P.P.s), ii. 80, 82, 205, 207; *and see* Boscobel; Churchmoor, Old; Dinmore; Halston; Haughmond; Heath Farm; Hill End; Horderley Hall; Kempton; Ludlow; Ludlow Castle; Posenhall; Scirmidge; Shrewsbury Castle; Woodhouse
 Extra-Parochial Places Act, 1857, ii. 205, 222 *n*, 223 *nn*, 224 *n*
 Extraneous (*surname*), *see* Lestrangle
 Eym, Mat., master of Sir John Talbot's Grammar Sch., Whitchurch, ii. 159
 Eynesworth, John, Prior of the Shrewsbury Dominicans, ii. 93
 Eyre, Wm., Prior of the Shrewsbury Dominicans, ii. 93
 Eyton:
 Fulk, ii. 132
 John, master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 154
 John, Prior of Wombridge, ii. 83
 Margaret, ii. 111
 Mat. of, ii. 48
 Ric., son of Mat. of, *see* Richard clericus
 Ric., Warden of Tong Coll., ii. 132
 Rob. (fl. 1538), ii. 78 *n*
 Rob. Wm., i. 141, 279, 281 *n*, 283, 284 *n*, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 295, 296, 299, 300, 304, 305, 307, 491, 495; ii. 143 (alias Knockin), Thos. of, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126, 127, 128
 Thos. (fl. 1538), ii. 78 *n*
 Thos. (d. 1855), i. 54; ii. 185, 195
 Thos. Campbell, i. 54, 157, 159, 188; ii. 170, 172, 195, 196
 fam., ii. 195
 Eyton, in Alberbury, ii. 47, 48, 219 *n*
 Eyton, in Baschurch, ii. 145
 pop., ii. 220 *n*
 Eyton Abbots, *see* Eyton on Severn
 Eyton and Plowden, in Lydbury North:
 Billings Ring (hill fort), i. 375, 375
 pop., ii. 224 *nn*
and see Plowden
 Eyton on Severn (Eyton Abbots), in Wroxeter, i. 486; ii. 32, 144
 coalmining, i. 27, 32
 man., i. 291; ii. 31
 point-to-point meetings, ii. 183
 Eyton upon the Weald Moors, i. 54; ii. 4, 5, 185, 207
 C.P., ii. 217, 223 and *n*, 228 *n*, 229 *n*
 cricket, ii. 195, 196
 Hall, ii. 195
 iron ind., ii. 232
 Park, ii. 195
 pop., ii. 223, 232
 wood, i. 486

and see Hoo, the; Hortonwood; Oakengates; Trench; Wapen-shall
 Faintree, in Chetton, i. 488
 Fairford Place, *see* Coleham
 Falaise (Calvados), i. 297
 Falcon Inn, *see* Hinstock
 Farley, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*
 Farley, Wyke, and Bradley, in Much Wenlock:
 Farley Dingle, i. 20
 geol., i. 20
 pop., ii. 229 *n*
 Tickwood, i. 20; ii. 172
and see Bradley
 Farley Dingle, *see* Farley, Wyke, and Bradley
 Farlow (formerly Herefs.), in Stottesdon, i. 289; ii. 3
 Blue Stone, i. 451
 chap., ii. 204, 228
 C.P., ii. 213, 223, 228 *n*, 235, 236
 coalmining, i. 451
 geol., i. 25-6, 29-30
 Glebe Farm, i. 202
 pop., ii. 223, 228
 prehistoric find, i. 202
 stone quarries, i. 25, 29
 Farmcote, in Claverley:
 Burf Castle, i. 379, 380
 pop., ii. 221 *n*
 Farnborough (Warws.), ii. 75, 78
 Farndon (Ches.), *see* Barton
 Fastolf, Laurence, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 115 and *n*, 117 *n*, 118
 Faulkner, John le, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121 *n*, 122
 Faults (Faulsgreen), in Prees, ii. 5, 6
 moated site, i. 404
 pop., ii. 226 *n*
 'Fayzley Wood' (*unidentified*), i. 492
 Fécamp, Wm. of, Prebendary of Morville in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125
 Fech (fl. 1086), i. 305, 345 *n*
 'Fech' (*unidentified*), i. 289, 305, 345 *n*
 Felde, Ric. de la, Prebendary of Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *n*
 Fell, Dr. John, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, ii. 151
 fell mongers, i. 420
 Felton, in Bromfield, ii. 27
 Felton, West, ii. 5, 6, 64, 68, 209
 C.P., ii. 216, 223
 flax and hemp growing, i. 422
 Mount, i. 388, 389
 pop., ii. 223
and see Haughton; Rednal; Sandford; Sutton; Tedsmore; Twyford; Woodhouse; Woolston
 Felton Butler, in Great Ness, ii. 225 *n*
 Fenemere, Rog., Prior of the Shrewsbury Dominicans, ii. 93
 Fenemere, in Baschurch, ii. 220 *n*
 Fenn's Bank, *see* Bronington
 Fenn's Moss, *see* Bronington
 Fennell, Thos., i. 436
 Ferney Hall, *see* Clungunford
 Fernhill, in Whittington, ii. 229 *n*
 Ferrers:
 Hen. de, i. 304
 Rob. de, Earl of Derby (d. 1279), ii. 56
 Ferriday, Wm., i. 463-4, *and see* Ferryday
 Ferrières, Isabel de, m. Rog. de Mortimer (d. 1214), i. 487
 Ferrou, Hugh, Master of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 103, 104
 Ferryday, Thos., i. 450 *n*, *and see* Ferriday
 feudal tenures, *see* knight service; serjeanties

Ffynonfair, in Llanfair Waterdine, ii. 224 *n*
 Fienles, Mic. de, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 128
 Fife Hounds, ii. 177
 Fikeys, Hugh, Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 59 *n*
 Fileby, Adam de, Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125
 Fillilode, Joan, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
 First North Wales (Welsh) District (Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 17
 Fisher:
 G. W., ii. 196
 Thos., i. 473 *n*
 fisheries, fishing rights, ii. 83, 85, *and see* Severn, River
 fishes, i. 152-6
 fishing, ii. 186-8
 Wellington Journal Cup, ii. 188
 Fitz (Fiteshod, Phitesoth), i. 336 *n*; ii. 4, 5, 68, 209, 210, 223
 ch., ii. 120
 C.P., ii. 212, 223, 224 *n*, 225 *n*
 man., ii. 120
and see Mytton
 Fitz Aer fam., i. 323 *n*, *and see* Alcher
 Fitz Corbet, *see* Robert Fitz Corbet; Roger Fitz Corbet
 fitz Flaald, Alan, *see* Alan fitz Flaald
 Fitz Halufri, Ric., *see* Richard Fitz Halufri
 Fitz Hamon:
 Hugh, ii. 35
 Nic., ii. 35
 Ric., Prior of Shrewsbury Abbey, ii. 35
 Fitz Herbert fam., i. 297, *and see* Fitzherbert
 Fitz Herman, Wal., *see* Walter Fitz Herman
 Fitz Hugh, John, *see* John, son of Hugh
 Fitz Milo, And., *see* Andrew Fitz Milo
 Fitz Osbern, Wm., *see* William Fitz Osbern
 Fitz Richard, Osbern, *see* Osbern Fitz Richard
 Fitz Tetbald, Rob., *see* Robert Fitz Tetbald
 Fitz Toret fam., i. 299, *and see* Toret of Wroxeter
 Fitz Warin (Fitzwarine):
 Fulk II (d. c. 1197), ii. 31
 Fulk III (d. c. 1256-7), ii. 47, 73
 Fulk VII (d. 1349), ii. 49
 Fulk VIII (d. 1374), ii. 49
 Fulk IX (d. 1391), ii. 49
 Fulk X (d. 1407), ii. 49
 Hugh, ii. 31
 fam., i. 401; ii. 19
and see Geoffrey, son of Warin
 Fitz Wimarch, Rob., *see* Robert, son of Wimarc
 FitzAlan:
 Christine, *see* Christine
 Edm., Earl of Arundel (d. 1326), ii. 64, 86, 107
 Evelyn, ii. 62 *n*
 Isabel, *see* Say, Isabel de
 John (d. 1267), i. 430; ii. 64
 Ric., Earl of Arundel (d. 1376), ii. 121
 Ric., Earl of Arundel (d. 1397), ii. 35, 97
 Thos., Earl of Arundel (d. 1415), i. 422; ii. 152
 Wal., ii. 40, 85
 Wm. I (d. 1160), ii. 19, 31, 33 *n*, 40, 51, 53, 62 and *n*, 63 and *nn*, 64, 66, 80, 85
 Wm. II (d. 1210), ii. 51 *n*, 62 and *n*, 64, 72, 105

- FitzAlan (*cont.*)
 fam., i. 296, 297, 298, 333 *n*, 386, 390, 394; ii. 18–19, 40, 62, 63, 64, 65, 83
and see Alan fitz Flaald
- Fitzherbert, Wm., ii. 132, *and see* Fitz Herbert
- FitzJohn:
 Ric., ii. 91
 Rob., Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 79
- Fitzwarine, *see* Fitz Warin
- Fitzwilliam, Earl, *see* Fitzwilliam (later Wentworth-Fitzwilliam), Wm.
- Fitzwilliam (later Wentworth-Fitzwilliam), Wm., Earl Fitzwilliam (d. 1833), ii. 167
- fives, i. 423; ii. 156
- Flaald, Alan fitz, *see* Alan fitz Flaald
- Fladbury (Worcs.), i. 425, *and see* Piddle, Wyre
- Flanders, i. 428 *n*; ii. 53
- Flax Hill Quarry, *see* Wrockwardine
- 'Flegwell', *see* Monkmoor
- Fleshboards, *see* Shrewsbury
- Fletcher:
 B. J., i. 424
 John, Vicar of Madeley, ii. 13, 191
 Wm. Hen., ii. 198, 199
- Fleury, Otto de, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
- Flint, Rob., *see* Corbett, Rob.
- Flintshire, i. 214, 287; ii. 161, 176, 191
- flower shows, ii. 193
- Floyd, Geof., ii. 64 *n*
- Foley:
 Thos., Baron Foley (d. 1777), i. 467
 Thos., Baron Foley (d. 1833), ii. 168
- Foliot:
 Gilb., Bp. of Hereford, ii. 27, 38
 Hen., Abbot of Gloucester, formerly Prior of Bromfield, ii. 28, 29
 Hugh, Bp. of Hereford, ii. 59
- Foljambe, — (fl. 1845), ii. 177
- Folly Brook, i. 354
- football, ii. 151, 156, 163, 192, 197
 association, ii. 197–201
 'douling', ii. 197
 professional, ii. 200–1
 rugby, ii. 165, 199
- Football Association, English, ii. 200
- Amateur Cup, ii. 199, 201
- Cup, ii. 198, 199
- rules, ii. 197, 199
- Football League, English, ii. 165, 200, 201
- Cup, ii. 201
- footwear, *see* boot and shoe making; clog and patten making; cordwainers; corvisors
- Forbes, — (professional cricketer), ii. 196
- Ford:
 Edm., i. 464
 Mary, *see* Darby, Mary
 Ric., i. 461, 462–3
 Thos., Bp. of Achonry (Irel.) and Rector of Edgmond, ii. 2 *n*
 fam., i. 463
- Ford, ii. 3, 172, 208
- ch., ii. 129, 130
- C.P., ii. 212, 223, 226 *n*, 235, 236
- man., i. 284; ii. 114
caput of Ford Hundred, i. 306
- mill, i. 296
- pop., ii. 223
- Rose Cottages, ii. 223 *n*, 226 *n*
- tithes, ii. 130
- Ford Hundred, i. 306; ii. 208, 211 *and n*
- pop., ii. 223
- Ford-in-Alberbury, in Alberbury, ii. 219 *n*
- Forden (Mont.), ii. 59
- Gaer, the, i. 265
and see Ackley
- Forden Rural District (Mont.), formerly Rural Sanitary District (Mont. and Salop.), ii. 212, 213, 214
- Forest, Charter of the, i. 487, 488
- Forest, in Westbury:
 Forest of Hayes, i. 22
 geol., i. 22
 pop., ii. 229 *n*
- Forester:
 Brooke, i. 463, 464
 Geo., i. 441 *n*, 443; ii. 166, 167, 173, 175
 Wm., i. 463
 fam., ii. 171
and see Hugh, son of Robert; Robert the forester; Weld-Forester
- Forester, Barons, *see* Weld-Forester
- Foresters, Free, *see* Free Foresters
- forestry, i. 419, 483–97; ii. 31, 34, 41, 65, 73, 85 *n*, 98, 175, 177
- Forringhay, Sim. de, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 79
- Forster:
 Rob., ii. 132
 Thos. (d. 1520), Prior of Wombbridge, Warden of Tong Coll., and Vicar of Shifnal, ii. 82, 83 *and n*, 133
 Thos. (fl. 1542), ii. 36
- Forton (Staffs.), ii. 204; *and see* Mere; Sutton
- Forton, *see* Montford with Forton
- fortresses, forts, *see* hill forts; promontory fortresses
- Foster:
 Hen., i. 456
 Jas., i. 455–6, 470
 R. C., ii. 185
 Wm. Hen., i. 493
 Wm. Orme, i. 456
- Fouilly, Hugh of, Cardinal, ii. 56, 67
- Foulkes, G. E., ii. 198
- Foundling Hospital, *see* St. Pancras
- Fountains Abbey (Yorks. W.R.), ii. 56 *n*
- Fountayne, Wm., ii. 117
- Four Crosses Inn, *see* Hinstock
- Fox:
 Edw., Bp. of Hereford, ii. 104
 Shadrach, i. 460
- fox-hunting, ii. 165, 166–77, 181, 182, 183, 186
 annual village hunts, ii. 166–7, 168, 176, 184
 'bag-foxes', ii. 167, 168, 169, 176
 countries, ii. 166, 168, 169, 171
 drag-hunting, ii. 167, 174, 175
- Foxe:
 Chas., ii. 29, 94, 104
 Edm., ii. 101, 104
 Edw., ii. 104
 Jane, *see* Downe, Jane
 Wm., ii. 101, 104, 108
 fam., ii. 29, 104, 148 *n*
- Foxe's Almshouses, *see* Ludlow
- Foxle, John de, i. 491
- Frail:
 Chas., ii. 179
 John (d. 1879), ii. 165, 179, 180, 181, 182
 John (fl. 1884), ii. 179
- France (Gaul), i. 207, 208, 210, 211, 213; ii. 54 *n*
- Angevin domains, ii. 49, 50
- armaments trade, i. 473–4
- émigré from, ii. 148
- emperor, *see* Napoléon III
- kings of, *see* Louis XV; Philip IV; Philip VI
- Merovingian kingdom, ii. 39
- porcelain manufacture, i. 435, 440
- wars with, ii. 46, 49, 54, *and see* Hundred Years' War
and see Bituriges; Brittany; Cornouaille; Hiémois; La Marche; Limousin; Mortain; Normandy
- Francis:
 Hen., ii. 99 *n*
 Thos., Warden of the Shrewsbury Franciscans, ii. 91
- Franciscan (Grey) friars, ii. 21, 89–91
- general, ii. 91
- province, ii. 91
- provincial ministers, *see* Agnellus; Nottingham, Wm. of
- Frankton, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
- Frankton, in Whittington, ii. 229 *n*, 231
- Frankwell, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 105, 107, 114
 Cadogan's Cross, hermitage, ii. 23
 Cottage Football Club, the, ii. 198
 Court Ho., ii. 107 *n*
 Millington's Hosp., i. 418
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
 St. George's Chap., i. 425; ii. 5, 107
 anchoress, ii. 23
and see Shrewsbury, Frankwell, St. George's Hospital
 St. George's Place, ii. 107 *n*
 tithes, ii. 117
and see Shrewsbury, Frankwell, St. John's Hospital
- Fraser, Jas., Bp. of Manchester, ii. 143
- fraternities, monastic, *see* guilds, religious
- Fraternity of Weavers, *see* Oswestry
- Fraunce, Rob., i. 420
- Freasley, in Polesworth (Warws.), ii. 72, 73
- Free Foresters (cricket team), ii. 196
- free warren, rights of, ii. 65, 85
- Freehold coalpit, *see* Donnington Wood
- Freeman, Edw. A., i. 300
- Freeth, Jonathan, i. 461
- Freville:
 Baldwin, ii. 76
 — (his wife), ii. 76
- friars, ii. 21, 89–98; *and see* Austin friars; Carmelite friars; Dominican friars; Franciscan friars; Oxford University
- Friars Works, *see* Bridgnorth
- Friends, Religious Society of, *see* Quakers
- Frizington, in Arlecdon (Cumb.), i. 466
- Frodesley, i. 270; ii. 4, 5, 172, 208
 C.P., ii. 212, 223
 man., i. 300, 484
 Park, i. 251
 pop., ii. 223
 prehistoric find, i. 202
 prot. nonconf., ii. 111 *n*
 rectory ho., i. 202
 woods, i. 490
and see Frodesley Lane; Longnor Green
- Frodesley Lane, in Frodesley, i. 270
- Frythe, the (? in Stanton Lacy), i. 492
- Fulbert, Abbot of Arrouaise, ii. 71
- Fulk, Prior of Haughmond, ii. 62, 63, 69
- Fulk the sheriff, ii. 31
- Fulton, Rob., i. 427
- Furnace Mill, in Cleobury Mortimer, i. 460 *n*
- Gadlas, *see* Eastwick
- Gadlies (Gadlys), in Holywell (Flints.), i. 464
- Gadsden, Mrs. C., ii. 186

GENERAL INDEX

Gaer, the, *see* Forden
 Gainsborough, Earl of, *see* Noel, Hen.
 Gainsborough (Lincs.), i. 427
 Galdeford, Lower, *see* Ludlow
 Gale, Frank, ii. 203
 Galford, *see* Ludlow
 Galley, Wm., Warden of Tong Coll., ii. 132
 Gallimore, — (pottery manufacturer), i. 435
 Galton, Sam., & Co., i. 467
 gambling, ii. 179, 190, 191; *and see* dicing
 Game Conservancy, ii. 190 *n*
 Game Laws, ii. 189
 Game Research Association, ii. 190 *n*
 Garbet, Sam., ii. 158 and *n*
 Garbett, Fra., ii. 148 *n*
 Garbett (Garbitt) Hall, *see* Selley
 Gardner, Ric., i. 450
 Garmston:
 John of, ii. 74
 Thos. of, ii. 74
 Garn Bank, *see* Newcastle, in Clun
 Garrett, Art. Bruff, i. 439
 Garston, in Childwall (Lancs.), ii. 31
 Gatacre, Wm., ii. 128
 Gatacre, in Claverley, i. 488; ii. 221 *n*
 Gatelithe, banquet of, i. 419
 Gates, W. H., i. 424
 Gateshead (co. Dur.), ii. 193
 Gatten, in Ratlinghope, ii. 190, 226 *n*
 Lodge, i. 6; ii. 171, 173
 and see Stitt and Gatten
 Gaul, *see* France
 Gaunt, John of, Duke of Lancaster (d. 1399), ii. 76, 79
 Gaunter, Wm. le, i. 420
 Gay, Susan, ii. 109
 Gay Meadow, *see* Abbey Foregate
 Geary:
 John (fl. 1789), i. 436
 John (fl. 1806), master of Donnington Grammar Sch., ii. 144
 and see, Gery, Thos.
 Gee, Joshua, i. 466
 geld, *see* taxation, royal
 General Register Office, ii. 206
 Geneville:
 Geof. de, ii. 91
 Joan de, m. Rog. de Mortimer, Earl of March, ii. 92, 102, 103
 Maud de, *see* Lacy, Maud de
 Gentlemen of Shropshire Cricket Club (founded by 1805), *see* Shropshire Cricket Club
 Gentlemen of Shropshire (formerly Shropshire) Cricket Club (founded 1862), ii. 196–7, 197 *n*
 Geoffrey, Corrector or Prior of Alberbury, ii. 50
 Geoffrey, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 62
 Geoffrey, son of Warin, i. 488
 geology, i. †1, 1–46, 55–7
 George, David Lloyd, *see* Lloyd George, David
 Gerard, Corrector or Prior of Alberbury, ii. 50
 Gerard, John, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury and prebendary of Lichfield Cath., ii. 116 and *n*
 Germany, i. 208, 431
 Gernon, Ranulf de, Earl of Chester (d. 1153), ii. 63
 Gernun, John, Prebendary of Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125
 Gervase, Abbot of Arrouaise, ii. 70
 Gervase (Iorwerth, Jorworth) Goch, i. 340 *n*; ii. 80
 his son Madoc, *see* Madoc, son of Gervase Goch
 Gery, Thos., ii. 35, *and see* Geary
 Gesoriacum, *see* Boulogne
 Giant's Shaft, *see* Abdon Burf
 Gibbon's Coppice, *see* Wenlock, Little

Gibbons, Owen, i. 424
 Gibbs:
 — (designer), i. 445
 — (fl. c. 1908), i. 454
 Gibson, Edm., Bp. of London, i. 222, 225, 241–2
 Giddy, Davies, *see* Gilbert, Davies
 Giffard:
 Sir John, i. 486, 491; ii. 86
 Matilda, *see* Clifford, Matilda de Wal., Earl of Buckingham (d. 1102), i. 304
 fam., i. 466; ii. 84
 Gifford, Rob. Fra., Baron Gifford (d. 1872), ii. 173
 Gilbert, Abbot of Haughmond, formerly Prior of Stone (Staffs.), ii. 69 and *n*, 70 *n*
 Gilbert the Turner, i. 419
 Gilbert (formerly Giddy), Davies, i. 465 *n*
 Gilbert, Mount, *see* Wrekin, the
 Gildas, i. 219
 Gill, — (bros.), i. 423
 Gilpin, Gilb., i. 479, 480
 Girros, Rob. de., ii. 40, 120
 Gitchfield, *see* Broseley
 Gittins:
 John, ii. 35
 Ric., ii. 35
 Gittines, Thos., i. 423
 Gittoes Hunt (Mont. and Radnors.), ii. 175
 Glasbury (Brec. and Radnors.):
 Maesllwch Castle, ii. 186
 Glasgow (Lanarkshire), i. 424
 glass staining, i. 425
 Glazeley, ii. 3, 210
 C.P., ii. 213, 223
 pop., ii. 223
 Glen Rowing Club, ii. 202
 Glendower, Owen, i. 422 *n*, 495; ii. 57
 Glendower's Oak, *see* Shelton
 Glevum, *see* Gloucester
 Gloppa, *see* Selattyn
 Gloucester, Duke of, *see* Lancaster, Humph. of
 Gloucester, earls of, ii. 97; *and see* Clare, Gilb. de; Robert
 Gloucester (Glevum), i. 210, 214, 218
 bridge, i. 447
 river trade, i. 415, 417, 425, 426, 437, 454, 476
 St. Peter's Abbey, i. 402; ii. 19, 27, 28 and *n*, 29, 124
 abbots, ii. 28; *and see* Foliot, Hen.; Henry
 sewerage, ii. 188
 Gloucester and Nailsworth Quarterly Meeting (Quaker), ii. 12
 Gloucestershire, i. 302, 303, 304, 417, 425, 490
 Glover, Wm., ii. 110, *and see* Philip le Glover
 Glyn Ceiriog, *see* Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog
 Glyn Morlas, *see* Ifton Rhyn
 Glynn, the, *see* Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog
 Gnosall (Staffs.), ii. 204, *and see* Walton
 Gnossal, John, Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 59
 Gobannium (Abergavenny, Mon.), i. 267
 Gobowen, in Selattyn and Whittington, ii. 191 *n*, *and see* Selattyn and Gobowen
 Goch, Gervase, *see* Gervase Goch
 Godbert, Thos., Warden of the Shrewsbury Franciscans, ii. 91
 Godden's Lane, in Broughton and Myddle:
 prehistoric find, i. 202
 Godebold the Priest, i. 314 *n*; ii. 71
 Godestoch, *see* Stoke St. Milborough

Godfrey, Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 31, 34, 37 and *n*
 Godgifu, Ctss., *see* Godiva, Ctss.
 Godiva (Godgifu), Ctss., i. 292, 299, 349 *n*
 Godric of Finchale, St., ii. 56 *n*
 Godric Wiffesune, i. 290; ii. 71
 Godwin (Goduin) (fl. T.R.E.), i. 328 *n*
 Godwin, Sweyn son of, *see* Sweyn Godwinson
 Goidels, *see* Celts
 Goldie, Geo., i. 445, 446
 Goldney:
 Fra., i. 461 *n*
 Thos., i. 461, 462
 Thos., jnr., i. 461, 463, 465 *n*
 Goldsmith, Oliver, ii. 148 *n*
 Goldstone, in Cheswardine, ii. 221 *n*
 golf, ii. 163
 Gollogoyt (Mont.), ii. 142
 Gonville and Caius College, *see* Cambridge University
 Goode, Messrs., i. 438
 Goodwin, Geo., i. 464
 Goosehill, *see* Monkmeole and Goosehill
 Gordon:
 Osborne, ii. 143
 Wal., head master of Wrekin Coll., ii. 163
 Gore, Wm., *see* Ormsby-Gore, Wm.
 Gosnell *alias* Bridgnorth, Rowland, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 44–5, 47
 Gough:
 Ric. (d. 1723), i. 447
 Ric. (d. 1809), i. 242, 261
 Wm., Prior of Morville, ii. 30
 Gower, Earls, *see* Leveson-Gower
 Gower & Sons, i. 478
 Grace, John, ii. 23
 Grace Dieu Abbey (Mon.), ii. 54
 Grafton, Adam, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Master of Battlefield Coll., canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and successively Archd. of Salop (Lichfield Diocese) and Stafford, ii. 121, 123, 129, 130, 131
 Graham, Sir Bellingham Reginald, ii. †168, 169, 170
 Grainger, Thos., i. 436
 grammar schools, *see* public schools and endowed grammar schools; schools, grammar
 Grammaticus:
 Herb., *see* Herbert Grammaticus
 Phil., *see* Philip Grammaticus
 Grand Trunk Canal, *see* Trent and Mersey Canal
 Grandisson, John, Bp. of Exeter, ii. 75
 Grandmont Priory, later Abbey (Haute-Vienne), i. 402; ii. 19, 47, 48, 49
 abbots, ii. 49
 priors, ii. 48–9
 Grandmontine monks, ii. 47–50
 correctors or priors, ii. 48, 49
 general chapters, ii. 48
 lay brothers, ii. 50
 Grandson:
 Otto of, ii. 42
 Wm. of, ii. 42
 Grandson (Vaud, Switzerland), ii. 42
 Grange, the, *see* Wenlock, Much
 Grange Colliery, *see* Donnington Wood
 Granville, Earls, *see* Leveson-Gower
 Granville coalpit, *see* Donnington Wood
 Gravel Hill, *see* Coton
 Gravel Mine, *see* Shelve
 Gravenhunger, in Mucklestone, i. 484; ii. 207 *n*, 225; *and see* Gravenhunger and Woore

- Gravenhunger and Woore, in Mucklestone, ii. 229 *n*
- Gray, Rob., i. 440, *and see* Grey
- Great Berwick, *see* Berwick, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury
- Great Betton, *see* Betton Abbots; Betton in Hales
- Great Bolas, *see* Bolas, Great
- Great Council, ii. 34
- Great Forge, *see* Coalbrookdale
- Great Hanwood, *see* Hanwood, Great
- Great Lyth, *see* Lyth, Great
- Great Ness, *see* Ness, Great
- Great Poston, *see* Poston, Great
- Great Schism, ii. 42, 44 and *n*, 54
- Great Sutton, *see* Sutton, Great
- Great Wenlock, *see* Wenlock, Much
- Great Western Railway, i. 416, 448, 467, 477
- Great Western Works, *see* Oakengates
- Great Witley, *see* Witley Court
- Great Wollaston, *see* Wollaston
- Great Wytheford, *see* Wytheford, Great
- Greaves, Ric., ii. 148, 149
- Greece, ii. 193
- coins (ancient), i. 260–1, 275
- Olympian Games (revived), ii. 193
- Olympic Games (ancient), ii. 192
- pottery, i. 434
- Green:
- Jas. Hughes, master of Bitterley Grammar Sch., ii. 141–2
- Steph., Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 58, 59
- (wife of J. H.), ii. 141
- Green Mill, *see* Wenlock, Much
- Green's Forge (Staffs.), in Kingswinford and Wombourn, i. 456
- Greenhill, *see* Elson and Greenhill
- Greete, ii. 3, 209
- Bower, the (moated site), i. 403
- C.P., ii. 213, 215, 221 *n*, 223
- pop., ii. 223
- Rockhill Mill, i. 403
- Greete, in Burford, ii. 221
- Gregory the Great, St., Pope, ii. 56
- Gregory, Geo., Prior of the Ludlow Carmelites, ii. 95
- Grendon, Wal., Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
- Gresham, Sir Ric., ii. 99
- Gretton, in Cardington and Rushbury, i. 285; ii. 221 *n*, 226 *nn*
- Grey:
- Edw., Baron Grey of Powis (d. 1551), ii. 58
- Geo. Harry, Earl of Stamford (d. 1819), ii. 182
- Hen., Duke of Suffolk (d. 1554), i. 492
- and see* Gray
- Grey of Powis, Baron, *see* Grey, Edw.
- Grey friars, *see* Franciscan friars
- Griffith, John, Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
- Griffiths:
- Thos., i. 419
- W. H., i. 419
- Grimmer, in Worthen, ii. 208 and *n*, 229 *n*
- Grimsby, Bernard of, Prebendary of Morville in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 and *n*
- Grindle, *see* Ryton
- Grindle Nills Hill, *see* Stretton, Little
- Grindlow, in Hope (Derb.), ii. 72, 73
- grange, ii. 73, 74
- Grinshill, ii. 4, 5 *n*, 6, 63, 68, 211, 218, 235
- annual hunt, ii. 166
- C.P., ii. 216, 223, 235, 236
- copper mining, i. 417
- geol., i. 38, 39, 43
- pop., ii. 223
- prehistoric find, i. 202
- sch. ho., ii. 155 and *n*
- stone quarrying, i. 39, 447, 449
- wake, ii. 166
- Groom:
- Clement, i. 447
- Ric., i. 449
- Thos., i. 449
- Groom, R., & Co. Ltd., i. 419
- Grosmont Priory, in Whitby (Yorks. N.R.), ii. 49
- Grosvenor:
- Hugh Lupus, Duke of Westminster (d. 1899), ii. 162
- Sir Ric., ii. 182
- Ground Game Act, 1880, ii. 185, 190
- Groves, T., ii. 195
- Gryme:
- Rob., ii. 90
- (his father), ii. 90
- Gualo, Cardinal, ii. 59 *n*
- Guest:
- Sir Ivor Bertie, Baron Wimborne (d. 1914), i. 475
- John, i. 475
- Sir Josiah John, i. 475
- Thos., i. 475
- Guillem Down, in Clun, ii. 221 *n*
- Guillem Morden (Cambs.), ii. 131, 132
- Guildford (Surr.), ii. 143
- guilds, religious (including monastic fraternities), ii. 21, 33, 35, 48, 72, 76, 89, 95, 132, 133, 134–40, 145
- Guilsfield (Mont.), i. 203; *and see* Pool Quay; Sarnau
- Guisborough Priory (Yorks. N.R.):
- prior, *see* Cockerell, Dr. Jas.
- Gulidone, *see* Merrington
- Gunward (fl. T.R.E.), i. 322 *n*, 326 *n*
- Gutter, the, *see* Titterstone Clee Hill
- Guy, Prior of St. Andrew's, Northampton, ii. 41
- Gwanas, in Dolgelley (Merion.), ii. 87, 88
- Gwarin o Amoryth, *see* Warin the sheriff
- Gwarthlow, Upper, *see* Brompton and Rhiston
- Gwennap (Cornw.):
- Wheal Virgin mine, i. 464
- 'Gwricon', i. 221 *n*
- Gwynedd, i. 287–8; ii. 87
- King, later Prince, of, *see* Owain Gwynedd
- Prince of, *see* Llywelyn ap Iorwerth
- Gytins, Maurice, ii. 154, *and see* Morys
- H., Abbot of Buildwas (fl. 1195), ii. 58
- H., Abbot of Buildwas (fl. c. 1220), ii. 58
- H., Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 69
- Habberley, ii. 3, 208, 235
- C.P., ii. 212, 223, 235
- geol., i. 16
- pop., ii. 223, 232
- and see* Marsley
- Habberley Brook, i. 12, 368
- vale of, i. 16, 496
- Habberley Office, in Worthen, ii. 208 and *n*, 229 *n*
- Haddon, John, Prebendary of Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
- Haddon (Derb.), ii. 131
- Hadley:
- Alan of, ii. 80, 81
- Cecily of, m. Rog. Corbet, ii. 81
- Seburga of, *see* Peverel, Seburga
- Wm. of (d. c. 1136), ii. 19, 80
- Wm. of (d. c. 1195), *see* Ercall, Wm. of
- fam., ii. 80 *n*, 81
- Hadley, in Wellington, i. 469; ii. 5
- art classes, i. 424
- athletics, ii. 193 *n*
- canal, i. 427, 477
- Castle Car Works, i. 477–8
- Castle Ironworks, i. 477
- ch., i. 44
- C.P., ii. 217, 223, 225 *n*, 228 *nn*
- geol., i. 44, 456–7
- Hall, i. 457
- iron ind., i. 427, 437, 456, 462, 477
- motor-car engineering, i. 477–8
- pop., ii. 223, 228 *n*
- rlwy., i. 456, 477
- tns., ii. 231
- Wood, ii. 80
- Hadley, *see* Dodington
- Hadley, New, in Wellington:
- coalmining, i. 457
- Hadley Iron Works, i. 470
- iron ind., i. 469–70
- ironstone mining, i. 457
- Hadnall, in Myddle, ii. 4, 5 *n*, 6, 63, 64, 68, 197, 209 *n*, 211 and *n*
- chap., ii. 223, 225
- C.P., ii. 214, 216, 218, 223, 225 *n*, 235, 236
- curate, *see* Mortimer, Brooke Cunliffe
- Hall (moated site), i. 403
- pop., ii. 223, 225, 233
- prot. nonconf., ii. 11
- races, ii. 180
- rlwy., ii. 233
- wood, i. 486
- Hadnall Brook, i. 59
- Hadnall Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
- Hagget, D'Arcy, master of Ludlow Grammar Sch., ii. 147, 148
- Hailsford Brook, *see* Aylesford Brook
- Haines, Thos., master of Worfield Grammar Sch., ii. 161
- hair-weaving, i. 431–2
- Hakehurst Hay, *see* Long Forest
- Hale, John, i. 419
- Hales:
- John, Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, ii. 121, 129
- Wm. of, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 72, 79
- Hales, *see* Sheriffhales
- Hales (Staffs.), in Market Drayton, ii. 2, 5
- Hales (Halesfield) coalpit, *see* Madeley
- Halesowen (Worcs., formerly Salop. and Worcs.), ii. 1, 204, 208
- coalmining, i. 459–60
- man., i. 286, 459, 460
- pop., ii. 223, 231
- Roman finds, i. 275
- stone quarrying, i. 447
- and see* Cakemore; Combes Wood; Hasbury; Hawn; Hill; Hunnington; Illey; Langley; Lapal; Oldbury; Ridgacre; Romsley; Warley Salop
- Haleton, Sir John de, i. 449
- Halford, in Bromfield, i. 485; ii. 3, 27
- chap., ii. 28, 221
- chaplain, ii. 29
- C.P., ii. 215, 223
- geol., i. 17
- Long Lane, i. 17
- pop., ii. 221, 223, 233
- rlwy., ii. 233
- stone quarrying, i. 17
- Halfway House, *see* Eardington
- Halghton, in Hanmer (Flints.), ii. 214
- Hall, Dr. Chas. Hen., Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, ii. 142 and *n*
- Halle, Wm. de la, ii. 98
- Hallen:
- Cornelius, i. 462, 466
- Wm., i. 464, 466
- fam., i. 466
- Halston:
- Hugh of, ii. 82

GENERAL INDEX

fam., ii. 82
Halston, ii. 165, 168, 169, 178, 182,
194, 209
chap., ii. 88
C.P., ii. 223
E.P.P., ii. 223, 229 *n*
Hall, ii. 88
kennels, ii. 171
plantations, ii. 189
pop., ii. 223
tithes, ii. 87
tns., ii. 87 *n*
and see Halston Preceptory
Halston, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*
Halston Preceptory (Knights Hos-
pitalers), ii. 8, 21, 87-8, 105
buildings, ii. 88
community, size of, ii. 87
preceptors, ii. 87, 88; *and see*
Boydell, Rog.; Kilquyt, John;
Luda, Phil. de; Shelley, Ric.
Halston Confederate pack (harriers),
ii. 169
Halton, Hen. of, Preceptor or War-
den of Lydley, ii. 86
Halton, in Bromfield, ii. 27
Halufri, Ric. Fitz, *see* Richard Fitz
Halufri
Halybred *alias* Stokes, John, Prior of
the Austin friars of Shrewsbury,
ii. 97
Hambledon (Homilton) Hill, battle of,
ii. 126
Hamilton-Russell:
the Hon. Claud Eustace, ii. 176
Gustavus Wm., Vct. Boyne (d.
1942), i. 197, 495
and see Russell
hammermen, i. 418
Hammersmith (London, formerly
Mdx.), *see* Shepherds Bush
Hammerton, Jonas, head master of
Wrekin Coll., ii. 163
Hamon, *see* Fitz Hamon
Hampshire, i. 290, 303, 491; ii. 186
Hampton:
John (d. 1433), Abbot of Shrews-
bury, ii. 37
John (fl. 1449), ii. 105
Rob. of, Dean of St. Mary's,
Shrewsbury, ii. 122
Hampton Howell, in Worthen, i. 486
Hampton Loade, in Quatt, i. 456, 467,
476
Hampton Wood, in Ellesmere, ii.
222 *n*
Hamstall Ridware, *see* Ridware, Ham-
stall
hanaper, keeper of the, *see* Chancery
Hancock, Rob., i. 436
Hancocks, Wal., ii. 157 *n*
Hand, Thos., i. 422
Hanley District (New Connexion
Methodists), ii. 16
Hanmer (Flints):
ch., ii. 64, 65 and *nn*, 68
C.P., ii. 214
grammar sch., ii. 160
vicarage, ii. 65
and see Bettisfield; Bronington;
Halghton; Tybroughton;
Willington
Hanwood, Great, ii. 3, 208 and *n*, 211,
235
C.P., ii. 212, 223, 224 *n*, 226 *n*, 235
pop., ii. 223
Hanwood, Little, in Pontesbury, ii.
208 and *n*, 211 and *n*
kennels, ii. 171, 173
Moat Hall, i. 404; ii. 9 *n*
Moat Hall colliery, i. 450
moated sites, i. 404
Panson, i. 404
pop., ii. 226 *nn*
Rom. Cath., ii. 9 *n*
Hanwood colliery, *see* Cruckmeole

Harborne (Warws., formerly Staffs.),
see Smethwick
Harbour, Cold (place-name), i. 278
Harby, Sir Job, i. 430
Harcourt, in Stanton upon Hine
Heath:
Park, i. 269, *and see* Rutunium
pop., ii. 227
Harcourt (Harcott), in Stottesdon:
coalmining, i. 33, 34, 452
pop., ii. 228 *n*
Harding, John, head master of
Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 155 *n*
Harding, *see* Hawarden
Hardinge, John, i. 422 *n*
Hardshaw West Monthly Meeting
(Quaker), ii. 13
Hardwick, in Ellesmere, ii. 184, 222 *n*
Hardwick, in Myddle, ii. 63, 64, 68
Grange, i. 495; ii. 66, 68
manor ho., ii. 66
park, i. 495
pop., ii. 225 *n*
Hardwick, in Norbury:
Mount, i. 386, 386
prehistoric find, i. 202
and see Whitcot and Hardwick
hares:
hunting of, ii. 167, 168, 173, 176,
183, 184; *and see* coursing;
harriers
shooting of, ii. 189, 190
Harlech, Baron, *see* Ormsby-Gore,
Geo. Ralph Chas.
Harlescott, in St. Alkmund's, Shrews-
bury, and St. Mary's Shrews-
bury, ii. 129, 211
Harlescott Ho. (moated site), i. 404
pop., ii. 227 *nn*
tithes, ii. 130
wood, i. 486
Harlescott, Rog., Warden of St. John's
Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 107
Harley:
Alice of, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 83,
84
Burga of, *see* Willey, Burga de
Hen. of, ii. 126, 128 *n*
Sir Ric. of (d. 1316), ii. 83
Ric. (fl. c. 1594), ii. 148 *n*
Rob. of (d. 1349), ii. 43
Rob. (fl. 1594), ii. 148 *n*
Harley, ii. 4, 5, 172, 174, 175, 208
C.P., ii. 212, 223
pop., ii. 223, 233
prehistoric finds, i. 199, 202
rlwy., ii. 233
Roman remains, i. 261, 275, 278
Yarchester (Cot), i. 261, 275, 278
Harley, Wigwig, and Homer, in
Much Wenlock, ii. 229 *n*
Harlith wood, *see* Ruckley and
Langley
Harmerhill (Harmer Hill), in Myddle,
i. 202
geol., i. 38
Harmeare Heath, i. 447
stone quarrying, i. 447
Harnage, in Cound, ii. 53 *n*
geol., i. 12
Grange, ii. 52, 53 *n*, 57, 167
prehistoric find, i. 202
tithes, ii. 53 *n*
Harold Godwinson, King, i. 292
Harold Harefoot, King, i. 290
Harper:
G. P., master of Shifnal Grammar
Sch., ii. 154
Har' (?Harry), i. 442
Ralph, i. 442
Ric., i. 442
Wm., i. 442
— (artist), i. 439
harriers (cross-country runners), ii.
194
harriers (hounds), i. 489 *n*; ii. 169, 174

Harries:
Edw., i. 416, 495-6
Thos., ii. 169
fam., i. 473
and see Harris
Harries, F. B., & Co., i. 476
Harrington fam., i. 443
Harrington, in Sutton Maddock, ii. 80
Harris:
John, Warden of the Shrewsbury
Franciscans, ii. 91
John, ii. 175
and see Harries
Harrison:
Mic., i. 458
Thos., Master of the Drapers'
Almshouses, Shrewsbury, ii.
112
Harrold, Wm., i. 431 *n*
Harropp, Sam., i. 431 *n*; *and see*
Hulton Harrop
Hart, John, i. 440
Harthacnut, King, i. 290
Hartshorn, J. A., i. 424
Hartshorne:
Chas., i. 225
Hezekiah, i. 443
J., i. 439
John, i. 442
Ric., i. 450 *n*, 461, 463
Harvard, Thos., ii. 98
harvest homes, ii. 193
Harvey, Thos., i. 461, 466
Hasbury (now Worcs.), in Halesowen,
ii. 223 *n*
Haseley, Rob. of, Prior of Bromfield,
ii. 27, 29
Haslewood, Wm., i. 436
Hastings, Hen. of, canon of St.
Chad's, Shrewsbury, and pre-
bendary of Lichfield Cath., ii.
116 and *n*
Haston, in Myddle, ii. 225 *n*
Hatch, the, *see* Wenlock, Little
Hatton:
Sir Chris., ii. 117, 128
Ric. of, Prior of Alberbury, ii. 49,
50
fam., ii. 13
Hatton, in Eaton-under-Heywood,
ii. 43, 222 *n*
Hatton, in Shifnal, ii. 51, 52
Grange, ii. 52, 57, 182
pop., ii. 227
tithes, ii. 53
Hatton, Cold, in Ercall Magna, ii. 72,
78 *n*
man., i. 284 *n*
pop., ii. 222 *n*
Hatton, High, in Stanton upon Hine
Heath, ii. 80, 227
Haughmond or Haughmond Dem-
esne, ii. 62, 207
ancient earthwork, i. 381, 381
C.P., ii. 212, 223, 228 *n*
Ebury Hill, i. 381
E.P.P., ii. 66, 223, 228 *nn*
hermitage, ii. 63 *n*
Homebarn, ii. 64, 68
park, i. 493
pop., ii. 223
prehistoric finds, i. 202
woods, i. 486, 493; ii. 62, 69, 73 *n*
and see Haughmond Abbey; Sun-
dorne
Haughmond Abbey, formerly Priory,
i. 489, 492; ii. 19, 20, 21, 62-70,
73, 80, 83, 85, 105, 119, 120
abbots, ii. 20, 64, 66, 68, 69-70;
and see Alfred; Burnell, Ric.;
Campden, Gilb. of; Corveser,
Thos.; Hunt, Chris.; Longnor,
Nic. of; Ludlow, Dr. John;
Pontesbury, Ric.
buildings, ii. †59, 63, 64, 65, 68-9
cartulary, ii. 20, 62, 65, 67

- Haughmond Abbey (*cont.*)
 cellarer, ii. 67
 chamberlain, ii. 66
 chaplain, ii. 67
 chapter ho., ii. 68, 69, †78, 184
 chief steward, ii. 68, *and see below*
 steward
 community, size of, ii. 65–6, 68
ebdomadarii, ii. 67
 infirmarer, ii. 66
 kitchener, ii. 67
 lay bros., ii. 20
 library, ii. 67, 68
 novices, ii. 67, 68
 obedientiaries, ii. 66, 67
 patrons, ii. 62, 64
 priors, ii. 67, 68, 69; *and see* Fulk;
 Shrewsbury, Wm.
 refectorer, *see* Hunt, Chris.
 sacrist, ii. 66, 67
 St. Andrew's Chap., ii. 67
 St. Anne's Chap., ii. 65, 69
 master of, ii. 67
 salaries, ii. 84 *n*
 seal, ii. 70
 steward, ii. 65 *n*, 67, 68, *and see*
above chief steward
 visitations, ii. 67, 68
- Haughmond bailiwick, *see* Wrekin
 Forest
- Haughmond Hill, in Uffington and
 Upton Magna, ii. 64, 68
 cock-fighting, ii. 191 *n*
 geol., i. 8, 23, 46
- Haughton, — (fl. c. 1908), i. 443
- Haughton, in Ellesmere, ii. 87
 workhouse, ii. 231
- Haughton (Haustone), in Ercall
 Magna:
 man., i. 305
 pop., ii. 222 *n*
 wood, i. 486
- Haughton, in West Felton, ii. 223 *n*
- Haughton, *see* Shifnal
- Haustone, *see* Haughton, in Ercall
 Magna
- Haverberge, John de, canon of St.
 Chad's, Shrewsbury, and pre-
 bendary of Lichfield Cath., ii.
 116 and *n*
- Haverhill, Wm. of, Prebendary of
 Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., ii.
 125 and *n*
- Hawarden (Harding) (Flints.), i. 462
- Hawcocks Mount, *see* Caus
- Hawe, the, in Tirley (Glos.), i. 426
- Hawkbatch, in Upper Arley (Worcs.,
 formerly Staffs.), ii. 102, 103, 104
- Hawkhurst (Hakehurst, Haycrust)
 Hay, *see* Long Forest
- hawking, ii. 131
- Hawkins:
 Ann, *see* Darby, Ann
 John (fl. 1364–71), Warden of the
 Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
 John (fl. c. 1405), ii. 136
 Sir John (d. 1595), i. 441
 John (18th-cent. ironmaster), i. 461,
 464
 Rob., i. 464
- Hawkstone, in Hodnet, i. 200, 202,
 275; ii. 176
 cricket, ii. 195
 game, i. 494; ii. 190
 kennels, ii. 186
 Park, i. 266, 417, 494
 pop., ii. 223 *n*
 seat of Hill fam., i. 494; ii. 13, 14,
 160, 182, 183, 184, 185, 189
- Hawkstone Farm, *see* Marchamley
- Hawkstone Hills, *see* Hodnet
- Hawkstone Otter Hounds, ii. 185–6
- Hawkstone ridge, *see* Weston-under-
 Redcastle
- Hawn (now Worcs.), in Halesowen,
 ii. 223 *n*
- Hay, Lt.-Col. Wm., ii. 169
- Hay, the, *see* Blists Hill
- Haybridge Iron Co., i. 477
- Haybrook Pottery, *see* Benthall
- Haycock, Edw., ii. 157
- Haycrust Hay, *see* Long Forest
- Hayes, in Worthen, ii. 208 and *n*,
 229 *n*
- Hayes, Forest of, *see* Forest, in
 Westbury
- Haygate, *see* Wellington
- Hayton, Rog. de, ii. 86
- Hayton, Lower, in Stanton Lacy,
 ii. 227 *n*
- Hayton, Upper, in Stanton Lacy:
 Culmington Camp Ring, i. 399, 399
 Devil's Mouthpiece (Mouth), i. 25
 geol., i. 25
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
- Hayward:
 John, ii. 142
 Sir Rowland, ii. 128, 142
- Hazledine, Wm., i. 415, 466, 475;
 ii. 179
- Hazler Hill, in Church Stretton and
 Hope Bowdler, i. 6
- Hazlitt:
 Wm. (d. 1820), ii. 158
 Wm. (d. 1830), ii. 158, 159
- Headmasters' Conference, ii. 151, 162,
 163
- Heath, Sam., ii. 14
- Heath, in Stoke St. Milborough,
 ii. 3, 209 *n*
 chap., ii. 227
 C.P., ii. 215, 223, 227 *n*
- Norncott (Upper and Lower), ii.
 43, 223 *n*, 227 *n*
 pop., 223, 227
- Heath, High, *see* Hinstock
- Heath, Upper and Nether, in Wor-
 then, ii. 208 and *n*, 229 *n*
 geol., i. 16, 19
- Mytton Dingle, i. 16
- Oak Hill Castle Ring, i. 358, 358
- Perkins Beach, i. 16
- Round Hill, i. 16, 412
- tumuli, i. 412
- Venus Bank, i. 19
- Heath and Jay (now Herefs.), in
 Leintwardine, ii. 224 *n*
- Heath Cottage, *see* Stretton, All
- Heath Farm, ii. 209
 E.P.P., ii. 223 and *n*
 pop., ii. 223
- Heath House, *see* Caldicott
- Heathton, in Claverley, ii. 221 *n*
- Heaven Gate, *see* Wrekin, the
- Heber fam., ii. 160
- Heblands, in Bishop's Castle and
 Lydham, i. 265
- Hedworth, T. H., head master of
 Ellesmere Coll., ii. 162
- Helgot, i. 286, 298, 395; ii. 32, 38
- Hell Gate, *see* Wrekin, the
- Helmeth Hill, *see* Stretton, Church
- Hemming (fl. 1096), subprior of
 Worcester, i. 279, 304
- Hên Dinas, *see* Oswestry, Old
- Hencott, in St. Alkmund's, Shrews-
 bury, ii. 71, 211, 227 *n*
- Henegate, Wm. de, ii. 100
- 'Hengen', Hengenulf, Abbot of Build-
 was, *see* Ingenulf
- Henley, in Bitterley and Stanton
 Lacy, ii. 220 *n*, 227 *n*
 Hall, i. 494
- Henley on Thames (Oxon.), ii. 203
- Henlle, in Whittington, ii. 229 *n*
- Henry I, i. 285, 286, 296, 307; ii. 18,
 62
- Belmeis fam., grants to, ii. 71
- Bridgnorth Coll., alleged founder
 of, ii. 124 *n*
- religious houses, grants to, ii. 31,
 100
- Henry II, i. 286, 306; ii. 31 *n*, 51
 as Duke of Normandy, ii. 71
 as Hen. of Anjou, ii. 63
 religious houses, grants to, i. 486;
 ii. 27, 51 *n*, 62, 63, 64, 71, 80,
 81, 85 *n*, 106
 royal forests, grants of, i. 486
 tutor, ii. 63
- Henry III, ii. 31, 34, 41, 56, 57, 97,
 125
 religious houses, grants to, i. 487,
 488; ii. 28, 41, 47, 59–60, 72 *n*,
 81, 85 *n*, 89, 90, 91, 92, 96,
 100, 120, 127
 royal forests, administration of,
 i. 485–9; ii. 41
- Henry IV, ii. 49, 90, 126
 arms, ii. 131
 Battlefield Coll., benefactor to,
 ii. 128
 confessor, ii. 94
- Henry V, ii. 33, 92, 133
- Henry VI, ii. 49, 116, 133
- Henry VIII, ii. 138
- Henry, Abbot of Gloucester, ii. 28
- Henry, Abbot of Shrewsbury (1223–
 44), ii. 37
- Henry, Abbot of Shrewsbury (1251–
 8), ii. 34, 37
- Henry, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp.,
 Bridgnorth, ii. 99
- Henry, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
- Henry, Prior of Wombridge, ii. 82
- Henry, Phil., ii. 9
- Henshaw, Thos., master of Sir John
 Talbot's Grammar Sch., Whit-
 church, ii. 160
- herbage dues, ii. 43
- Herbert, Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 34,
 37
- Herbert Grammaticus, Archd. of
 Salop (Lichfield Diocese), ii. 2
- Herbert:
 (formerly Clive) Edw., Earl of
 Powis (d. 1848), ii. 174
 Geo. Chas., Earl of Powis (d. 1952),
 i. 495; ii. 175
 H. A., ii. 182
- Herdson, Hen., ii. 36
- Hereford:
 Hugh of, Prior of Chirbury, ii.
 62
 Wm., Warden of the Ludlow
 Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
- Hereford, bps. of, i. 383, 488; ii. 1, 4,
 8, 27, 30, 48, 103, 126; *and see*
 Béthune, Rob. de; Cantilupe,
 Thos.; Charlton, Thos. of;
 Foliot, Gilb.; Foliot, Hugh;
 Fox, Edw.; Humphreys,
 Humph.; Lacy, Edm.; Losinga,
 Rob.; Mascall, Rob.; Mayeu,
 Ric.; Melun, Rob. de; Milling,
 Thos.; Reinheim; Spofford,
 Thos.; Stanbury, John; Swin-
 field, Ric.; Trefnant, John;
 Trilleck, John; Vere, Wm. de;
 Weahlstod
- Hereford, earls of, *see* Roger; William
 Fitz Osbern
- Hereford, ii. 4, 64, 76, 174
 burgesses, i. 295
 cap making, i. 421
 cricket, ii. 196
 cath.:
 archds., *see* Salop archdeaconry
 (Hereford Diocese)
 chancellor, ii. 6
 dean, *see* Langford, Chas.
martyrologium, ii. 94 *n*
 football, ii. 198, 199
 Franciscan ch., ii. 64
 prot. nonconf., ii. 13
 regatta, ii. 202
 St. Katherine's Ch., vicar of, *see*
 Ace, Hugh

GENERAL INDEX

Hereford, Little, Rog. of, *see* Little Hereford, Rog. of
 Hereford, Little (Herefs.), *see* Easton Court
 Hereford, Worcester, and Wales General Meeting (Quaker), ii. 12
 Hereford and Radnor Monthly Meeting (Quaker), ii. 12, 13
 Hereford and Worcester Quarterly Meeting (Quaker), ii. 12
 Hereford Diocese, ii. 1, 2, 30, 53, 61, 103
 assistant or titular bps., ii. 2, 44
 boundary, i. 285 *n*, 290; ii. 1, 6, 7, 24, 48, 60
 licences, ii. 91, 93
 peculiar jurisdiction in, ii. 6
 registers (episcopal), ii. 27, 93-4
 rural deaneries, deans, ii. 3-4, 5, 7, 24
 Herefordshire, i. 220, 288, 290, 303, 304, 483; ii. 2, 39, 137, 138, 168, 173, 182, 215
 boundaries, i. 287, 289, 348 *n*, 451; ii. 204
 cock-fighting, ii. 191
 cricket, ii. 196, 197
 Rom. Cath., ii. 8
 wolves, i. 490
 Herefordshire and Shropshire, archd. (Rom. Cath.) of, ii. 8
 Herefordshire Football Association, ii. 199
 heriots, ii. 20, 43, 67
 Herman, Wal. Fitz, *see* Walter Fitz Herman
 hermitages, hermits, i. 432 *n*; ii. 23, 26, 63 and *n*, 94, 97 *n*; and *see* Austin friars; Tuscan hermits
 Hernes, in Atcham and Berrington, ii. 32, 35
 Hervey, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 69
 Hewison, J. E., head master of Market Drayton Grammar Sch., ii. 145
 Heythorp Hunt (Glos. and Oxon.), ii. 172
 Heyton, Wal. of, ii. 135
 Heywood-Lonsdale:
 A.P., ii. 170, 173
 Capt. H., ii. 170, 172
 Heyworth, Wm., Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, ii. 67
 Hickman & Son, i. 478
 Hiémois (Pagus Oximensis) (France), i. 288, 297, 298
 vicomte of, *see* Montgomery, Rog. de
 Higford fam., ii. 89
 Higford, in Stockton, i. 328 *n*
 Higgins:
 Edw., Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 123
 Ric., ii. 130 *n*
 High-arcall, High Archall, High Ercall, *see* Ercall Magna
 High Hatton, *see* Hatton, High
 High Heath, *see* Hinstock
 High Park, *see* Stretton, All
 High Rocks, *see* Pendlestone
 Highley (Higley), ii. 3, 83, 210
 C.P., ii. 213, 223
 coalmining, i. 33, 454; ii. 230, 232
 geol., i. 33, 34, 454
 pop., ii. 223, 230, 232, 233, 234
 rlwy., ii. 232, 233
 stone quarrying, i. 447, 449
 and *see* Stanley
 Highley Colliery Co., i. 452
 Hightfelde, *see* Ightfield
 Highwood, in Eaton-under-Heywood and Rushbury, i. 485
 Higley, *see* Highley
 Hill:
 Dr. Alf., i. 472
 Frances Jessie, *see* Chetwynd-Talbot, Frances Jessie

the Hon. Frank (Fra. Wm., 5th Vct. Hill, d. 1924), ii. 186
 Maj. the Hon. Geof. Ric. Clegg, ii. 185, 186
 John, ii. 168
 Noel, Baron Berwick (d. 1789), ii. 168
 Sir Ric., ii. 13, 14, 183, 192
 Sir Rob. Chambre, ii. 185
 Sir Rowland (d. 1561), i. 416; ii. 68, 145
 Sir Rowland (d. 1783), ii. 181
 Rowland, Baron, later Vct., Hill (d. 1842), ii. 178, 185
 Sir Rowland, Vct. Hill (d. 1875), ii. 14, 169, 170, 172, 176, 179, 182
 Thos., i. 249
 fam., i. 494, 496; ii. 160, 171, 184, 185, 189, 194
 and *see* Clegg-Hill; Noel-Hill
 Hill (now Worcs.), in Halesowen, ii. 223 *n*
 Hill End:
 C.P., ii. 214, 224 *n*
 E.P.P., ii. 224 *n*
 hill forts, i. 351, 352, 359-78
 Hill's Lane coalpits, *see* Madeley
 Hilluppencott, in Bitterley, ii. 220 *n*
 Hilton, Rob. de, Baron Hilton (d. c. 1310), ii. 89
 Hilton, in Worfield, i. 488; ii. 161
 Hindford, in Whittington, ii. 229 *n*
 Hinkshay, *see* Dawley
 Hinnington Road, *see* Evelith
 Hinstock, ii. 4, 5, 207
 Ashfields, i. 272
 Bearcroft Pool, i. 272
 C.P., ii. 214, 221 *n*, 223
 Cross Hill (Colleshulle), i. 281 *n*, 332 *n*
 Falcon Inn, i. 272
 Four Crosses Inn, i. 272
 geol., i. 43
 High Heath, i. 272
 Longford, the, i. 272, 273
 Mill Green, i. 272
 pop., ii. 223
 sch., i. 272
 Shakeford, i. 272
 Hintels Park (probably Kinlet Park), i. 496
 Hinton:
 Hulle of, i. 487
 Wm., i. 464
 Hinton, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*
 Hinton, in Stottesdon, ii. 228 *n*
 Hinton, in Whitchurch, ii. 229 *nn*
 Hippo, Bp. of, *see* Augustine, St.
 Hisland, in Oswestry, ii. 64, 66, 68
 mount, i. 386-7, 387
 pop., ii. 225 *n*
 Hislop, Adam, *see* Hyslop, Adam
 Hoar Edge, *see* Cardington
 Hoar Hill, *see* Wroxeter
 Hoare, Tom, ii. 202
 Hobarris, in Clun, ii. 221 *n*
 Hoby, John de, ii. 75 *n*
 Hoccum, in Worfield, i. 488
 Hockleton, in Chirbury:
 mount, i. 353, 391, 399
 Hodges, John, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121 *n*
 Hodgson, Isaac, ii. 170
 Hodnet:
 Baldwin of, ii. 107
 Sir Odo de, i. 493
 Hodnet, i. 403; ii. 4, 5 and *n*, 160, 207
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 castle, i. 395, 395
 ch., ii. 30 *n*, 31
 C.P., ii. 214, 223
 cricket, ii. 195
 geol., i. 39

Hawkstone Hills, i. 39
 man., i. 282
 par. boundary, i. 269
 park, i. 493
 pop., ii. 223
 prot. nonconf., ii. 10
 races, ii. 180, 181, 182
 rectors, ii. 158
 woodland, i. 483
 and *see* Bolas, Little; Hawkstone; Hopton; Kenstone; Lostford; Marchamley; Peplow; Weston-under-Redcastle; Wollerton
 Hodnet (Odenet) Hundred, i. 283, 284 *n*, 293, 297, 298, 306, 340 *n*, 341 *n*
 Hodnet (formerly Market Drayton) rural deanery, ii. 5 and *n*, 6
 Hogg, Chris., master of High Ercall Grammar Sch., ii. 146, 147
 Holbach:
 David, ii. 152
 — (his widow), ii. 152
 fam., ii. 152
 Holbach, Hugh, Dean of St. Asaph and Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 105, 121, 123
 Holcumb, Thos. de, ii. 98
 Holdgate, *see* Castle Holdgate
 Holditch, Edw., master of Sir John Talbot's Grammar Sch., Whitchurch, ii. 160, 162
 Hole, John, i. 420
 Holgate, *see* Castle Holdgate
 Holifast, *see* Hollywaste
 Holland:
 John, Master of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 103, 104
 Dr. —, ii. 147 *n*
 Holland (Netherlands), i. 431, 461, 462, 466
 Hollow Bagdon, *see* Leintwardine
 Holloway, in Munslow, i. 273, 274; ii. 225 *n*
 Holloway, *see* Weston-under-Redcastle
 Holly Grove Red Brick and Tile Works, *see* Jackfield
 Hollycott, in Chetton, i. 488
 Hollyhurst, in Whitchurch, ii. 229 *n*
 Hollyhurst, *see* Lydley
 Hollyhurst and Chinnel, in Whitchurch, ii. 229 *n*, and *see* Chinnel
 Hollywaste (Holifast), in Cleobury Mortimer:
 geol., i. 25
 races, ii. 180
 Holme next the Sea (Norf.), ii. 72, 78
 Holmer, *see* Stirchley; 'Ulmer'
 Holmes, Rog., i. 462
 Holt, Nic., ii. 89
 Holt (Denb.):
 Bovium (Roman settlement), i. 267, 268-9
 Holt Brewery Co., ii. 106
 Holt Preen, *see* Preen, Holt
 Holton, Ric. of, i. 487
 Holweruding, *see* Buildwas
 Holyhead (Ang.), ii. 36
 Holywell (Flints.), ii. 8; and *see* Basingwerk Abbey; Gadlies
 Hombersley, — (fl. c. 1818), i. 469
 Home, the, in Wentnor, ii. 229 *n*
 Home Office, i. 448
 Homebarn, *see* Haughmond
 Homer, in Much Wenlock, i. 492, and *see* Harley, Wigwig, and Homer
 Homfray fam., i. 464
 Homfray & Addenbrooke, i. 476
 'Homtun' (*unidentified*, possibly in Herefs.), ii. 39 *n*
 Honorius III, Pope, ii. 47, 73
 Hoo, the, in Eyton upon the Weald Moors, ii. 223 *n*, 228 *n*
 Hood, Rob., ii. 57 *n*

- Hook, Wal., master of Ludlow Grammar Sch., ii. 147 and *n*
- Hoord, John, i. 428, *and see* Horde
- Hope (Derb.), *see* Grindlow; Hucklow
- Hope (Flints.), i. 447
- Hope, in Worthen:
Lady Ho., i. 390
lead mining, i. 416
mount and fosse, i. 390, 390
pop., ii. 229 *n*
- Hope Bagot (Baggot), ii. 3, 210
C.P., ii. 215, 223
geol., i. 25
pop., ii. 223
- Hope Bowdler, ii. 3, 52, 209
C.P., ii. 215, 217, 223, 236
geol., i. 6, 17
man., i. 284, 285
woods, i. 485, 490
and see Chelmick; Hazler Hill; Ragdon; Ragdon and Chelmick
- Hope Valley, in Worthen, ii. 172-3
lead mining, i. 263
- Hopebendrid, in Clun:
Caer Caradoc, i. 351, 362, 362-3
pop., ii. 221 *n*
- Hopesay, ii. 3, 174, 210, 222 *n*, 228 *n*, 235
Burrow (covert), ii. 174
Burrow Camp (fort), i. 352, 363, 363-4
C.P., ii. 214, 223, 235
man., i. 285, 297
pop., ii. 223
Wart Hill (fort), i. 364
and see Aston on Clun; Barlow; Brampton, Little; Broome and Rowton; Carwood
- Hopley:
Enoch, i. 443
Sarah, *see* Davies, Sarah
Thos., i. 443
- Hopley, *see* Kenstone
- Hoppett, Isaac, master of Worfield Grammar Sch., ii. 161
- Hopstone, in Claverley, ii. 221 *n*
- Hopton:
Adam of, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 62
Edw., ii. 61
John, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116, 121
Wal., ii. 65
fam., i. 395
- Hopton, in Bitterley and Stanton
Lacy, ii. 227 *n*
- Hopton, in Great Ness:
man., i. 285
pop., ii. 225 *n*
Startlewood (moated site), i. 403
- Hopton, in Hodnet, ii. 63, 68, 223 *n*
- Hopton Bank, in Hopton Wafers, ii. 15
Watzell Colliery, i. 451
- Hopton Bank Circuit, *see* Ludlow Circuit
- Hopton Cangeford, ii. 3, 209
C.P., ii. 215, 222 *n*, 223, 225 *n*
pop., ii. 223
- Hopton Castle (Opetune), ii. 3, 173, 210
castle, i. 395, 395-6
C.P., ii. 214, 223
kennels, ii. 171
pop., ii. 223, 232, 233
Rabbit Berries (mount), i. 384, 385
rlwy., ii. 233
Warfield Bank (fort), i. 352, 364, 364
- Hopton House, *see* Monkhopton
- Hopton Wafers, ii. 3, 54, 97, 108, 137, 210, 229 *n*
C.P., ii. 213, 215, 221 *nn*, 223, 235, 237
coalmining, ii. 233
- man., i. 290, 300
pop., ii. 223, 233
and see Catherton; Hopton Bank; Middle Down Farm
- Hopwood, A., i. 424
- Horde:
Alan, ii. 88
Eliz., Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
Rog., Warden of St. James's Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 100
and see Hoord
- Horderley, in Edgton, i. 17
- Horderley Hall, ii. 210
C.P., ii. 223
E.P.P., ii. 222 *nn*, 223
pop., ii. 223
- Horderley Turnpike, *see* Woolston, in Wistanstow
- Hordley, ii. 4, 5, 31, 32, 196, 209
C.P., ii. 214, 216, 223
coursing, ii. 184
pop., ii. 223
and see Bagley
- Hornblower, Jos., i. 462
- Hornby, Hen., Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, ii. 116, 119
- horse-racing, ii. 165, 166, 177-83, 191, 192, 193, 194, 202, *and see* steeplechasing
- Horseditch, *see* Coreley
- Horsehay, in Dawley:
canal, i. 427
ceramic inds., i. 434-5
geol., i. 44, 457
iron ind., i. 463, 466, 467-8, 476, 479
rlwy., i. 463
- Horsehay Co., i. 479
- Horton:
John, i. 456
Ric., Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
Rob., i. 437
T. E., i. 456
fam., i. 418
- Horton, Sims & Bull, i. 471
- Horton, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury:
man., ii. 114
tithes, ii. 115, 117
and see Woodcote and Horton
- Horton, in Wellington, i. 486; ii. 228 *n*
- Horton, in Wem, ii. 228
- Hortonwood, in Eyton upon the Weald Moors, ii. 223 *n*, 229 *n*, *and see* Trench
- Hosier:
Alice, ii. 111
John, ii. 108, 136, 147
- Hospitallers, Knights, ii. 21, 86, 87-8
amoyr, ii. 87 and *n*
confraria, ii. 87, 88
English province, ii. 87 *n*
prior of, ii. 87
responsions, ii. 87 *n*
revival of in England (1558), ii. 88
and see Wales
- hospitals, medieval, ii. 21, 22-3, 98-108, 130
- Hotchkiss, Leonard, master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 155
- Houghton, W., i. 152
- Hourgulhulle, Thos. de, *see* Thomas, Prior of Bromfield
- households, royal, *see* royal households
- Houton:
John de, Preceptor of Lydley, ii. 86
Ric. de, proctor of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121
Wm. de, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121 *n*, 122
- How, Wm. Walsham, Bp. of Wakefield, formerly Rector of Whittington, i. 54; ii. 195
- Howell, W., i. 422
- Howle, in Chetwynd, ii. 68, 73, 75 *n*
pop., ii. 221 *n*
- Huband, John, ii. 98
- Hucklow, in Hope (Derb.), i. 264 *n*; ii. 73
- Huctred, Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 58
- Hudson, Wm., i. 421
- Hugene, Phil., Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
- Hugford, Joan of, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
- Hugh, St., Abbot of Cluny, ii. 40
- Hugh, Abbot of Buildwas (fl. 1355), ii. 54 *n*, 59
- Hugh, Abbot of Buildwas (fl. 1395), ii. 59
- Hugh, John, son of, *see* John, son of Hugh
- Hugh, John Fitz, *see* John, son of Hugh
- Hugh, son of Robert (Hugh the forester), i. 485, 487, 488
his son John, *see* John, son of Hugh
- Hugh the Ass (Lasne), i. 288, 290
- Hugh the forester, *see* Hugh, son of Robert
- Hughes:
Ar' (?Arthur), i. 442
Ios. (?Joseph), i. 442
John, i. 442
Thos., i. 442
Thos., successively head master of Wrexham Grammar Sch., Sir John Talbot's Grammar Sch., Whitechurch, Adams' Grammar Sch., Wem, and Hanmer Grammar Sch., ii. 158, 160
- Hughley, i. 313 *n*; ii. 3, 43, 211
C.P., ii. 212, 223
iron ind., i. 473
pop., ii. 223
stone quarry, ii. 136
- Hulemore, *see* Kinnerton
- Hullmandel, Chas. Jos., i. 423
- Hulme, Elijah, i. 202
- Hulton Harrop:
David, ii. 173
W. E. M., ii. 172, 173
fam., ii. 171
- Humbald or Wynebald, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
- Humbert or Imbert, Prior of Wenlock, i. 488; ii. 40, 41, 46, 47
- Humet (*unidentified*), i. 290
- Humphreston, in Donington, ii. 83
Hall, i. 403
moated sites, i. 403
- Humphrey, Thos., Master of Battlefield Coll., ii. 130, 131
- Humphreys, Humph., Bp. of Hereford, formerly Bp. of Bangor, ii. 152
- Hundred House, *see* Purslow
- Hundred Years' War, ii. 40, 42
- hundreds, i. 279, 281, 283-5, 292-3, 306-7; ii. 18, 28, 204, 207-10
courts, i. 293; ii. 40, 43, 103, 127
jurors, ii. 86
- Hungerford, in Eaton-under-Heywood and Munslow, i. 273; ii. 222 *n*, 225 *n*
- Hunnington (now Worcs.), in Halesowen, ii. 223 *n*
- Hunnit (fl. 1086), i. 299
- Hunstanton (Norf.), ii. 64, 66, 68
- Hunt:
Chris., Abbot, formerly refectorer, of Haughmond, ii. 66 *n*, 68, 70 and *n*
Rowland, i. 494; ii. 170
- Hunter, H. C. V., i. 494
- hunting, i. 200; ii. 28, 44, 67, 84, 131, 169; *and see* fox-hunting; hares; harriers; hawking; otter-hunting; staghunting

GENERAL INDEX

Huntingdon, ii. 179
Huntington, in Ashford Carbonell, i. 284, 289, 302
Huntsman:
Norman the, *see* Norman the Huntsman
Rog. the, *see* Roger the Huntsman
Hurst, in Westbury and Worthen: moated site, i. 405
Hussey:
John (d. by 1524), Master of Battlefield Coll., ii. 129, 130, 131
John, Master of Battlefield Coll. (1534-48), ii. 129, 130, 131
Ric. (fl. 1406), ii. 129
Ric. (fl. 1548), ii. 130
fam., ii. 129
Hutchinson, Jas., master of Shifnal Grammar Sch., ii. 154
Huxter Stone, *see* Asterton
Hyde, Laurence, ii. 127
Hynkley, Thos., Warden of Tong Coll., ii. 133
Hyslop (Hislop), Adam, i. 442, 472
Hyssington (Mont. and Salop.), i. 318 *n*; ii. 208
ch., ii. 59, 60
C.P., ii. 214, 223, 226 *n*
geol., i. 16
pop., ii. 223
rectory, ii. 61
and see Corndon Hill; Mucklewick
I. B. (bell founder, fl. 1695), i. 418
Iberians, i. 196, 198-9, 200-1
'Icanho' (?Iken, Suff.), abbots of, *see* Botolph, St.; Edelheg
Iceni, queen of, *see* Boadicea
Ickham, Peter of, ii. 76
Idsall, *see* Shifnal
Ifon Rhyn, in St. Martin's: cock-fighting, ii. 191 *n*
Glyn Morlas, i. 412
Pen y Bryn, i. 412
pop., ii. 226
tumulus, i. 412
Ightfield (Hightfelde), ii. 4, 5, 6, 177, 189, 207
C.P., ii. 214, 218, 223, 226 *n*, 229 *n*
Hall, i. 403
Lea Hall, i. 403
man., i. 484
moated sites, i. 403
park, i. 493
pop., ii. 223
Iken (Suff.), *see* 'Icanho'
Ilkley (Yorks. W.R.), i. 215 *n*
Illey (now Worcs.), in Halesowen, ii. 223 *n*
Imbert, Prior of Wenlock, *see* Humbert
Imperial Institute, *see* Kensington, South
Incogniti (cricket team), ii. 196
Independents, *see* Congregationalists
India, i. 207, 448, 474, 479; *and see* Bengal; North Western Provinces; Sikh Wars
Indies, West, i. 431, *and see* Jamaica
indulgences, ii. 81, 91, 93, 94, 96, 103, 105 *n*, 107, 129, 133, 138
industries, i. 415-81; ii. 230
Ingardine, in Stottesdon, ii. 83, 223 *n*, 228 *n*
Ingulf ('Hengen', Hengulf), Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 51 and *n*, 58, 69 *n*
Ingulf, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 69
Ingestre, Ralph, ii. 100
Ingoldsby, Thos., *see* Barham, Ric. Harris
Ingwarby, Wm. de, ii. 74
Ingworth, Ric., Bp. of Dover, ii. 89, 91, 92-3, 97

Innocent III, Pope, ii. 59, 73 *n*
Innocent IV, Pope, ii. 34, 73
Inns of Court, ii. 138
Interdict, the, ii. 96
Interregnum, the, ii. 112
Iorwerth Goch, *see* Gervase Goch
Ipswich (Suff.), ii. 8
Ireland:
Alice, m. (1) Ric. Owen and (2) Ric. Owen, ii. 111 *n*
Cath., ii. 111
David, ii. 110-11
Esther, ii. 111
(or Chambers) John, i. 447
Rob., ii. 111
Thos., ii. 111 and *n*, 130
Wm. of, Master of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 104 *n*
fam., ii. 9 *n*, 110, 111
Ireland, ii. 51, 54, 186
Austin friars from, ii. 97
bps., ii. 51
Chancery of, ii. 126
Cistercians, ii. 51, 54-5
clergy, ii. 162
coinage, i. 461
crannogs, i. 198
geol., i. 13
Lord of, *see* John, King
mail coaches to, ii. 152 *n*
pale of Dublin, ii. 55
prot. nonconf., ii. 15
schoolboys from, ii. 152, 162, 163
wolves, i. 490 *n*
and see Ulster
Iron Age, i. 199, 200, 201
Iron Bridge, the, in Benthall and Madeley, i. 416
Ironbridge, in Madeley, i. 475; ii. 176, 187
art classes, i. 424
athletics, ii. 202
bull-baiting, ii. 191
Bedlam, i. 442, 471
brick works, i. 442-3
bridge, *see* Iron Bridge, the
Brocholes, Le, i. 416, 460
clog and patten making, i. 421
coalmining, i. 416, 460
ferry, i. 416
fêtes, ii. 202
fishing clubs, ii. 188
football club, ii. 199, 200
geol., i. 20, 458
iron ind., i. 471, 472
Lincoln Hill, i. 20, 458; ii. 191
Lodge coalpit, i. 458
Madeley workhouse, ii. 231, 232
mineral-water manufacture, i. 421
Tontine Inn, ii. 191
Walton Forge, i. 472
Wharfage, the, ii. 203
White Horse, the, ii. 191
Ironbridge Rowing Club, ii. 194 *n*, 203
ironworks, i. 34, 425, 437, 455-6, 460-76, 477, 478, 479, 496; ii. 44, 230, 231; *and see* coal and iron
Isabella, queen of Edw. II, ii. 64
Isabella, queen of Ric. II, ii. 76
Isca, *see* Caerleon
Iscoed Park (Flints.), in Malpas, i. 275; ii. 177
Isenham:
John de, ii. 98
(Esenham) Wal. de, Warden of St. James's Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 100
Isidore, St., Bp. of Seville, ii. 67
Isle, the, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, i. 323 *n*; ii. 187
moated site, i. 406, 406
Isleham (Cambs.), ii. 31, 33
Islington (London, formerly Mdx.), i. 440
Isombridge (Esnebrugge), in Ercall Magna, i. 331 *n*; ii. 222 *n*

Ison:
John, i. 449
Wm., i. 449
Italy, i. 208, 211, 424; ii. 53
Itinerarium Antonini, i. 267, 268
Ive:
Rob., Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126 and *n*, 128
Rog., Master of Battlefield Coll. and Rector of Albright Hussey, ii. 22, 128-9, 130, 131
Ivetsey Bank, *see* Lapley
Ivonbrook (Derb.), ii. 51, 52, 57
J. H. Edwards's XI, *see* Shropshire Wanderers
Jackfield, in Broseley:
art classes, i. 424
Barnett's Leasow, i. 475
brick making, i. 443
bull-baiting, ii. 191
Calcutts (Calcut), the, i. 474-5
Calcutts Ho., i. 443, 474-5
chemical ind., i. 475-6
ch., i. 425
Coalford, i. 475
Excelsior Broseley Roofing Tile Works (formerly Coalford Brick and Tile Works), i. 443
ferry, i. 475
Holly Grove Red Brick and Tile Works, i. 443
iron ind., i. 444, 455, 474-5, 476
Ladywood, i. 443
Milburgh Tileries, i. 443-4
Old Hall, i. 443
pottery ind., i. 436-7
tile making, i. 424, 437, 443-4, 445, 446, 447
Tuckies, the, i. 446
Wallace Tileries, i. 443-4
Jackfield Association (football league), ii. 200
Jackson, Edw., master of Sir John Talbot's Grammar Sch., Whitchurch, ii. 160
Jacobites, ii. 158, 160
Jaipur (Jeypore), Maharajah of, i. 439
Jamaica, i. 479
James I, i. 440
James, S. B., master of Worfield Grammar Sch., ii. 161
James 'mynour', ii. 44
Jay, *see* Heath and Jay
Jeffreys, John, i. 432
Jeneval, i. 419
Mawde (his wife), *see* Maud
Jenkins:
Chas. Edw., i. 444
Ric., ii. 179
Jenks, Fra., i. 419
Jerome, St., ii. 56
Jesson, Jos., & Co. (Wright & Jesson), i. 475, 476
Jesuits, ii. 8, 145, 155, 160
Residence of St. Winefride, ii. 8
Jesus College, *see* Oxford University
Jeudwine, John, i. 54; ii. 156
Jewels, Keeper of the King's, ii. 126 *n*
Jewitt, Llewellyn, i. 436
Jewkes, Mrs. — (lacemaker, fl. 1824), i. 421
Jeypore, *see* Jaipur
Joan, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
Joan, queen of Hen. IV, ii. 49, 90
Joanes, Ric., i. 423, *and see* Jones
Jockey Bank, *see* Madeley Wood
Jockey Club, ii. 183
John, King, i. 287, 484-5, 487; ii. 72 *n*, 80, 83, 85 *n*, 120, 125
as Lord of Ireland, ii. 51
John, Abbot of Buildwas (fl. 1318), ii. 59
John, Abbot of Buildwas fl. 1405), ii. 59

- John, Abbot of Cîteaux, ii. 59 *n*
John, Corrector or Prior of Alberbury, ii. 50
John, Master or Prior of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 104
John, Prior of Chirbury (fl. 1490), ii. 62
John, Prior of Chirbury (fl. 1511), ii. 62
John, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
John, Prior of Morville, ii. 30
John, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
John, Prior of Wombridge, ii. 83
John, son of Hugh (John Fitz Hugh), i. 489, 491
his father Hugh, *see* Hugh, son of Robert
John o' Lincoln, *see* Jones, John
John the Evangelist, St., ii. 134, 140
John Wallensis, Prior of Morville, ii. 30
Johnson:
Cuthbert, i. 437
Jas., i. 457
Sam., ii. 155
Jonathan's Hollow, *see* Stretton, All
Jones:
Adam, i. 443
Benj., i. 425
C., i. 424
Dan., i. 452
Edw., i. 456, 457
J. A., ii. 197
John (fl. 1557), ii. 128 *n*
John (fl. 1590), i. 442
John (John o' Lincoln) (fl. 1787), i. 474
Capt. Maurice, ii. 173, 174
Peter, i. 443
Ric., i. 443
Wal., i. 424
Wm., i. 443
Wm. Weaver, i. 30
and see Joanes
Jordan, Wm., & Co., i. 462
Jorden, Geo., i. 53
Jorwerth Goch, *see* Gervase Goch
Joybert, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
Joyce hum., i. 418
justices, *see* peace; royal justices
Kauf, Peter de, Archd. of Salop (Hereford Diocese), ii. 2 *n*
Kaye, John, i. 450
Kayham, *see* Caynham
Kayly, Rob. de, ii. 72
Kaynham, *see* Caynham
Kea (Cornw.), *see* Chasewater
Kedwen, *see* Cydwain
Keeling, John, i. 418
Kelton:
Art., ii. 122
Thos., ii. 122
Kemberton, i. 486; ii. 4, 5, 208, 223, 235
ch., i. 445
C.P., ii. 217, 223, 235
coalmining, i. 456, 471-2
iron ind., i. 473
wood, i. 486
Kempley, Higher, in Whitchurch: moated site, i. 405
Kempton, in Clunbury, ii. 221 *nm*
coursing, ii. 185
E.P.P., ii. 221 *n*
man., i. 285, 484
Walcot Park Gorse, ii. 174
and see Clunton and Kempton
Kenchester (Magna) (Herefs.), i. 220 *n*, 267, 290
Kendall, John, Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
Kenilworth Priory (Warws.), ii. 70 *n*
Kenley, John of, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121 *n*, 122
Kenley, ii. 4, 5 and *n*, 172, 174, 208
Broomcroft, i. 17
C.P., ii. 212, 223
geol., i. 17, 19
man., ii. 23 *n*
pop., ii. 223
prehistoric settlement, i. 199
wood, i. 483
Kennedy, Dr. Benj. Hall, head master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 156, 156, 197, 201
Kennett, West, in Avebury (Wilts.), i. 289
Kensington, South (London, formerly Mdx.):
Imperial Institute, i. 439
Museum, i. 446, 456, 472
Sch. of Art, i. 424, 434
Kenstone (Kentenisdena), in Hodnet, i. 340 *n*; ii. 223 *n*
Hopley, ii. 63
Kent:
Wibert of, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 118
Wm., master of Sir John Talbot's Grammar Sch., Whitchurch, ii. 160
Kent, i. 206, 214
Kentenisdena, *see* Kenstone
Kenwick, in Ellesmere, i. 340 *n*; ii. 68; *and see* Kenwick, Stockett, and Whattall; Kenwick Park; Kenwick Wood
Kenwick, Stockett, and Whattall, in Ellesmere:
pop., ii. 222 *n*
prehistoric remains, i. 203
Whettal (Whattal) Moss, i. 203
and see Kenwick; Stockett; Kenwick Park; Kenwick Wood
Kenwick Park, in Ellesmere, i. 492; ii. 222 *n*
Kenwick Wood, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
Kenwyn (Cornw.), *see* Chasewater
Kenyon, the Hon. Lloyd, ii. 185
Kerry (Ceri), commot or lordship now in Mont., i. 287; ii. 141
Kerry Hills, ii. 175
Ketley, in Wellington, i. 415, 427, 457, 465, 486; ii. 5
canal, i. 427, 437, 476 *n*
chain making, i. 469
coalmining, i. 437, 455, 457, 463, 465 *n*
geol., i. 44, 457
iron ind., i. 437, 457, 463, 465 *n*, 466, 468-9, 471, 476
iron mining, i. 461
Ketley Brook, i. 44
man., i. 463
pop., ii. 228 *n*
rlwy., i. 465
stone quarries, i. 449; ii. 81
tar spring, i. 476 *n*
Ketley Bank, *see* Coalpit Bank
Ketley Bank and Shifnal Circuit (Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 14
Ketley Brook, *see* Ketley
Ketley Co., i. 427, 465, 467, 476
Keynes, Thos., Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 125 *n*, 128
Kidderminster (Worcs.), i. 425, 432; ii. 15, 142 *n*
Kidderminster Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 15
Kidderminster Rural District (Worcs.), formerly Rural Sanitary District (Salop. and Worcs.), ii. 215
Kilbeggan Abbey (co. Westmeath, Irel.), ii. 54
Kildare Diocese (Irel.), ii. 54
Kilmore (Irel.), Bp. of, *see* Stokes, John
Kilquyt, John, Preceptor of Halston, ii. 87, 88
Kinchant, R. H., ii. 182
King, Oliver, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116, 119
King's Hall, *see* Cambridge University
King's Haye, *see* Shirlett Forest
King's Nordley, *see* Nordley, King's
King's Orchard, *see* Chirbury
Kingsland, in Meole Brace:
bridge, ii. 202
cricket, ii. 194
Foundling Hosp. estate and building, ii. 156-7, 157
inclosure, ii. 177
lunatic asylum, ii. 231, 232
Maze, the, i. 433
races, ii. 177
rustic sports, ii. 193 and *n*
Shrewsbury guilds' harbours, i. 420 *n*, 433
Shrewsbury workhouse (Ho. of Industry), ii. 157, 230, 231, 232
and see Shrewsbury School
Kingswinford (Staffs.), *see* Brierley Hill; Green's Forge; Shut End
Kingswood, in Stottesdon, ii. 228 *n*, *and see* Kingswood and Buttonoak
Kingswood and Buttonoak, in Stottesdon, ii. 223 *n*, 228 *n*; *and see* Buttonoak; Kingswood
Kington, Ralph de, ii. 117
Kington Circuit (Methodist), ii. 13
Kinlet, i. 275; ii. 3, 85, 97, 166, 167, 173, 210
C.P., ii. 213, 223, 228 *n*
coalmining, i. 452; ii. 234
geol., i. 34, 457
kennels, ii. 171
man., i. 485; ii. 95
park, i. 494-5, *and see* Hintels Park
pop., ii. 223
and see Earnwood
Kinnerley, Wal. of, Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
Kinnerley, ii. 1 *n*, 209
Belan Bank (mount), i. 396, 396
ch., ii. 87, 88
C.P., ii. 216, 223, 236
man., i. 304
pop., ii. 223
tithes, ii. 87
and see Dovaston; Edgerley; Kynaston; Maesbrook; Maesbrook, Lower; Maesbrook, Upper; Osbaston; Tyr-y-coed
Kinnersley, *see* Kynnersley
Kinnerton, in Wentnor, ii. 52, 53
and n
Cold Hill, i. 7
geol., i. 7
grange, ii. 57
Hulemore, ii. 52
Knolls Ridge, i. 7
and see Kinnerton and Ritton
Kinnerton and Ritton, in Wentnor, ii. 229 *n*; *and see* Kinnerton; Ritton
Kinton, in Great Ness, ii. 225 *n*
Kinver Forest (Staffs. and Worcs.), i. 485
Kirkby, Wm., Prebendary of Eardington in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *n*
Kirke, Sir Lewis, i. 454
Kirkham, Wal. of, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121 *n*, 122
Kirkham (Lancs.), ii. 31
Kirkstall Abbey (Yorks. W.R.), ii. 51 *n*
Kittleby, Capt. —, i. 454
Knaresborough (Yorks. N.R.), *see* Arkendale
Knight:
Edw., i. 467
Fra., i. 473

GENERAL INDEX

Jas., i. 467
 Wm., ii. 117
 fam., i. 473
and see Boughton Knight
 knight service, ii. 32, 43, 72
 Knightley, Adam of, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
 Knighton, Ric., ii. 137
 Knighton (Radnors.), i. 290, 409
 Knighton, in Adbaston (Staffs.), ii. 150
 Knighton Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
 Knighton Circuit (Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 14
 Knighton Rural District (Radnors.), formerly Rural Sanitary District (Radnors. and Salop.), ii. 215, 217
 Knights Hospitallers, *see* Hospitallers
 Knights Templars, *see* Templars
 Knockin, Thos. of, *see* Eytton, Thos. of
 Knockin (Cnukyn), ii. 1 n, 19, 65, 209
 castle, i. 202, 396, 396
 ch., ii. 65, 66
 C.P., ii. 216, 223
 geol., i. 38
 man., ii. 64, 88
 pop., ii. 223
 prehistoric remains, i. 202
and see Caldicott
 Knolls Ridge, *see* Kinnerton
 Knolls Wood, *see* Linley, in More
 Knowbury, in Bitterley and Caynham: coalmining, i. 451
 geol., i. 34
 stone quarrying, i. 449
 Knowle (Knowl), *see* Nash
 Knowles, Thos., i. 436
 Knuck, in Mainstone:
 Middle Knuck, i. 409
 Offa's Dyke at, i. 409, 409
 pop., ii. 224 n
 promontory fortresses, i. 352, 353, 353-4, 356, 356-7
 Knyvett, — (fl. 1540), ii. 121
 Kymley, Phil., Master or Prior of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 104
 Kynaston:
 Thos., i. 418
 fam., ii. 35, 184
 Kynaston, in Kinnerley, ii. 223 n
 Kynnersley (Kinnerley), ii. 4, 5, 32, 207
 C.P., ii. 217, 223
 flax and hemp growing, i. 422
 Kinnerley Wall (fort), i. 352, 374, 374-5
 man., ii. 31
 pop., ii. 223
 rector, *see* Stokes, John
 Roman finds, i. 275

La Charité-sur-Loire, Priory of (Nièvre), ii. 38, 40, 41
 chapters, ii. 41, 42
 English vicars-general of, ii. 44
 priors, ii. 40, 43, 44, 47
 La Cleye, La Clie, *see* Clee, Chase or Forest of
 La Marche, county of (France), ii. 49
 la Motte:
 Fra. Hen. de, i. 421 n
 John de, i. 421 and n
 La Munede, *see* Long Mynd
 La Rochelle (Charente-Inférieure), i. 430
 La Sauve Majeure, Abbey of (Gironde), ii. 124
 labour services, ii. 20, 32, 85, 86
 Lacke, Randall, head master of Market Drayton Grammar Sch., ii. 145
 Lacon fam., i. 443, 459; ii. 9 n

Lacon, in Wem:
 Hall (moated site), i. 405
 pop., ii. 228
 Lacy:
 Adam de, ii. 52 n
 Edm., Bp. of Hereford, ii. 129
 Gilb. de (d. c. 1233), son of Amaury, ii. 52
 Gilb. de (d. by 1234), son of Wal., i. 428 n; ii. 102
 Hugh de, Abbot of Shrewsbury, i. 492; ii. 37
 John, ii. 128
 Maud de, m. (2) Geof. de Geneville, ii. 91, 92
 Rog. de (fl. 1086), i. 283, 288, 289-90, 298, 326 n, 328 n, 397
 Wal. de (d. 1085), i. 290, 347 n
 Wal. de (d. 1241), ii. 47, 91, 102
 fam., ii. 83, 102
 Lady House, *see* Hope, in Worthen
 Lady Oak, *see* Cressage
 Ladywood, *see* Jackfield
 'Laetonia' (unidentified), ii. 124
 Lailial, Raynoldus, *see* Bailleul, Rainald de
 Lake, Sir Thos., ii. 145
 Lake, in Westbury, ii. 229 n
 Lakehouse Brook, i. 387
 Lambert, Corrector or Prior of Alberbury, ii. 50
 Lambton:
 Hen., i. 462
 P., i. 464
 Lambton, in Chester-le-Street (co. Dur.), i. 462
 Lamprey, Wm., Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
 Lancashire, Rog., ii. 68
 Lancashire, i. 279; ii. 32, 33, 190, 194, 196
 Lancashire and Cheshire Quarterly Meeting (Quaker), ii. 13
 Lancashire Quarterly Meeting (Quaker), ii. 13
 Lancaster, Humph. of, Duke of Gloucester (d. 1447), ii. 22, 49, 133
 Lancaster, Dchss. of, *see* Swynford, Cath.
 Lancaster, Duke of, *see* Gaunt, John of
 Lancaster, Duchy of, ii. 126
 Lancastrian party, ii. 35, 94, 95, 103
 Lancing College (Suss.), ii. 162
 Land Revenue Commissioners, i. 495
 Lander, J., ii. 198
 Landslip, in Buildwas and Little Wenlock, i. 20
 Lane End, *see* Chetwynd; Eardiston
 Langdale, Marmaduke, ii. 166
 Langford:
 Chas., Dean of Hereford, ii. 148, 149
 John, master of Bitterley Grammar Sch., ii. 141
 Wm., Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
 Langland, Wm., ii. 97
 Langley:
 Hen., ii. 35
 Thos., Prebendary of Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 n
 Wm., ii. 36
 Mr. — (fl. c. 1718), i. 458
 Langley (now Worcs.), in Halesowen, ii. 223 n, 231
 Langley, in Ruckley and Langley, ii. 4, 5, 106
 chap., ii. 5 n
 Hall, i. 404, 406, 406
 hermit, ii. 26
 man., i. 299; ii. 85
 park, i. 493
 Langley Field, *see* Dawley
 Langley pits, *see* Broseley
 Langman, Mr. —, i. 424

'Langsetewud' (in the Long Forest, perhaps near Longville in the Dale), i. 485
 Langstrother, John, Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
 Langton:
 Steph., Abp. of Canterbury, ii. 105
 Wal., Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, ii. 66, 81, 83 n, 115
 as Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 125, 128 and n
 as Keeper of the Wardrobe, ii. 125
 Lansdowne, Marquess of, *see* Petty-FitzMaurice, Hen.
 Lapal (now Worcs.), in Halesowen, ii. 223 n
 Lapsey (Staffs.), ii. 132
 Ivetsey Bank, ii. 168, 169
 man., i. 291 n; ii. 132
 priory, ii. 131
 tithes, ii. 132
and see Wheaton Aston
 Lapsey and Trysull rural deanery, ii. 25
 Larbert (Stirlingshire), *see* Carron ironworks
 Larden, Hen. of, ii. 98
 Larden, in Shipton, ii. 43
 Large, Jas., ii. 195
 Larke, Thos., Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126, 128
 Lasne, Hugh, *see* Hugh the Ass
 Latham, Mr. — (fl. 1795), ii. 191
 Latouche, Fra., master of Donnington Grammar Sch., ii. 144
 Launcell, John, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121, 123
 Laundry, the, *see* Preston Brockhurst
 Lawes, Mr. —, i. 443
 Lawghton, Wm., Warden of the Bridgnorth Franciscans, ii. 89
 Lawley:
 John of, Prior of Wombridge, ii. 81, 83
 Rob., ii. 181
 Thos., ii. 45
 Lawley, in Wellington, i. 463, 486; ii. 5, 83
 geol., i. 29, 44, 45
 limestone pits, i. 29
 man., i. 299
 New Lawley, i. 44, 45
 pop., ii. 228 n
 Lawley, the, *see* Cardington
 Lawrence (fl. 1468-9), inmate of the Drapers' Almshouses, Shrewsbury, ii. 112
 Lawrence, Thos., master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 154
 Lawrence's (Lawrence) Hill, *see* Watling Street Demesne
 Lawton, in Diddlebury, ii. 86
 Lawton, Poston, and Sutton, in Diddlebury, ii. 222 n; *and see* Lawton; Lawton and Little Sutton; Poston; Poston, Great; Sutton; Sutton, Great
 Lawton and Little Sutton, in Diddlebury, ii. 222 n
 Le Creusot (Saône-et-Loire), ironworks, i. 474
 le Strange, *see* Lestrangle
 Lea, Sam., head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Newport, ii. 151
 Lea, Thos., Ltd., i. 432
 Lea, in Pontesbury:
 pop., ii. 226 n
 Roman remains, i. 258, 258
 Lea and Oakeley, in Bishop's Castle, ii. 220 n
 Lea Hall, *see* Ightfield
 lead, lead-mining, i. 1, 16, 28, 213-14, 215, 219, 263-5, 274, 276, 416-17; ii. 231, 233
 Leake, J. H., ii. 195

- Leamington Spa (Warws.), i. 436
 Leamoor Common, *see* Wistanstow
 Leasowes, the, *see* Longnor
 Leasowes, New, *see* Stretton, All
 leather and tanning trades, i. 418, 420, 433; ii. 77
 Leaton, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury ii. 209 *n*, 211 *n*
 geol., i. 43, 44
 pop., ii. 219 *n*, 227 *n*
 tithes, ii. 122
and see Leaton and Wollascott
 Leaton, in Wrockwardine, ii. 229 *n*
 Leaton and Wollascott, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury:
 Dunn's Heath, i. 43
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
and see Leaton; Wollascott
 Leaton Knolls, *see* Berwick, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury
 Leche, Mr. — (fl. 1834), ii. 176, 177
 Ledbury (Herefs.), i. 291 *n*
 Ledes, Chris., Warden of the Hosp. of Holy Trinity and St. John the Baptist, Bridgnorth, formerly prior of Lilleshall Abbey, ii. 77, 99
 Ledwyche, Lower, in Ludford, ii. 27
 man., i. 291, 313 *n*
 Ledwyche, Upper, in Bitterley, ii. 3 *n*
 man., i. 284
 Ledwyche Brook, i. 58, 60
 Lee:
 Geof., i. 492
 Geo., Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116, 119
 Geo. (merchant, fl. 1560), ii. 88, 105
 Griffin de, ii. 65
 Ric. (d. 1500), ii. 106
 Ric. (glover, fl. 1614), i. 420
 Rowland, Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, ii. 98, 116
 Steph. de, ii. 65
 Thos., ii. 64 *n*
 Wm. de, i. 419
 Mr. —, ii. 157
and see Legh; Leia
 Lee, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
 Lee, Leonard's, in Shifnal, i. 486
 Lee, Malins (Malinslee), in Dawley, ii. 4, 5
 Cinderhill riots, ii. 14
 coalmining, i. 463, 464–5
 iron ind., i. 463, 465, 466, 476
 Malinslee Clay Works, i. 444
 Old Park, i. 464–5, 466, 476
 pop., ii. 222 *nn*
 Lee, Priors (Priorslee), in Shifnal, ii. 5, 81
 anchorite, ii. 26
 chap., ii. 227
 C.P., ii. 222 *n*, 225 *n*, 226, 227 *n*
 coalmining, i. 456
 football, ii. 198
 iron ind., i. 470
 ironstone mining, i. 470
 pop., ii. 226, 227
 Stafford coalpit, i. 456
 tar well, i. 476
 Woodhouse coalpit, i. 456
 Lee Bridge, in Lee Brockhurst:
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 kennels, ii. 168, 169, 170, 171, 172
 Lee Brockhurst, ii. 4, 5 *n*, 6, 189, 207
 castle mount, i. 384, 385–6
 ch., i. 386
 C.P., ii. 216, 218, 224
 par. boundary, i. 269
 pop., ii. 224, 233
and see Lee Bridge; Moston
 Lee Gomery, *see* Leegomery
 Leebotwood (Botewde, Botwood), i. 349 *n*, 488; ii. 5, 63 and *n*, 68, 85, 172, 208, 236
 C.P., ii. 212, 217, 224, 236
 common rights, ii. 85
 Cress Grange, ii. 68
 dye ho., i. 431 *n*
 grange, ii. 66
 hermit, ii. 26
 place name, i. 271 *n*
 pop., ii. 224
 woods, i. 492
and see Lege
 Leebotwood Coalfield, i. 26–7, 32, 450
 Leech:
 Humph., head master of Market Drayton Grammar Sch., ii. 145
 Wm., Warden of St. John's Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 107 *n*
 Leeds (Yorks. W.R.), i. 421 and *n*
 Leegomery (Lee Gomery), in Wellington, i. 486
 man., i. 299; ii. 81
 Leek (Staffs.), *see* Dieulacres Abbey
 Leeke:
 Ralph, ii. 146
 Thos., ii. 146
 Leflet (fl. 1066), i. 290
 Leg, *see* Legg
 Lege (? Leebotwood, ? Longnor), i. 280 *n*, 320 *n*
 Legg (Leg):
 John, i. 440
 John (fl. 1687), i. 441, 442
 John (fl. 1696), i. 441, 442
 Ric. (fl. 1675/6), i. 440 *n*, 442
 Ric. (fl. 1687), i. 441
 Sam., i. 442
 Thos., i. 442
 Legge, Geo., & Co., i. 444
 Legh, Dr. Thos., ii. 78
 Leia, Peter de, Bp. of St. David's, formerly Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46 and *n*
 Leicester, Earl of, *see* Montfort, Sim. de
 Leicester (Ratae Coritanorum), i. 214, 216, 295
 Newark Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Sch. of Art, i. 424
 Leicestershire, i. 464; ii. 48 *n*, 168, 169, 173, 175, 176, 204
 Leigh, in Worthen, ii. 229 *n*
 Leighlin Diocese (Irel.), ii. 54
 Leighton (Leyghton):
 Sir Bryan Baldwin Mawddwy, i. 494; ii. 172
 Charlton, ii. 182
 Edw., Master of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 103, 104
 F., i. 424
 Margery, wife of Wm. (fl. 1517–18), i. 419
 Wm. (fl. 1517–18), i. 419
 Wm. (d. 1825), i. 53
 Wm. Allport (d. 1889), i. 53
 fam., ii. 57, 103, 171
 Leighton, i. 486; ii. 5, 207
 Back Dingle, i. 12
 ch., ii. 52, 53
 C.P., ii. 212, 222 *n*, 224
 geol., i. 12, 19
 iron ind., i. 460
 man., ii. 52
 Mary Dingle, i. 12
 Morrell's Wood, i. 19
 Neves Castle, i. 12
 pop., ii. 224, 233
 vicars, *see* Weston, Wm.; Wingfield, Wm.
and see Belwardine
 Leighton (Mont.), in Worthen, i. 483
 Leinthall, John, Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
 Leinthall Starks (Herefs.), ii. 215
 Leintwardine, John, Prior of Chirbury, *see* Blewet, John
 Leintwardine (Herefs., formerly Herefs. and Salop.), i. 271, 273, 310 *n*; ii. 174
 Bravonium (Roman settlement), i. 267, 271
 Hollow Bagdon, i. 271
 man., i. 292
 Marlow, i. 271
 Mocktree, ii. 28 *n*
 Roman remains, i. 271
 Wetmore, the, ii. 171, 173
and see Heath and Jay; Leintwardine North Side
 Leintwardine Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
 Leintwardine (Lenteurde) Hundred (in Salop., 1086, but covering areas later in Herefs., Radnors. and Salop.), i. 283, 287, 288, 290, 297, 306, 333 *n*, 336 *n*, 485
 Leintwardine North Side C.P. (Herefs., formerly Herefs. and Salop.), in Leintwardine, ii. 204, 215, 224
 'Lel' (*unidentified*), i. 289
 Leland, John, i. 415–16, 428, 447, 451, 493, 494
 Lenteurde Hundred, *see* Leintwardine Hundred
 Leofric, Earl of Mercia (d. 1057), i. 291, 349 *n*; ii. 39
 his wife Godiva (Godgifu), *see* Godiva, Ctss.
 Leofwine Cilt, i. 292
 Leominster, Hugh of, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 115 and *n*
 Leominster (Herefs.):
 abbess of, i. 300
 man., i. 289
 prior of, *see* Walter, Abbot of Shrewsbury
 Leonard's Lee, *see* Lee, Leonard's
 Les Clives, Haye of, *see* Clee, Chase or Forest of
 Lestrangle (Extraneus, le Strange):
 Amice, wife of John (d. c. 1233), ii. 72
 Ankaret, *see* Botiler, Ankaret le
 Fulk, Baron Strange of Blackmere (d. 1323–4), ii. 81
 Fulk (fl. c. 1334), ii. 65
 Guy (d. 1179), ii. 63
 Hamo (d. c. 1160), ii. 32, 63
 Hamo (fl. c. 1200), ii. 81
 Jacinta (Jacquette), *see* Wydeville, Jacinta
 John (d. 1177–8), i. 286; ii. 63, 64 *n*
 John (d. c. 1233), i. 396, 492; ii. 65, 72, 105
 John (d. c. 1269), i. 487; ii. 81
 John, Baron Strange of Blackmere (d. 1361), ii. 65
 John, Baron Strange of Knockin (d. 1479), ii. 65
 Ralph, ii. 22, 98
 Ric., Baron Strange of Knockin (d. 1449), ii. 65, 88
 Rog. (d. 1311), i. 491
 Rog. (d. 1349), ii. 65
 Wm., Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and Prebendary of Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 121 *n*, 122 and *n*, 125
 fam., i. 492, 493; ii. 19, 63, 64–5, 67, 121 *n*
 Letocetum, *see* Wall
 Leveson:
 Edw., ii. 128
 Jas., ii. 78, 82
 Sir Ric., ii. 78
 fam., i. 470; ii. 78
and see Leveson-Gower; Sutherland-Leveson-Gower
 Leveson-Gower:
 Granville, Earl Gower, later Marquess of Stafford (d. 1803), i. 427, 457, 463, 465, 466

GENERAL INDEX

Granville Geo., Earl Granville (d. 1846), i. 456
 Granville Geo., Earl Granville (d. 1891), i. 456
 John, Baron, later Earl, Gowe (d. 1754), i. 461, 463
and see Leveson; Sutherland-Leveson-Gower
 Leviticus, glossed MS. of, ii. 51
 Lewes (Suss.), ii. 64
 prior of, *see* Tycford, John de
 Lewes, battle of, 1264, ii. 41
 Lewis:
 Fra., Warden of St. James's Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 101
 Wm., ii. 161
 Mr. — (coalmaster, fl. c. 1835), i. 451
 Mr. — (engraver, fl. 1860), i. 423-4
 Lexington, Steph. of, Abbot of Stanley, later of Savigny, ii. 54
 Lexinton, Rob. de, i. 487
 Leyghton (*surname*), *see* Leighton
 Lhuyd, Edw., ii. 152
 Liberal party, ii. 163, 190
 Parliamentary whip, i. 494
 Liberties of Wenlock Severn Association, ii. 187
 Lichfield (formerly Chester, Coventry, Coventry and Lichfield, Lichfield and Coventry), bps. of, ii. 2, 8, 89, 114 and *n*, 115; *and see* Arundel, John; Blythe, Geof.; Booth, Wm.; Butler, Dr. Sam.; Catterick, John; Chad, St.; Clinton, Rog. de; Cornhill, Wm.; Durdent, Wal.; Hales, John; Heyworth, Wm.; Langton, Wal.; Lee, Rowland; Limesey, Rob. de; Meuland, Rog.; Mus champ, Geof.; Nonant, Hugh of; Northburgh, Rog.; Peche, Ric.; Pucelle, Gerard; Scrope, Ric. le; Stretton, Rob.; Weseham, Rog.
 Lichfield (Staffs.):
 Buildwas Abbey property, ii. 50, 53
 cath., i. 425; ii. 50 *n*
 archds., *see* Salop archdeaconry (Lichfield Diocese)
 Jesus chantry, ii. 99
 prebendaries (canons), prebends, ii. 116; *and see* Admunston, Thos.; Appletre, Wm. de; Bullock, Wal.; Chilterne, Wal. de; Clerk, Thos.; Gerard, John; Hastings, Hen. of; Haverberge, John de; Mareys, Hugh; Meneley, John; Mylly, Thos.; Newport, Gregory; Pulford, John; Reedhill, John; Reynolds, Thos.; Wendesley, John; Wymundeswold, Hugh de
 Prees prebend, ii. 6
 vicars choral, ii. 117
 Weeford prebend, prebendaries, *see* Catterick, Rob.; Repington, Ralph
 races, ii. 182
 and see Wall
 Lichfield, *see* of, i. 349 *n*
 Lichfield and Coventry, Bp. of, *see* Butler, Dr. Sam.
 Lichfield (Coventry and Lichfield) Diocese, i. 290; ii. 1, 2, 25, 50, 116, 126
 boundary, ii. 6, 7, 24
 monastic visitations, ii. 20
 officials, ii. 115, 116
 peculiar jurisdictions, ii. 6
 rural deaneries, deans, ii. 4, 7, 24
 suffragan bps., ii. 2
 Lickey Hills (Worcs.), i. 14

Liddell, Sir Hen., Baron Ravensworth (d. 1784), i. 464
 Liddle, C. R., ii. 196
 lieutenant, *see* lord lieutenant
 Life Guards, ii. 176
Life of St. Milburga, ii. 38, 40
 Light Spout, *see* Stretton, Church
 Lightmoor, *see* Dawley Parva
 lights (lamps), i. 428; ii. 60, 66, 67, 76, 127, 137
 Lilleshall, i. 404; ii. 4, 5, 71 and *n*, 74, 78, 167, 189-90, 207
 Cheswell Grange, ii. 73
 ch., ii. 78
 C.P., ii. 216, 217, 224
 flax and hemp growing, i. 422
 geol., i. 5, 11, 12, 26, 27, 28-9, 30, 44, 45, 449, 457
 grammar sch., ii. 77 and *n*
 Lilleshall Hill, i. 5, 449, 457
 man., i. 284; ii. 71
 New Lodge Farm, i. 44
 Old Hall, i. 470, 477
 park, i. 493
 pop., ii. 224
 stone quarrying, i. 28
 tannery, ii. 20, 77
 Wealdmoor grange, ii. 73
 woods, i. 486; ii. 71, 73 and *n*
 and see Donnington; Donnington Wood; Muxton; Red Hill; St. George's
 Lilleshall Abbey, i. 486; ii. 19, 20, 21, 49, 58 *n*, 59, 68, 70-80, 98, 99, 119, 120
 abbots, ii. 20, 57, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79; *and see* Alan; Chetwynd, John of; Cockerell, Dr. Jas.; Dorleg, Wm. de; Hales, Wm. of; Norreys, Rog.; Peplow, Wm. of; Shrewsbury, Ralph of; Shrewsbury, Ric. of; Stoke, Hen. of; Walter; Watson, Rob.; Wenlock, John; William
 buildings, ii. 74, 78, 78-9
 cartulary, *see below* muniments
 cellarer, ii. 74, 77
 chamberlain, ii. 76, 77
 chief steward, ii. 78, *and see below* steward
 community, size of, ii. 77 and *n*, 78
 hostillarius, ii. 74
 infirmarer, ii. 77
 Lady Chap., ii. 78
 lay bros., ii. 20
 library, ii. 76
 muniments, ii. 20, 71, 75 *n*
 cartulary (register), i. 290; ii. 20, 71, 72, 74, 76
 treasurer's rolls, ii. 20
 novices, ii. 77
 obedientaries, ii. 74
 patrons, ii. 71-2, 76
 peculiar jurisdiction, ii. 6
 pittancer, ii. 76, 77
 priors, ii. 74, 77; *and see* Ledes, Chris.; Wenlock, John
 receiver-general, ii. 78
 refectorer, ii. 77
 sacrist, ii. 77
 St. Anne's Chap., ii. 78
 St. Michael's Chap., ii. 78
 seals, ii. 80
 steward, ii. 74, 77
 subprior, ii. 77
 treasurer, ii. 74, 76-7, *and see* Wenlock, John
 visitations, ii. 74, 77
 Lilleshall Co., i. 444, 449, 456, 457, 468, 470, 471, 480
 Lilleshall prebend, *see* Shrewsbury, St. Alkmund's College
 Limebrook Priory, in Lingen (Herefs.), ii. 103
 Limesey, Rob. de, Bp. of Chester,

i. 288, 290-1, 291 *n*, 294, 307; ii. 114
 Limousin (France), i. 402; ii. 19, 47
 Lincoln, John o', *see* Jones, John
 Lincoln, bps. of, *see* Alexander; Remigius; Welles, Hugh de
 Lincoln (Lindum), i. 206, 210, 214, 243
 cath., canon of, *see* Butler, Thos.
 Lincoln, Austin friars' limit (*limes*) of, ii. 96, 97
 Lincoln Diocese, ii. 71
 Lincoln Hill, *see* Ironbridge
 Lincolnshire, i. 279
 Linden Field, *see* Wenlock, Much
 Lingen:
 Isabel, m. (1) Sir Thos. Peytevin, (2) Sir John Ludlow, and (3) Sir Fulk Pembridge, ii. 22, 131
 Margery (Isabel's mother), *see* Pembridge, Margery
 Sir Ralph (Isabel's father), ii. 131
 fam., i. 289 *n*
 Lingen (Herefs.), ii. 39
 man., i. 289, 484
 and see Limebrook Priory
 Linley:
 Sibyl of, ii. 72 and *n*
 fam., ii. 9 *n*
 Linley, i. 488; ii. 3, 43, 211
 chap., ii. 3 *n*
 C.P., ii. 216, 224, 229 and *n*, 237
 geol., i. 21-2
 iron forge, i. 467
 pop., ii. 224, 229
 Linley, in More, i. 264 *n*; ii. 68, 190, 195, 196
 Cefn Gwynlle (Gunthly), i. 16
 Chittol, i. 7
 geol., i. 7, 16
 Hall, i. 7, 257, 258, 264, 265, 386, 495, 496
 Knolls Wood, i. 7
 Linley Hill Camp, i. 379, 380
 mound, i. 386
 park, i. 257, 258
 pop., ii. 224 *n*
 Roman remains, i. 257, 257-8, 264, 265, 275
 tumulus, i. 411
 woods, i. 496
 Linley Brook, i. 21-2
 Linney, in Ludlow and Stanton
 Lacy, ii. 101, 135
 Liobsynde, (?) Abbess of Wenlock, ii. 39 *n*, 46
 Lion, Peter de, i. 487
 Lisburn (co. Antrim, Irel.), ii. 15
 Lisle, Vct., *see* Dudley, John
 Litlega, *see* Lydley
 Litt, J., ii. 202
 Little Berwick, *see* Berwick, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury
 Little Betton, *see* Betton Abbots; Betton Strange
 Little Bolas, *see* Bolas, Little
 Little Brampton, *see* Brampton, Little
 Little Brug, *see* Bridgnorth
 Little Buildwas, *see* Buildwas, Little
 Little Dawley, *see* Dawley Parva
 Little Drayton, *see* Drayton, Little
 Little Eton, *see* Eton, Little
 Little Hall Farm, *see* Whitcott Evan
 Little Hanwood, *see* Hanwood, Little
 Little Hereford, Rog. of, Prior of Preen, ii. 38
 Little Hereford (Herefs.), *see* Easton Court
 Little Lyth, *see* Lyth, Little
 Little Ness, *see* Ness, Little
 Little Poston, *see* Poston, Little
 Little Rossall, *see* Rossall, Little
 Little Shrawardine, *see* Shrawardine, Little
 Little Stretton, *see* Stretton, Little

- Little Sutton, *see* Lawton and Little Sutton
- Little Wenlock, *see* Wenlock, Little
- Little Wytheford, *see* Wytheford, Little
- Littlehales, Edm., ii. 178
- Littleton, Sir Edw., ii. 68
- Liverpool (Lancs.), i. 415, 425, 427
- athletics, ii. 194
- cricket, ii. 196
- waterworks, i. 42
- Liverpool and District Welsh Congregational Union, ii. 11
- Liverpool and Northwich District (United Methodist Free Church), ii. 16
- Liverpool District (Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 13, 14
- Liverpool Presbytery (Presbyterian Church of England), ii. 10
- Lizard, in Shifnal, ii. 52
- iron forge, i. 460
- woods, i. 460, 486; ii. 73
- Lizard Grange, in Tong, ii. 70, 73, 75, 77
- mill, ii. 77
- wood, ii. 51 *n*
- Llanfair Waterdine, i. 379, 380, 381; ii. 3, 210, 236
- C.P., ii. 214, 217, 224, 236
- Offa's Dyke in, i. 379, 409
- pop., ii. 224
- races, ii. 180, 181, 182
- and see* Clewilesey; Ffynonfair; Menethesney; Selley; Skyborry; Trebert
- Llanforda (Llanvorda), in Oswestry, i. 450
- Craig Forda, i. 28
- Cwm-sŷchtyrn (Cwm Sych), i. 28
- Cyrn-y-bwch, i. 28; ii. 180
- geol., i. 28, 42
- inclosure, ii. 180
- Oswestry racecourse, i. 28, 42; ii. 180
- pop., ii. 225 *n*
- Llanfyllin rural deanery, ii. 7
- Llangollen (Denb.), i. 287, 431
- geol., i. 27-8
- and see* Pont Cysylltau
- Llangollen District (Presbyterian), ii. 10 *n*
- Llangollen rural deanery, ii. 6
- Llanrhaedr Circuit (Methodist, formerly Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 17
- Llansantffraid Glyn Ceiriog (the Glyn) (Denb.), i. 41, 431
- Llansilin (Denb. and Salop.), ii. 209
- ch., ii. 105
- C.P., ii. 216
- pop., ii. 224
- and see* Rhydygroesau; Sycharth Castle; Sychtyn
- Llanthony Priory (Mon.), ii. 61
- Llantysilio (Denb.), *see* Valle Crucis Abbey
- Llanuwchllyn (Merion.), *see* Aran Mountains
- Llanvorda, *see* Llanforda
- Llanwddyn (Mont.), ii. 87, 88
- Llanwnnog (Mont.), *see* Caersws
- Llanymblodwel, ii. 1 *n*, 6, 209
- C.P., ii. 216, 224, 226 *n*
- pop., ii. 224
- and see* Aber-Tanat; Blodwel; Bryn; Llyncllys; Rhydygroesau
- Llanycil (Merion.), *see* Arenig Mountains
- Llanymawddwy (Merion.), *see* Aran Mountains
- Llanymynech (Denb., Mont., and Salop.), ii. 1 *n*, 209, 236
- annual hunt, ii. 167
- C.P., ii. 216, 224, 236
- copper mining, i. 266, 275, 417
- geol., i. 27-8, 46, 450
- linen manufacture, i. 432
- Llanymynech Hill, i. 27-8, 46, 266, 275, 417
- Offa's Dyke in, i. 409
- pop., ii. 224
- races, ii. 180, 181, 182
- steepchases, ii. 183
- stone quarries, i. 450
- and see* Llanymynech and Pant; Llwyntidmon; Pant; Trepenal
- Llanymynech and Pant C.P., ii. 216, 236, *and see* Pant
- Llanymynech Circuit (Methodist), ii. 17
- Llanymynech Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16, 17
- Llawnt, *see* Cynnyion
- Lloyd:
- Chas., i. 461
- John (d. c. 1610), ii. 152
- John (fl. 1875-82), i. 456
- John Rob. (d. 1801), i. 496
- Ric., master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 155
- Thos., Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121, 123
- Wm. (fl. 1612), ii. 161
- Wm. (d. 1843), ii. 168, 169, 170
- Mrs. — (lacemaker, d. c. 1875), i. 421
- , ii. 109
- and see* Lhuyd; LLOYD
- LLOYD, John Art., ii. 169
- Lloyd, Sampson, & Co., i. 462
- Lloyd George, David, ii. 163
- Lloyd-Williams, J. J., master of Oswestry Sch., ii. 153
- Lloyds, Lower, in Madeley, i. 464
- Llwyntidmon, in Llanymynech, ii. 224 *n*
- Llyncllys, in Llanyblodwel:
- Dolgoch, i. 27
- geol., i. 27
- pop., ii. 224 *n*
- Llywarch Hên (fl. 6th cent.), i. 218 *n*; ii. 114 *n*
- Llywelyn ap Gruffydd, Prince of Wales, ii. 42
- Llywelyn ap Iorwerth (Llywelyn the Great), Prince of Gwynedd, ii. 80, 87
- Llywelyn ap Tuysscan, ii. 48
- local government, ii. 204-18, 235-7
- Local Government Act, 1888, ii. 204, 206, 229 *n*
- Local Government Act, 1894, ii. 204-5, 206, 213, 217
- Local Government Act, 1929, ii. 205
- Local Government Act, 1933, ii. 204
- Local Government Act, 1958, ii. 204
- Local Government Board, ii. 206
- Lock Steel Chain Co. Ltd., i. 469
- Lodge coalpit, *see* Ironbridge
- Lodge ironworks, *see* Donnington Wood
- London:
- Hen. of, Abp. of Dublin, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and Prebendary of Morville in Bridgnorth Coll., i. 485; ii. 119, 120, 121, 122, 125 and *n*
- John of, Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126
- Nic. of, Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126
- Peter of, Corrector or Prior of Alberbury, ii. 48 *n*, 50
- Phil. of, Warden of the Bridgnorth Franciscans, ii. 89
- Steph. of, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 128
- Wal. of, Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *n*, 126
- Wm. of, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 122
- London, bps. of, *see* Belmeis, Ric. (I) of; Belmeis, Ric. (II) of; Gibson, Edm.
- London (Londinium), i. 214, 267, 268, 271, 410, 426, 427, 440, 441 *n*, 461, 464, 466, 474, 478; ii. 36, 38, 44, 97, 137, 190, 193
- Bishopsgate, ii. 34
- cap making, i. 421
- Carmelite friars, ii. 94 *n*
- carpet trade, i. 432
- china and porcelain trade, i. 437, 438, 440
- cloth and textile trades, i. 429-30; ii. 138; *and see below* draper; haberdasher; mercers
- clubs and coffee hos., i. 441
- draper, ii. 158
- engraving and painting, i. 436
- exhibitions:
- 1851, i. 438, 442
- 1862, i. 439, 443
- 1871, i. 442
- 1894, i. 439
- factors, i. 420
- freeman, i. 429
- German Gymnasium, ii. 193
- glove trade, i. 420
- Goldsmiths' Co., i. 424
- grocer, ii. 90
- haberdasher, ii. 150
- Haberdashers' Co., ii. 150, 151
- Holy Trinity Priory, ii. 61
- Lilleshall Abbey property, ii. 77, 78
- lord mayor, i. 468
- mercers, ii. 80, 138
- Roman town ditch, i. 224 *n*
- St. Paul's Cath., dean of, *see* Colet, John
- St. Paul's Sch., ii. 159
- Shrewsbury Abbey property, ii. 34
- Tower, the, ii. 73, 90, 103, 126 *n*
- Wenlock Priory property, ii. 44
- and see* Chelsea; Islington; Kensington, South; Putney; St. Pancras; Shepherds Bush; Westminster
- London and North Western Railway, i. 416, 448, 477
- London School Board, i. 424
- Long, Rob., ii. 80
- Long Forest (forest of Muneton), i. 485, 486, 487, 489, 491
- Bushmoor (Bismore) Hay, i. 485, 488, 490
- Hawkhurst (Hakehurst, Haycrust) Hay, i. 485, 488, 490
- Lythwood (Lyth) Hay, i. 484, 485, 488, 489, 490, 491; ii. 34, 36
- and see* Evenwood; 'Langsetewud'; 'Mullesgreve'
- Long Lane, in Wrockwardine, ii. 229 *n*
- Long Lane, *see* Halford
- Long Mountain (Mont. and Salop.), i. 371
- geol., i. 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24
- Long Mynd (La Munede), i. 6, 12, 357, 382, 411, 412, 484, 488; ii. 1, 63, 168, 173, 174
- geol., i. 3, 7, 10-11, 18, 23, 55-6, 57
- purpresture, ii. 80
- red grouse, ii. 190
- Long Waste, *see* Waste, Long
- Longden, in Pontesbury, i. 488; ii. 226 *n*
- Longden Coleham, *see* Coleham
- Longdon, Wm. of, ii. 76
- Longdon (Staffs.), *see* Beaudesert
- Longdon upon Tern, ii. 5, 6, 52, 57, 68, 78 *n*, 207
- canal, i. 427
- C.P., ii. 217, 224
- grange, ii. 73
- man., ii. 71, 72
- pop., ii. 224, 233

GENERAL INDEX

- Longespee, Rog., *see* Meuland, Rog.
 Longford, ii. 4, 5, 146, 207
 C.P., ii. 216, 217, 224, 229 *n*
 man., i. 299
 park, i. 495
 pop., ii. 224
 Rom. Cath., ii. 9 *n*
 and see Brockton; Stockton
 Longford, in Moreton Say:
 Fabric Cottages, i. 276
 Longford, the, i. 272, 276
 pop., ii. 225 *n*
 Roman coin hoard, i. 276
 Waterloo Cottages, i. 272
 Longford, the, *see* Hinstock; Long-
 ford, in Moreton Say
 Longner (Longner-on-Severn), in
 St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, i. 460,
 463; ii. 170, 172, 185, 194, 211,
 220 *n*, 227 *n*
 kennels, ii. 171
 man., ii. 114
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
 tithes, ii. 115
 Longnor, Nic. of, Abbot of Haugh-
 mond, ii. 64, 66-7, 67 *n*, 70
 Longnor, ii. 5, 170, 182, 183, 208,
 236
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 Bowling Green Ho., ii. 191
 ch., i. 417
 C.P., ii. 212, 217, 221 *n*, 224, 236
 coalmining, ii. 232
 cock-fighting, ii. 190, 191 *and n*
 Leasowes, the, i. 270
 man., i. 484; ii. 85
 Moat Ho., i. 403, 403
 par. boundary, i. 270
 Park, i. 202, 494
 pop., ii. 224, 232
 prehistoric find, i. 202
 rlwy., ii. 232
 Walkmill, i. 428 *n*
 woodland, i. 483
 and see Lege; Longnor Green
 Longnor Green, in Frodesley and
 Longnor, i. 270
 Longslow, in Market Drayton; ii.
 222 *nn*
 Longville, Lushcott, and East Wall,
 in Eaton-under-Heywood, ii.
 222 *n*; *and see* Longville in the
 Dale; Wall, East
 Longville in the Dale, in Eaton-
 under-Heywood, ii. 222 *n*, 226 *n*
 Oakham Dingle, i. 8
 and see 'Langsetewud'; Longville,
 Lushcott, and East Wall
 Loppington, Alex. de, ii. 81
 Loppington, ii. 5, 6, 73, 209
 bull baiting, ii. 192
 ch., ii. 81
 C.P., ii. 216, 218, 224, 235
 pop., ii. 224
 vicars, ii. 82; *and see* Dynmowe,
 John; Madeley, Ric. of
 windmill, i. 418
 and see Burlton; Noneley
 lord lieutenant, ii. 193
 Losinga, Rob., Bp. of Hereford,
 i. 282, 288, 291 *and n*
 Lostford, in Hodnet, ii. 223 *n*
 Loton, in Alberbury, ii. 48, 172, 182
 kennels, ii. 171
 man., i. 484
 Park, i. 494
 Loughton, in Chetton, ii. 3, 31, 32,
 210
 chap., ii. 221
 C.P., ii. 213, 215, 236
 pop., ii. 221
 and see Brown Clee Hill; Clee
 Burf
 Louis XV, King of France, i. 438, 439
 Lovel, Ric., Preceptor of Lydley, ii.
 86
 Low, John, i. 459
 Lowe, the, in Stottesdon, ii. 223 *n*,
 228 *n*
 pop., ii. 228 *n*
 Lowe and Ditches, in Wem, ii. 228
 Lower Camp, *see* Pontesford; Roveries
 Lower Down, *see* Down, Lower
 Lower Galdeford, *see* Ludlow
 Lower Hayton, *see* Hayton, Lower
 Lower Ledwyche, *see* Ledwyche,
 Lower
 Lower Lloyds, *see* Lloyds, Lower
 Lower Maesbrook, *see* Maesbrook,
 Lower
 Lower Meverley, *see* Meverley,
 Lower
 Lower Montgomery Presbytery (Pres-
 byterian Church of Wales), ii. 10
 Lower Norncott, *see* Heath
 Lower Park, *see* Park, Lower; Peaton
 and Upper and Lower Parks
 Lower Porkington, *see* Porkington,
 Lower
 Lower Poston, *see* Poston, Little
 Lower Rockhill, *see* Clun
 Loxdale, J., ii. 198
 Lucy, Steph. de, Dean of St. Mary's,
 Shrewsbury, ii. 121 *n*, 122
 Luda, Phil. de, Preceptor of Halston,
 ii. 87, 88
 Lude, *see* Lyde
 Ludford (formerly Herefs. and
 Salop.), i. 287, 348 *n*; ii. 3, 27,
 102, 103, 104, 209
 chaplain, ii. 28-9
 ch., ii. 28, 101
 C.P., ii. 204, 215, 224 *and nn*
 Ludford (St. Giles) Ho., ii. 101
 man., ii. 101, 102
 mills, ii. 102
 par. council, ii. 102
 pop., ii. 224, 233
 rlwy., ii. 233
 Sir Job Charlton's Hosp., *see*
 Ludford, St. Giles's Hosp.
 vicars, ii. 101
 wood, ii. 102
 and see Ledwyche, Lower; Sheet;
 Steventon; Whitcliffe
 Ludford, Rout of, 1459, ii. 103
 Ludford, St. Giles's Hospital (later
 Almshouse), also known as Sir
 Job Charlton's Hospital, ii. 22,
 101-2
 masters or wardens, ii. 101
 patronage, ii. 101
 seal, ii. 101, 102
 Ludlow:
 Isabel, *see* Lingen, Isabel
 John de (fl. 1292), i. 428
 Sir John, ii. 131
 (*alias* Qwyte) Dr. John, Abbot of
 Haughmond, ii. 65, 67 *and n*,
 70
 Laurence de (d. by 1296), ii. 93
 Sir Laurence of (d. 1353), ii. 93
 Nic. de (merchant, fl. c. 1270-4),
 i. 428
 Nic. of, Dean of St. Mary's,
 Shrewsbury (1327-41), ii. 121
 and n, 122 *n*, 123
 Thos., Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii.
 36, 37
 fam., i. 407
 Ludlow, i. 53, 287, 419, 423; ii. 3, 86,
 93, 100 *n*, 103, 108, 130, 134, 135,
 136, 137, 138, 144, 147, 149, 160,
 167, 173, 186, 211
 art classes, i. 424
 athletics, ii. 193, 194 *n*, 199
 attorney, ii. 173
 Barnaby Ho., ii. 149, 150
 beadles, ii. 108
 Bluecoat sch., ii. 149
 boro., ii. 22, 135, 136, 139, 204,
 205, 211, 224
 council, ii. 102, 108
 court, ii. 103
 estate, ii. 109
 and see below corporation; M.B.;
 rural boro.
 burgages, ii. 94, 102, 104, 137 *n*
 cattle mkt., ii. 95
 chars., ii. 109, 149
 ch., ii. 22, 93, 95, 101, 109, 136,
 147 *n*, 148
 choir, ii. 130 *n*, 136-7
 gallery, i. 418
 Lady Chap., ii. 135, 136-7
 organists, ii. 137 *and n*, 147
 St. John's Chap., ii. 134
 chwardens, ii. 136
 chyard, ii. 112, 147
 C.P., ii. 215, 222 *nn*, 224 *and n*
 Civil War, i. 454, 473 *and n*
 cloth trade, i. 428, 429
 cock-fighting, ii. 191
 College St., ii. 139
 corporation, ii. 95, 101, 104, 108,
 109, 137 *n*, 138-9, 147, 148,
 149
 aldermen, ii. 148
 arms, ii. 109
 bailiffs, i. 419, 420; ii. 101, 135,
 147, 148
 burgesses, i. 419; ii. 94, 102, 134,
 135, 180 *n*
 commonalty, i. 419; ii. 135
 Twelve and Twenty Five, ii. 135
 Corve St., i. 433; ii. 101
 Corvegat, ii. 93
 Cottage Hosp., ii. 139
 cricket, ii. 195
 cycle club, ii. 194 *n*
 Dinham, ii. 109, 149 *n*
 Dinham Hall, ii. 149 *n*
 E.P.P., ii. 104
 Feathers, the, ii. 191
 fishing club, ii. 188
 football, ii. 198, 199, 200
 Foxe's Almshouses, ii. 94, 109
 fulling mills, i. 428 *n*; ii. 102, 135
 Galdeford, Lower, i. 433
 Galford, ii. 95
 Galford Gate, ii. 95
 gaol, ii. 231
 geol., i. 21, 22, 45-6
 Girls' High Sch., ii. 150
 guildhall, ii. 135
 hermit, ii. 26
 inds., manufactures:
 gloving, i. 420
 iron ind. and metal trades, i. 418
 mineral-water manufacture, i.
 421
 stone quarrying, i. 449
 tanning, i. 433
 wagon building, i. 478
 weaving (hand-loom), i. 431
 Linney Lane, ii. 93 *n*
 Lower Broad St., ii. 104
 Ludford (Teme) Bridge, i. 415;
 ii. 102, 104
 St. Catherine's Chap. on, ii. 26 *n*
 Ludford Lane, ii. 21
 man., ii. 102, 136, 140, 186 *n*
 mkt., ii. 95, 141, *and see above*
 cattle mkt.
 M.P.s, ii. 108, 181
 merchants and tradesmen, ii. 28,
 86, 148, 149
 armourers, brasiers, brigand-iron
 makers, bucklemakers, card
 makers, i. 418; chemist, i. 54;
 coopers, i. 418; draper, ii. 108;
 glovers, hatters, i. 420; iron-
 mongers, masons, i. 418;
 merciers, i. 420; pewterers,
 saddlers, smiths (hammermen),
 spurriers, i. 418; tailors, i. 420
 Mill St., ii. 112, 135, 147 *and n*,
 148, 149 *n*, 150

- Ludlow (*cont.*)
 mills, i. 419, *and see above* fulling mills
 M.B., ii. 204, 205, 215, 221 *n*, 222 *nn*, 224 and *nn*, 236, *and see above* boro.
 Nurses' Home, ii. 139
 Old St., ii. 95
 poor-ho., ii. 139
 pop., ii. 224
 preacher, ii. 109, 139
 prehistoric finds, i. 203
 prot. nonconf., ii. 10, 11 and *n*, 12, 15, 193
 races, ii. 165, 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 191
 racecourse, *see* Bromfield
 rlwy., i. 448; ii. 193
 Reader's Ho., ii. 147
 rectors, ii. 93, 101, 139, 147
 assistant, ii. 109, 139
 rectory ho., ii. 139
 rural boro., ii. 215, 236, *and see above* boro.
 sack of, by Lancastrians, ii. 94, 95, 103
 St. John's Ho., ii. 104
 St. Leonard's Chap., ii. 93 and *n*
 schs., ii. 149 and *n*; *and see above* Bluecoat sch.; Girls' High Sch.; *see also* Ludlow Grammar School
 shops, ii. 135, 137
 Silk Mill Lane, ii. 149, 150
 Smiths or Hammermen, Co. of, i. 418
 Stitchesmen, Co. of, i. 420
 Temeside, ii. 104
 theatre, ii. 183
 U.D., ii. 215, 236
 U.S.D., ii. 204, 224
 vicars, ii. 147 *n*, *and see* Philip
 visitation (episcopal), ii. 103
 workhouse, *see* West Hamlet
and see Linney; Lyde
 Ludlow, Austin friars' supposed limit (*limes*) of, ii. 97 *n*
 Ludlow, Austin friary, ii. 21, 95-6, 97, 103 *n*
 community, size of, ii. 95
 habit, ii. 95 and *n*
 priors, ii. 96, *and see* Pickering, Giles
 Ludlow, Carmelite friary, ii. 93-5, 103 *n*
 books, ii. 94
 habit, ii. 95 *n*
 priors, ii. 94-5; *and see* Dyer, Wal.; Oxford, Steph. of
 Ludlow, Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Baptist, Hospital of, ii. 22, 101, 102-4
 community, size of, ii. 103
 habit, ii. 103
 masters or priors, ii. 102, 103, 104; *and see* Ferroux, Hugh; Holland, John; Leighton, Edw.; Thorpe, John; Undergod, Peter
 patronage, ii. 102-3
 religious rule, ii. 103
 seal, ii. 104
 Ludlow, Hosier's Almshouses, ii. 23, 103 *n*, 108-9, 112, 139
 Ludlow and South Shropshire Cricket Club, ii. 196
 Ludlow archdeaconry, ii. 2, 7
 Ludlow Castle, i. 397
 anchorite, ii. 26
 chap., ii. 26
 C.P., ii. 215, 224 and *n*
 E.P.P., ii. 224 and *n*
 pop., ii. 224 and *n*
 St. Mary Magdalen's Chap., ii. 102, 103
 St. Peter's Chap., ii. 103, 104
 Ludlow (Charity Estates) Act, 1846, ii. 149
 Ludlow Circuit (Methodist), ii. 13
 Ludlow (formerly Hopton Bank) Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 15, 16
 Ludlow Circuit (Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 13, 14
 Ludlow Cricket Club, ii. 195
 Ludlow Football Club, ii. 199
 Ludlow Grammar School, ii. 109, 112, 139, 141, 147-50
 endowment, ii. 147, 149
 library, ii. 149
 masters or head masters, ii. 147, 148, 149; *and see* Banks, Jas.; Devey; Hagget, D'Arcy; Hook, Wal.; Philip; Sherman, Thos.; Sparrow, Wm. Chas.; Thornton, Sim.; Threlfall, Reginald Bracewell; Willis, Art.; Wyatt, Wm.
 plays, ii. 148
 statutes, ii. 147
 Ludlow Hunt, ii. 168, 173-4, 175, 186
 country, ii. 171, 173, 174
 Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 22, 23, 101, 102, 103, 108, 134-40, 147
 alms, ii. 134, 137
 chantry priests' coll., ii. 22, 136, 139
 clerk, ii. 135, 138
 council, ii. 108, 135, 136
 estates, ii. 22, 134-5, 137, 138-9
 incorporation, ii. 134
 livery, ii. 136
 muniments, ii. 134, 138
 charter, ii. 138
 porter, ii. 137
 seals, ii. 139-40
 'solesters', ii. 137
 statutes, ii. 134, 135, 137
 stewards, ii. 134-5, 137, 138
 wardens or rectors, ii. 108, 134, 135, 139; *and see* Andrew, Geoff.; Downe, Ric.; Parys, John
 Ludlow Poor Law Union:
 workhouse, ii. 231, 232
 Ludlow Race Club, ii. 180, 186
 Ludlow rural deanery, ii. 3, 4 *n*, 25
 Ludlow Rural District, formerly Rural Sanitary District (Herefs. and Salop.), ii. 213, 215, 217, 236
 pop., ii. 224
 Ludstone, in Claverley, ii. 128 *n*
 man., ii. 124, 127, 128
 man.-ho., ii. 127
 pop., ii. 221 *n*
 tithes, ii. 128
 woods, ii. 127
 Lumley, Ric., Earl of Scarborough (d. 1739), i. 462
 Lushcott, *see* Longville, Lushcott, and East Wall
 Luther:
 Rob., ii. 174-5
 fam., ii. 171
 Lutterworth (Leics.), ii. 168
 Lutwyche, *see* Wilderhope and Stanley
 Lyd Hole, *see* Pontesford
 Lydbury Castle, *see* Bishop's Castle
 Lydbury North, ii. 3, 9 *n*, 210
 C.P., ii. 214, 224
 cock-fighting, ii. 191 *n*
 cricket, ii. 195
 industrial sch., i. 429
 man., i. 282, 285, 290, 291 *n*
 pop., ii. 224
 and see Acton; Brockton; Choulton; Down, Lower; Eaton; Eaton and Choulton; Eyton and Plowden; Oakley Mynd; Plowden; Totterton; Walcot
 Lydd, — (fl. *temp.* Jas. I), i. 459
 Lyde (Lude), in Pipe (Herefs.):
 man. (mistakenly identified with Ludlow), i. 287
 Lydham (Mont. and Salop.), ii. 3, 210
 castle, i. 397, 397
 ch., ii. 64 *n*
 C.P., ii. 214, 224
 man., i. 284, 285
 pop., ii. 224
 and see Heblands; Roveries
 Lydley (Litlega, Lydley Hayes, Lydley Heys), in Cardington, i. 349 *n*; ii. 85, 86
 common rights, ii. 85
 Day Ho. (Dayhouse), i. 271; ii. 85 and *n*
 earthworks, ii. 85 *n*
 fishponds, ii. 85
 forester, ii. 85
 free warren, ii. 85
 Hollyhurst, i. 270
 Lydley Hays farm, ii. 86
 mill, ii. 85
 Penkridge Hall, ii. 85, 86
 pop., ii. 221 *n*
 stone quarrying, ii. 86
 Lydley Preceptory, in Cardington, ii. 21, 85-6
 buildings, ii. 86
 community, size of, ii. 86
 preceptors, ii. 86; *and see* Halton, Hen. of; Lovel, Ric.; Stephen
 Lye:
 Joan, ii. 36
 (or Lygh) John, Warden of Tong Coll., ii. 127 *n*, 133
 Lewis, i. 428
 Ric., Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 33, 34, 36, 37
 Thos., Archd. of Salop (Lichfield Diocese) and canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 *n*
 Wm. de, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 79
 Lye, Upper, in Aymestrey (Herefs.), ii. 39
 Lye Mill, *see* Morville
 Lyfing, Bp. of Worcester, i. 300
 Lygh, John, *see* Lye, John
 Lynde, Steph., Preceptor of Halton, ii. 88
 Lyneal:
 Ric., Prior of the Austin friars of Shrewsbury, ii. 96, 97 and *n*
 Thos., Prior of the Austin friars of Shrewsbury, ii. 97
 Lyneal, in Ellesmere and Welshampton, ii. 222 *n*, 228 *n*, 231
 man., ii. 8
 pop., ii. 222 *n*
 Lyseux, Thos., Prebendary of Under-ton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Lyster, Hen., ii. 194
 Lyttelton, Sir John, i. 459
 Lyth, *see* Birch and Lyth
 Lyth, Great, in Condover, i. 488
 Lyth, Little, in Condover, i. 488
 Lyth Hay, *see* Long Forest
 Lyth Hill, *see* Lythwood
 Lythwood, in Condover, ii. 111
 Lyth Hill, ii. 10
 prot. nonconf., ii. 10
 Lythwood Hay, *see* Long Forest
 M., Nic. de, Prior, Master, or Warden of St. Giles's Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 106
 Macclesfield District (Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 14
 machinery, i. 471, 476-9, *and see* agricultural engineering
 Machynlleth (Mont.), i. 430, 431
 Mackennal, Bertram, i. 439
 Mackenzie, Austin, ii. 176

GENERAL INDEX

- Mackworth:
Sir Humphry, i. 465
fam., ii. 182
- Maddison, Chas., i. 437, 438
- Maddock, John, i. 478
- Maddock, John, & Co., i. 478
- Maddox, R., & Co., ii. 202
- Madeley:
Ric. of, Vicar of Loppington, ii. 82
Thos. of, Dean of St. Chad's,
Shrewsbury, ii. 118
- Madeley, i. 416, 488; ii. 1, 3, 39, 41,
43, 211
art classes, i. 424
boat building, i. 478
brick and tile making, i. 444
bull baiting, ii. 191
canal, i. 419, 427
china manufacture, *see below*
Randall's China Works
ch., ii. 42
C.P., ii. 224, 229, 237
coalmining, i. 33, 425, 460, 464,
465, 471, 472; ii. 44
cock-fighting, ii. 191
constables, ii. 192
curate, ii. 192
engineering, i. 472
fair, ii. 41
fishing club, ii. 188
Forge, i. 472
geol., i. 33
Halesfield (Hales) coalpit, i. 472
Hill's Lane coalpits, i. 33, 471
iron ind., i. 456, 458, 464, 472 and *n*
lime works, i. 458
Madeley Court, i. 455
Madeley Court Works, i. 456, 458
man., i. 285, 455, 460, 464, 466,
471; ii. 41
man.-ho., i. 444, 455; ii. 45
Manor Mill, i. 418
mkt., ii. 41
new town, ii. 20, 41
park, i. 444; ii. 43
Park Lane, i. 440
pop., ii. 224, 229
prot. nonconf., ii. 16
Randall's China Works, i. 439-40
Rom. Cath., ii. 9 *n*
Shawfield coalpit, i. 471
Tweedale coalpit., i. 471
U.S.D., ii. 224, 229 *n*
vicar, *see* Fletcher, John
wake, ii. 191
Wind Mill Farm, i. 427
workhouse, *see* Ironbridge
and see Blists Hill; Coalbrookdale;
Coalport; Iron Bridge, the;
Ironbridge; Lloyds, Lower;
Madeley Wood; Marnwood
- Madeley (formerly Broseley) Circuit
(Methodist), ii. 13
- Madeley Circuit (Wesleyan Method-
ist), ii. 13
- Madeley Poor Law Union:
workhouse, ii. 231, 232
- Madeley Rural District (formerly
Rural Sanitary District), ii. 212,
215-16, 217, 229 *n*
pop., ii. 224
- Madeley Wood, in Madeley, i. 426
bull baiting, ii. 191
coalmining, i. 458
Green (later Jockey Bank), ii. 191
iron ind., i. 464, 466, 471, 476
- Madeley Wood Co., i. 443, 444, 449,
456, 458, 464, 467, 471, 472; ii. 192
- Madoc, David ap, *see* David ap
Madoc
- Madoc, son of Eniun, i. 417
- Madoc, son of Gervase Goch, i. 340 *n*;
ii. 80
- Madockes, Thos., ii. 36
- Madog ap Maredudd, King of
Powys, i. 387
- Madox's Hill, *see* Watling Street
Demesne
- Maelor Saesneg (Flints.), i. 287, 288,
316 *n*
- Maerebroc, *see* Neen Sollars
- Maesbrook (Meresbroc), in Kinner-
ley, i. 284 *n*; ii. 88
- Maesbrook, Lower, in Kinnerley,
ii. 223 *n*
- Maesbrook, Upper, in Kinnerley,
ii. 223 *n*
- Maesbury (Meresberie), in Oswestry,
i. 284 *n*; ii. 152 *n*, 153 *n*
man., i. 292; ii. 18
caput of Mersete Hundred,
i. 292, 296
mill, ii. 152
pop., ii. 225 *n*
wood, i. 483
- Maesllwch Castle, *see* Glasbury
- Maesmawr, in Penstrowed (Mont.),
ii. 173, 174
- Magasaetan, *see* Magonsaete
- Magdala (Abyssinia), i. 470
- Magdalen Hall, *see* Oxford University
- Magna, *see* Kenchester
- Magnus, Thos., Dean of Bridgnorth,
ii. 126, 128
- Magonsaete (Magasaetan), i. 220 *n*;
ii. 39
sub-king of, *see* Merewald
- Mainstone (Mont. and Salop.), i.
287; ii. 3, 210
C.P., ii. 214, 224
pop., ii. 224
Wood, ii. 174
and see Edenhope; Knuck; Reilth
- Mainwaring:
Chas. Fra. Kynaston, i. 494
Capt. M., ii. 186
and see Manoring; Manwaring;
Meingaryn
- Maitland, Frederic Wm., i. 279, 280,
281 *n*, 282, 295, 301, 304
- Malbank (Malbedeng):
Wm. (I), i. 299
Wm. (II), ii. 31
- Malbrook, *see* Neen Sollars
- Malehurst fam., ii. 136
- Malins Lee (Malinslee), *see* Lee,
Malins
- Malmesbury, Wm. of, ii. 31
- Malvoisin, Hugh, ii. 72
- Malpas (Ches. and Flints.), *see*
Chorlton; Iscoed Park
- Malpas Rural District (Ches.), ii.
218
- Malpas's Wood, *see* Neen Savage
- Maltmill, *see* Cleobury Mortimer
- Malvern Hills (Herefs. and Worcs.),
i. 14
- Mamble (Worcs.), ii. 213
- Man, Wm., Prior of the Austin friars
of Ludlow, ii. 96
- Man, Wm., Prior of the Austin friars
of Shrewsbury, ii. 96, 97
- Manchester, Bp. of, *see* Fraser, Jas.
- Manchester (Lancs.), i. 438, 478
cath., canon of, *see* Woodard,
Nathaniel
races, ii. 179
- Manchester Ship Canal, i. 481
- Manners:
Sir Ric., ii. 132
Margaret (his wife), *see* Dymoke,
Margaret
- Manning, Ric., i. 458
- Manoring, Sir Ric., i. 493
- Mansell, W. R., i. 477, *and see*
Maunsel
- Manwaring, Thos., ii. 68
- Maoris, i. 208 *n*
- Mar', Thos. de la, i. 489, *and see*
Mare
- Marbury or Marbury cum Quoisley
(Ches.), i. 299; ii. 204
- Roman find, i. 275
and see Norbury
- March, Ctss. of, *see* Geneville, Joan
de
- March, Earl of (Scotl.), *see* Dunbar,
Geo.
- March, earls of (Eng.), ii. 61, 102,
136; *and see* Edward IV; Mor-
timer
- Marchamley, in Hodnet, ii. 207
coursing, ii. 184
Hawkstone Farm, i. 403
man., i. 484
Marchamley Wood, i. 403
moated site, i. 403
pop., ii. 223 *n*
- Marches of Wales, Council in the,
i. 492; ii. 35, 112 *n*
- Marchia rural deanery, ii. 6, 25
- Marcle, Much (Herefs.), i. 289
- Marcott, Preston, *see* Smith, Hubert
- Mare, Rob. de la, ii. 65 *n*, *and see* Mar'
- Mareys, Hugh, canon of St. Chad's,
Shrewsbury, and prebendary of
Lichfield Cath., ii. 116
- Marjoribanks, Sir D., i. 446
- Market Drayton, *see* Drayton, Market
- Market Drayton and District Football
League, ii. 200
- Market Drayton Circuit (Primitive
Methodist), ii. 16, 17
- Market Drayton Circuit (Wesleyan
Methodist), ii. 14, 17
- Market Drayton rural deanery, *see*
Hodnet rural deanery
- Market Drayton (or Drayton) Rural
District (formerly Rural Sanitary
District, Ches., Salop., and
Staffs.), ii. 214, 218, 235
pop., ii. 222
- Marlborough:
Agnes of, m. Thurstan de Wigmore,
i. 289
Alured of, i. 289
- Marlborough (Wilts.), ii. 137
- Marlow, *see* Leintwardine
- Marlow (Bucks.), ii. 203
- Marnwood, in Madeley, i. 20
- Marrington, in Chirbury:
Caerbre (ancient earthwork), i.
352, 354, 355
Calcot, i. 355
geol., i. 16
Marrington Dingle, i. 16
pop., ii. 221 *n*
Spy Wood, ii. 16
- Marriott, F., i. 424
- Marscot (fl. c. 1172), ii. 63 *n*
- Marsetelie, *see* Marsley
- Marsh:
Rog., Warden of St. John's Hosp.,
Shrewsbury, ii. 107
— (gilder), i. 436
- Marsh, in Westbury:
camp, i. 382
pop., ii. 229 *n*
- Marsh, the, in Barrow and Much
Wenlock, ii. 43
- Marsh, the, *see* Newport
- Marsh Brook (Marshbrook), the,
i. 271
- Marsh Farm, *see* Posenhall
- Marshall:
Hen., ? Dean of St. Mary's,
Shrewsbury, ii. 122 *n*
John, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126
and *n*, 128
Ralph, i. 489
Ric., ii. 100 *n*
Ric., *see* Baker, Ric.
- Marshall & Co., i. 421
- Marshbrook, in Wistanstow, i. 271
- Marshbrook, the, *see* Marsh Brook,
the
- Marsley (Marsetelie), in Habberley,
i. 295, 483

- Marston:
Alf., i. 54
fam., ii. 148 *n*
Marston, in Church Eaton (Staffs.), i. 291 *n*
Marston, in Diddlebury, i. 284
Martin V, Pope, ii. 129
Martin, Ric., Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126, 128
Marton, in Chirbury, i. 392; ii. 61
castle, i. 391, 391-2
man., i. 293 *n*; ii. 114
pop., ii. 221 *n*
stone quarries, ii. 60 and *n*
Marton, in Myddle, ii. 225 *n*
Marton, New, in Ellesmere:
Hall (moated site), i. 403
pop., ii. 222 *n*
Marton, Old, in Whittington, ii. 229 *n*
Mary Dingle, *see* Leighton
Marylebone Cricket Club, ii. 196
Mascall, Rob., Bp. of Hereford, ii. 93-4
Mason:
A., ii. 198
Chas., Woodwardian Professor of Geology in Cambridge University, i. 462
and see Richard the mason
Mason's Mill, *see* Wenlock, Much
masses for the dead, ii. 90; *and see* chantries; obits
Massey, Rog., ii. 76
Matthew *Medicus*, Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *n*
Matthews:
Chas. Hudson, ii. 198
Geo., i. 456, 474
John, ii. 134
Thos., i. 429
Maud, Empress, ii. 31, 63, 71
Maud (Mawde), wife of Jeneval, i. 419
Mauduit, Wm., i. 486
Maunsell, John, Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125, *and see* Mansell
Maw:
Art., i. 446
Geo., i. 446
Maw & Co., i. 424, 445-6
Mawde, wife of Jeneval, *see* Maud
Mawley (Melela), in Cleobury Mortimer, i. 346 *n*
Hall, i. 494; ii. 9 *n*
man., i. 289
park, i. 494
Rom. Cath., ii. 9 and *n*
May Hill, *see* Nash
Mayeu, Ric., Bp. of Hereford, ii. 103
Mayne, Ric., ii. 117
Mayo, Chas., master of Bridgnorth Grammar Sch., ii. 142
Maze, the, *see* Kingsland
Meadow Wharf, *see* Coalbrookdale
Meadowtown, in Worthen, i. 16; ii. 229 *n*
Meaford, in Stone (Staffs.), i. 291 *n*, 298
Meath Diocese (Irel.), ii. 54
Mechanics, *see* Red Club
Medicus, Matthew, *see* Matthew *Medicus*
Mediolanum, *see* Whitchurch
Medlicott, in Wentnor, ii. 229 *n*
Meese, River, i. 273
Meeson, in Great Bolas, ii. 220 *n*
Meifod (Mont.), *see* Sarnau
Meighen, John, master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 155
Meingaryn, Rog. de, ii. 72
Melbourne (Australia), i. 439
'Mele Bridge', *see* Meole Brace
Melela, *see* Mawley
Mellifont Abbey (co. Louth, Irel.), abbot of, ii. 54 *n*
Melton Mowbray (Leics.), ii. 168
Melun, Rob. de, Bp. of Hereford, ii. 27
Melverley, ii. 1 *n*, 209
C.P., ii. 212, 216, 224
pop., ii. 224
Tontine Inn, ii. 203
and see Melverley, Lower; Melverley, Upper
Milverley, Lower, in Melverley, ii. 224 *n*
Milverley, Upper, in Melverley, ii. 224 *n*
Membrefelde, *see* Morville
Menai Suspension Bridge, i. 466, 475
Mendip Hills (Som.), i. 214, 265
Menedep, Geof. de, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 60, 61
Meneley, John, canon of Lichfield Cath. and of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 *n*
Menethesney, in Llanfair Waterdine, ii. 224 *n*
Mentpace, Wm., Prior of the Austin friars of Ludlow, ii. 96
Menutton, in Clun:
pop., ii. 221 *n*
Rockhill Circle (camp), i. 379, 380, 381
Meole, *see* Monkmeole with Crowmeole
Meole Brace, i. 271, 375; ii. 1, 3, 6, 23, 186, 208, 211
anchorite, ii. 23 *n*
bridge, *see below* 'Mele Bridge'
Bush Tavern, ii. 184
ch., ii. 23 *n*
C.P., ii. 212, 222 *n*, 223 *n*, 224, 227
and *nn*
coursing, ii. 184
football, ii. 199
hosp., ii. 22
man., i. 289, 294
Shrewsbury burgesses belonging to, i. 307
'Mele Bridge', i. 416, 447
pop., ii. 224, 227, 230
races, ii. 181 *n*
rectory, ii. 117
Stanley Ho., i. 271
and see Bayston Hill; Edgebold; Kingsland; Newton and Edgebold; Nobold; Pulley; Shrewsbury School
Meole Brook, *see* Rea, River
Merchelm, half-bro. of St. Milburga, ii. 39
Mercia, ealdormen of, *see* Elfhære; Ethelred
Mercia, earls of, i. 295; ii. 18; *and see* Alfgar; Edwin; Leofric
Mercia, kings of, *see* Ceolred; Ethelred; Offa
Mercia, i. 280, 351
diocese of, ii. 1
Mercians, Lady of the, *see* Ethelfleda
Merdiche, *see* Tong
Mere, in Forton (Staffs.), ii. 31
Mere House, *see* Baschurch
Meredith:
Edw., head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Newport, ii. 151
J., master of High Ercall Grammar Sch., ii. 146
John, master of Donnington Grammar Sch., ii. 144
Meresberie, *see* Maesbury
Meresbroc, *see* Maesbrook
Merewald, sub-king of the Magon-saete, ii. 39
his daughters Milburga and Mildred, *see* Milburga, St.; Mildred, St.
his wife Ermenburga, *see* Ermenburga, St.
Merionethshire, i. 431
Merovingian kingdom, *see* France
Merriman, Hen. Gordon, master of Bridgnorth Grammar Sch., ii. 143
Merrington (Gulidone, Muridone), in Preston Gubbals, i. 336 *n*; ii. 64, 68
geol., i. 43-4
Green, i. 43, 44
Old Woods, i. 43
pop., ii. 226
Mersete Hundred, i. 283, 284 *n*, 285, 287 *n*, 292, 296, 306
Mersey, River, i. 415, 425, 427
Mershton, Wm., ii. 136
Merthyr Tydfil (Glam.):
Dowlais Works, i. 475
Merton Priory (Surr.), ii. 86
Meschin, Maud de, m. Phil. of Belmeis, ii. 51
Meston, Ric. de, Prior of Wombridge ii. 83
Methodists, ii. 13-17, 192, 193
independent, ii. 15, 17
lay preachers, ii. 13
New Connexion, ii. 16
Primitive, ii. 14-16, 192
camp meetings, ii. 14
Revivalist, ii. 14, 16
union of 1907, ii. 16, 17
union of 1932, ii. 14, 16
United Methodist Church, ii. 16
United Methodist Free Church, ii. 16, 17
Wesleyan, ii. 10, 13-14, 16, 192
Wesleyan Methodist Association, ii. 16
Wesleyan Reformers, ii. 16
and see Wales, Presbyterian Church of
Metropolitan Amalgamated Railway Carriage and Wagon Co. Ltd., i. 478
Meuland (Longespee), Rog., Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, ii. 96, 120
Mexico, i. 479
Meynell, Mr. — (fl. c. 1780-4), ii. 167
Meynell Hunt (Derb. and Staffs.), ii. 170
Meyrick, Mr. — (fl. 1728), ii. 139 *nn*
Mickley, in Preses, ii. 226 *n*
Mid-Severn Angling Association, ii. 188
Middle, *see* Myddle
Middle Crows Green, *see* Wroxeter
Middle Down Farm, in Hopton Wafers, ii. 221 *n*, 223 *n*
Middle Forge, *see* Coalbrookdale, Great or Middle Forge
Middle Knuck, *see* Knuck
Middle Morrey, *see* Shavington
Middlehope, in Diddlebury:
man., i. 284
mount, i. 394, 394
pop., ii. 222 *n*
wood, i. 485
and see Westhope and Middlehope
Middlemore, Augustus, Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
Middlesex, i. 206
Middleton:
Oliver, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 61, 62
Phil. of, ii. 60
Middleton, Baron, *see* Willoughby, Fra.
Middleton, in Bitterley, ii. 3
man., i. 284
pop., ii. 220 *n*
Middleton, in Chirbury:
ancient earthworks, i. 409, 409
geol., i. 16
Middleton Hill, i. 409
Mitchell's Fold (stone circle), i. 201, 203

GENERAL INDEX

moated site, i. 403
 pop., ii. 221 *n*
 prehistoric finds, i. 203
 Stapeley, i. 16
 Middleton, in Oswestry, ii. 191 *n*, 225 *n*
 Middleton Priors, in Ditton Priors, ii. 43
 pop., ii. 222 *n*
 Rom. Cath. chap., ii. 9 *n*
 Middleton Scriven, ii. 3, 210
 C.P., ii. 213, 224
 man., ii. 113
 pop., ii. 224
 Middletown Hill (Mont.), in Alberbury, i. 19, 438
 Middlewich (Ches.), ii. 31
 Midland Christian Union (Unitarian), ii. 10
 Midland District (Rom. Cath.), vicars apostolic of, ii. 8, 9; *and see* Milner, John
 Midland Football League, ii. 201
 Midland Railway Carriage & Wagon Co. Ltd., i. 478
 Midlands Amateur Athletic Association, ii. 194
 Milburga, St., Abbess of Wenlock, i. 305; ii. 1, 3, 38-9, 40, 44, 46, 47
 cult of, ii. 54
 her half-bros. Merchelm and Mildfrith, *see* Merchelm; Mildfrith *and see* *Life of St. Milburga; Testament of St. Mildburg*
 Milburgh Tileries, *see* Jackfield
 Mildenhall, Thos., Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
 Mildfrith, half-bro. of St. Milburga, ii. 39
 Mildred, St., ii. 39
 Milford, in Baschurch, ii. 220 *n*
 militia, ii. 219 *n*, 230
 Mill Brook (Mylbroke), i. 451
 Mill Brook, *see* Albrighton
 Mill Green, *see* Hinstock
 Millenheath, in Prees, ii. 226 *n*
 Milley, Thos., *see* Mylly, Thos.
 Millichope, in Munslow, ii. 40, 43, 123
 man., i. 285
 pop., ii. 225 *n*
 Millichope, Upper, in Eaton-under-Heywood, ii. 222 *n*
 Milling, Thos., Bp. of Hereford, ii. 49, 61
 Millington:
 Jas., ii. 155
 John, ii. 155
 Millington Football Club, ii. 198
 Millington's Hospital, *see* Frankwell mills, i. 418-19
 Milner, John, Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District, ii. 8
 Milnes, Geo. F., & Co. Ltd., i. 477
 Milo, And. Fitz, *see* Andrew Fitz Milo
 Milson, i. 306; ii. 3, 209
 C.P., ii. 213, 215, 224
 moated site, i. 404
 pop., ii. 224
 rectory ho., i. 404
 Miltown, Lord, ii. 179
 Mindtown, *see* Myndtown
 mineral-water manufacture, i. 421
 Minor, J. B., ii. 182
 minster (or portionary or prebendal) churches, ii. 3, 18, 19, 21; *and see* Alberbury; Bromfield; Chirbury; Morville; Oswestry; Wenlock; Much; Wroxeter
 Minster in Thanet (Kent):
 abbey, ii. 39
 Minsterley, in Westbury, i. 318 *n*, 417
 athletics, ii. 194
 Callow Hill, i. 366, 366

chap., ii. 229
 C.P., ii. 212, 224, 229 *n*, 236, 237
 hill fort, i. 352, 366, 366
 lead mines, i. 263, 265, 416
 man., i. 292, 297, 483
 pop., ii. 224, 229
 prehistoric find, i. 203
 prot. nonconf., ii. 10
 races, ii. 194
 Roman finds, i. 263, 265, 276
 Snailbeach, i. 263, 265, 276, 416
 Minsterley Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
 Minsterley Horticultural and Athletic Sports Society, ii. 193 *n*
 Minton:
 Fred., ii. 181
 Herb., i. 436, 440, 444
 Thos., i. 436
 Minton, in Church Stretton:
 geol., i. 8, 9
 Minton Batch, i. 8, 9
 mount, i. 384, 386
 pop., ii. 228
 Mirk, John, ii. 76
 Mitchell, W. P., ii. 202
 Mitchell's Fold, *see* Middleton, in Chirbury
 Moat Hall, *see* Hanwood, Little
 Moat Hall colliery, *see* Hanwood, Little
 Moat House, *see* Aston, in Wem; Longnor; Prees
 moated sites, i. 351, 352, 353, 402-7
 Mocking, Nic., Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116, 119
 Mocktree (Herefs.), *see* Leintwardine
 Moelydd, *see* Trefonen
 Molton, North (Devon), ii. 78
 ch., ii. 75
 rector, *see* Crauthorne, Wm. de
 vicar, *see* Norreys, Rog.
 Molyneux, Jack, ii. 173
 monasteries, double, ii. 39
 monastic deans, ii. 27 *n*
 monastic finances, ii. 20, 21, 61, 74-5, 76-7, 82, 84 and *n*; *and see* monastic revenues
 monastic fraternities, *see* guilds, religious
 monastic hospitality, ii. 33, 35, 40, 58, and *n*, 88
 alms and relief to the poor, ii. 33, 44, 57, 66, 74, 78
 casual, ii. 44, 45
 patrons' rights to, ii. 53
 to travellers and guests, ii. 58 *n*, 64, 67, 75 and *n*, 76, 78, 82, 90
and see corrodies
 monastic libraries: *indexed under individual houses*
 monastic revenues, departmental assignment of, ii. 27 *n*, 33, 34, 44, 65, 66-7, 76
 assignment to chamberlains for purchase of clothing, ii. 76, 81
 monastic salaries and clothing and personal allowances, ii. 45, 61, 66, 67, 74-5, 81, 84 and *n*; *and see* monastic revenues; pittances
 Monk Hall, *see* Buchehale
 Monkhopton, ii. 3, 211
 C.P., ii. 213, 224, 227 *n*
 curate, ii. 38
 Hopton Ho., i. 29
 kennels, ii. 171, 176
 pop., ii. 224
and see Oxenbold
 Monkmeole and Goosehill, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 211
 Copthorne, ii. 179, 201
and see Monkmeole with Crowmeole
 Monkmeole with Crowmeole (Meole), in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, i.

310 *n*; ii. 50
 grange, ii. 52, 57
 man., ii. 53
 Shrewsbury burgesses belonging to, ii. 50, 53
and see Crowmeole; Monkmeole and Goosehill
 Monkmoor, in Holy Cross par., Shrewsbury, ii. 31, 32
 'Connynger, Le', ii. 33
 'Flegwell', ii. 92
 Wood, ii. 92
 Monkmoor Athletic Club, ii. 194
 Monmouth, John de, i. 488
 Monmouth, i. 421
 Monmouthshire, i. 220
 Mons Badonicus, *see* Badonicus, Mons
 Montagu-Douglas-Scott, John Chas., Duke of Buccleuch (d. 1935), ii. 172
 Montford:
 Wm. de (fl. 1265), ii. 128 *n*
 Mr. — (fl. c. 1818), i. 469
 Montford, ii. 5, 32, 209, 210
 Bridge, i. 203
 ch., ii. 83
 C.P., ii. 212, 224, 225 *n*
 man., i. 291 *n*, 326 *n*
 pop., ii. 224
 prehistoric find, i. 203
and see Ensdon; Montford with Forton
 Montford with Forton, man., ii. 83
 Montfort, Sim. de, Earl of Leicester (d. 1265), ii. 34, 41
 Montgautier, Prior of, ii. 125 *n*
 Montgomerie, Archibald Wm., Earl of Eglintoun (d. 1861), ii. 179
 Montgomery:
 Adelize de, Ctss. of Shrewsbury, *see* Puiset, Adelize du
 Carlotten Amalia, m. Chas. Baldwin Childe, i. 494
 Hugh de, Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1098), i. 286; ii. 31, 124
 Owen of, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 118
 Phil. of, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 60-1, 62
 Rog. de, Earl of Shrewsbury and *vicomte* of Hiémois (d. 1094), i. 289, 290, 394, 399
 chaplains and household clerks, i. 291, 314 *n*; ii. 2, 18, 22, 29, 35, 39-40, 71, 123
 estates, i. 283, 286, 290, 292-4, 295, 299, 305, 306; ii. 18
 niece, *see* Amieria
 officials, i. 298
 'palatine' status, i. 288; ii. 18, 30
 religious foundations, i. 291, 495; ii. 18, 22, 29, 30-1, 38, 39-40, 123-4
 sons, *see above* Hugh de; *see also* Bellême, Rob. of; Philip Grammaticus; Poitou, Rog. of
 tenants, i. 287, 288, 296-9, 300; ii. 124
 tomb, ii. 30 *n*, 33
 Welsh campaigns, i. 279
 Welsh territories, i. 282, 287-8, 316 *n*
 Montgomery, i. 265; ii. 1, 19, 60, 191
 Calmore mill, ii. 60, 61
 castle, *castellaria*, i. 287-8, 281 *n*, 282, 297, 316 *n*; ii. 60, 61
 ch., ii. 59-60, 61
 Court Calmore, ii. 60
 fields (arable), ii. 59, 60
 lordship, ii. 59, 60, 72
 mkt., i. 419 *n*, 431
 servi, i. 303 *n*
 woods, ii. 60
 Montgomery, honor of, i. 306
 Montgomery, Presbytery, *see* Lower Montgomery Presbytery

- Montgomery and Salop Presbytery (Presbyterian Church of Wales), ii. 10
- Montgomery archdeaconry, ii. 2, 7
- Montgomery rural deanery, ii. 4
- Montgomeryshire, i. 215, 287, 431; ii. 2, 174, 175, 213, 214
- boundary, ii. 204
- Montibus:
- Aymo de, Prior of Wenlock, formerly Prior of Bermondsey, ii. 41, 46
- Ebulo de, ii. 41
- Montmorency, Harvey, ii. 51
- Moody, Tom, ii. 175
- Moor, in Richard's Castle, ii. 209 n
- Moor and Batchcott, in Richard's Castle, ii. 226 n, and see Batchcott
- Moor House, in Shipton, ii. 43
- Moorbrook (Morbbrook), in Aston Botterell, i. 344 n
- Moore, W., ii. 196
- Moortown, see Cotwall and Moortown
- Mor, River, i. 57, 61
- Morcar, Earl of Northumbria (d. after 1087), i. 291, 292, 299
- Morda, River, i. 57, 58
- More:
- H. J., ii. 196
- Jasper, ii. 195
- Rob. (d. 1780), i. 53
- Rob. (d. 1818), i. 496
- Rob. Jasper (d. 1903), ii. 190
- Thos., Prebendary of Eardington in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 n
- Thos. Fred., i. 257
- More, i. 411; ii. 3, 210
- castle, i. 353, 397, 397
- C.P., ii. 214, 224
- pop., ii. 224
- and see Linley; Moreswood
- More, see Eardington
- Moreswood, in More, ii. 224 n
- Moreton, John, Master of Newport Coll., ii. 134
- Moreton Corbet, i. 269; ii. 5, 6, 154, 207, 226 n
- C.P., ii. 216, 218, 224, 236
- man., i. 299
- pop., ii. 224
- prehistoric find, i. 203
- and see Preston Brockhurst
- Moreton Say, i. 276, 404; ii. 5, 207
- Audley Brow, i. 328 n
- C.P., ii. 214, 219 n, 222 n, 225
- pop., ii. 225, 230, 232
- and see Bletchley; Chesthill; Longford; Moretonwood; Styche; Styche and Woodlands; Tern Hill
- Moretonwood, in Moreton Say and Prees, i. 405, 412
- Morfe, in Enville (Staffs.), i. 485
- Morfe Club, ii. 184
- Morfe Common, in Bridgnorth St. Mary Magdalen, Claverley, Quatford, and Worfield:
- coursing, ii. 184
- inclosure, ii. 180, 184
- races, ii. 180
- Morfe Forest, i. 273, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 491-2; ii. 23, 98 and n, 100, 127
- Worfield bailiwick, i. 491-2
- Morgan, Mr. —, i. 443
- Morrell's Wood, see Leighton
- Morrey, the, see Shavington
- Morris, Rhys ap, see Rhys ap Morris
- Morris:
- C. T., ii. 170
- David, i. 440
- John, ii. 64 n
- Morrislake Bridge, see Barton
- Mortain, Count of, see Robert, Count of Mortain
- Mortain, county of (France), ii. 50
- Mortemer, see Mortimer
- Mortimer (Mortemer):
- Brooke Cunliffe, curate of Hadnall, ii. 197
- Cath. de, m. Thos. de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, ii. 92
- Edm. de, Earl of March (d. 1381), ii. 62 n, 102
- Edm. de, Earl of March (d. 1425), ii. 61, 62 n, 102, 136
- Hugh de (d. 1227), i. 487
- Sir Hugh (fl. temp. Hen. IV), ii. 136
- Isabel de, see Ferrières, Isabel de
- Joan de, Ctss. of March, see Geneville, Joan de
- Ralph de, i. 288, 289, 292, 294, 298, 299, 485
- Rog. de (d. 1282), i. 485, 490; ii. 61
- Rog. de, Earl of March (d. 1330), ii. 55 n, 90 n, 102, 103
- Rog. de, Earl of March (d. 1360), ii. 88
- fam., i. 287, 346 n, 485; ii. 61, 102 and n, 103, 140
- Mortlock, Mr. — (fl. c. 1813), i. 437, 438
- Mortmain, Statute of, 1279, ii. 134 n, 135
- Morton:
- John of, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 70
- Wal., Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
- Morton, in Oswestry, ii. 225 n
- Morville (Membrefelde), ii. 3, 100, 124, 210
- chaplain, ii. 30
- ch. (minster ch.), ii. 18, 19, 21, 29, 31, 32
- canons, i. 307; ii. 29, 31
- prebends, ii. 18, 29, 31
- and see Morville Priory
- C.P., ii. 213, 225
- Hall, ii. 30
- kennels, ii. 171, 175
- Lye Mill, ii. 171, 175
- man., i. 286 n, 299 n, 305; ii. 123
- caput of Alnodestreu Hundred, i. 293
- pop., ii. 225
- tithes, ii. 124 and n, 125
- and see Aldenham; Aston Eyre; 'Calvestone'; Croft; Underton; Walton
- Morville Priory, i. 491; ii. 19, 21, 29-30, 32, 33
- buildings, ii. 30
- priors, ii. 30, 35, and see Baker, Ric.
- Morville prebend, see Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalen's College
- Morys (? Maurice Gytins), master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 154
- Moseley:
- Harriet, i. 54
- Wal. Mic., i. 54
- Moss, Hen. Whitehead, head master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 156, 157
- Mosse:
- Rog., chaplain of Battlefield Coll., ii. 130
- Wm., Warden of Tong Coll., ii. 132
- Mossfield, see Dodington
- Moston, in Lee Brockhurst, i. 269
- Moston, in Stanton upon Hine Heath, ii. 227
- Mostyn, Sir Thos., ii. 182, and see Mostyn-Owen
- Mostyn-Owen, A. W., ii. 185; and see Mostyn; Owen
- Motte, la, see la Motte
- Motts Road, in Church Stretton and Ratlinghope, i. 354
- Moulder, Wm., Prebendary of Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 and n
- Mount, the, see Weston-under-Redcastle
- Mount Farm, see Rorrington
- Mount Gilbert, see Wrekin, the
- Mountfields, see Drayton, Little
- mounts, i. 351, 353, 383-402
- Moyon, Wm., ii. 64 n
- Much Marcle, see Marcle, Much
- Much Wenlock, see Wenlock, Much
- Muchale, see Buchehale
- Muckleston (Salop. and Staffs.), ii. 2 n, 207, 229 n
- C.P., ii. 214
- pop., ii. 225
- and see Bearstone; Dorrington; Gravenhunger; Gravenhunger and Woore; Woore
- Muckleton, in Shawbury, ii. 207 n, 226
- Mucklewick, in Hyssington, ii. 208 n, 223 n, 226 n
- C.P., ii. 214
- pop., ii. 223
- Muckley, Wm. of, Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 37
- Mucklowe, Rog., i. 459-60
- Mug-house (Mug'us), see Benthall
- Mughale, see Buchehale
- Muirhead, Mr. — (fl. c. 1908), i. 472
- 'Mullesgreve' (in the Long Forest), i. 485
- Mulligan, J. A., i. 424
- Munday, Mr. — (fl. c. 1908), i. 433
- Munede, La, see Long Mynd
- Muneton, Ric. de, i. 488
- Muneton, forest of, see Long Forest
- Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, ii. 109, 205, 211, 227 n, 229 n
- Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, ii. 205
- municipal liberties, ii. 211
- Munslow, ii. 3, 209, 236
- C.P., ii. 215, 222 n, 223 n, 225, 235, 236
- Common, ii. 173
- cricket, ii. 195
- geol., i. 21
- man., i. 284
- pop., ii. 225, 232
- and see Aston; Bache Mill; Broadstone; Holloway; Hungerford; Millichope; Poston, Great; Poston, Little; Thonglands; Topley
- Munslow Aston, see Aston, in Munslow
- Munslow Hundred, i. 306, 483, 489; ii. 40, 209, 210 n, 211
- pop., ii. 225
- Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey, i. 7, 28, 31, 33, 34, 40, 44, 45, 46, 264, 417, 449, 452, 472, 476
- Muret, St. Stephen of, ii. 47
- Muridone, see Merrington
- Muschamp, Geof., Bp. of Coventry, i. 484; ii. 82 n, 118 n
- Muss, — (painter), i. 436
- Mussun:
- Galiena (wife of Rog.), ii. 80
- Rog., ii. 80, 81
- fam., ii. 81
- Muxton, in Lilleshall, ii. 72, 224 n
- Muxton Bridge coalpit, see Donnington Wood
- Myddle (Middle), ii. 5, 6, 68, 209, 211, 228 n
- castle (moated site), i. 403-4
- C.P., ii. 214, 216, 223 n, 225
- mill, ii. 63
- pop., ii. 225
- Roman find, i. 276
- sch., ii. 158 n
- and see Alderton; Balderton; Bil-

GENERAL INDEX

marsh; Godden's Lane; Hadnall; Hardwick; Harmerhill; Haston; Marton; Newton; Shotton; Sleaf; Smethcote; Webscott

Mylbroke, *see* Mill Brook

Myll (Milley), Thos., canon of Lichfield Cath. and of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 *n*

Mynde, Thos., Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 33, 36, 37, 96

Myndtown (Mindtown), i. 411, 484; ii. 3, 210

Black Knoll, i. 411

C.P., ii. 214, 225 and *n*

geol., i. 19

man., i. 285

pop., ii. 225

Rom. Cath., ii. 9 *n*

tumulus, i. 411

'mynour', Jas., *see* James 'mynour'

Myons, Hen. de, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46

Mytton:

John, ii. 165, 168, †168, 169, 179, 182, 189, 194

Ric., ii. 35, 88

Thos., ii. 35

Wm., i. 274

fam., ii. 171, 178, 179

Mytton, in Fitz, ii. 119, 120

Mytton Dingle, *see* Heath, Upper and Nether

Nagington, in Child's Ercall, ii. 63, 66 grange, ii. 68

Nanney, Mr. —, ii. 182

Nant Mawr, *see* Trefonen

Nantgarw, in Eglwysilan (Glam.), i. 437

Nantwich (Ches.), ii. 31, 44 *n*

salt pans, ii. 63, 72, 76, 81

Nantwich, barony of, i. 299

Nantwich rural deanery, ii. 25

Nantwich Rural District (Ches.), ii. 214

Napier, Sir Rob. Cornelis, Baron Napier of Magdala (d. 1890), i. 470

Napoléon III, Emperor of the French, i. 438

Narnell's Rock, *see* Stretton, Church

Nash, in Burford, ii. 3

C.P., ii. 213, 215, 220 *n*, 225

geol., i. 29, 30

Knowle (Knowl), i. 29, 30

May Hill, ii. 220 *n*, 225 *n*

pop., ii. 221 *nn*, 225

stone quarrying, i. 29

and see Nash, Tilsop, and Weston

Nash, Tilsop, and Weston, in Burford, ii. 221; *and see* Nash; Tilsop; Weston

Natal (South Africa), i. 479

National Hunt Committee, ii. 183

National Olympian Society, ii. 193

National Pointer and Setter Field Trials, ii. 190

National Society for Promoting Religious Education in Accordance with the Principles of the Church of England, ii. 153, *and see* schools, National

Naunton, —, i. 424

Neath Abbey, in Cadoxton (Glam.), i. 464

Needle's Eye, *see* Wrekin, the needlemakers, i. 422

Neen Savage, i. 345 *n*; ii. 3, 210

Baveney, i. 345 *n*

Baveney Wood, i. 275

C.P., ii. 213, 225

geol., i. 25

Malpas's Wood, i. 25

paper mills, ii. 233

pop., ii. 225, 233

Roman find, i. 275

Walltown (ancient earthwork), i. 352, 379, 380, 381

Neen Sollars, ii. 3, 209

C.P., ii. 213, 215, 225

geol., i. 18, 23

Malbrook (Maerebroc), i. 344 *n*

man., i. 281 *n*, 300, 306

pop., ii. 225, 230

rlwy., i. 23

Tetstill (Tedenesolle, Tetneshulle), i. 300, 344 *n*

Neenton, ii. 3, 210

C.P., ii. 213, 225, 235, 236

pop., ii. 225

Neneth, Odo de, Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88

Nennius, i. 221 *n*

neolithic man, i. 195, 196, 197, 198–9, 200, 201; *and see* agriculture

Ness, Great, ii. 4, 5, 64, 197, 209, 210, 236

ch., ii. 30 *n*, 31, 33

C.P., ii. 212, 214, 225, 236

Oliver's Point (fortress), i. 355, 356

pop., ii. 225

and see Alderton; Felton Butler; Hopton; Kinton; Nesscliff; Wilcott

Ness, Little, in Baschurch, ii. 5

castle, i. 396, 396–7

chap., i. 397; ii. 220, 225 and *n*

C.P., ii. 212, 214, 225

Cockpit, the, ii. 191 *n*

pop., 220, 225

Nesscliff, in Great Ness, i. 266

annual hunt, ii. 166

geol., i. 38, 43

hosp., ii. 22–3

pop., ii. 225 *n*

steeplechase, ii. 183

Nessons (*unidentified*, near Arcscott in Pontesbury), i. 496

Nether Heath, *see* Heath, Upper and Nether

Netley, in Stapleton, i. 488; ii. 172

camp, i. 381

prehistoric find, i. 203

Neuchâtel, Lake (Switzerland), ii. 42

Neves Castle, *see* Leighton

Neveth, John, ii. 98

Nevitt, — (gilder), i. 436

Neville:

Cecily, m. Ric., Duke of York, ii. 103, 136

Hugh de, i. 484, 487

Nevin (Caern.), ii. 63, 64, 66, 68

New Abbey, *see* Alberbury Priory

New College, warden of, *see* Spooner, Dr. Wm. Archibald

New Connexion Methodists, *see* Methodists

New Dale, *see* Newdale

New Hadley, *see* Hadley, New

New Lawley, *see* Lawley, in Wellington

New Leasowes, *see* Stretton, All

New Lodge Farm, *see* Lilleshall

New Marton, *see* Marton, New

new towns, *see* Baschurch; Madeley; Quatford

New Willey Co., i. 464

New Woodhouse, *see* Woodhouse, New

New Works Co., i. 466

Newark College, *see* Leicester

Newborough, John, head master of Eton Coll., ii. 141

Newburgh, Wm. of, ii. 56

Newcastle, Ric. of, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 115 and *n*

Newcastle, in Clun, i. 409

Anchor Inn, ii. 171, 175

Caer Din Ring (hill fort), i. 356, 372, 373

Crugyn, the (tumulus), i. 411

Garn Bank, i. 372, 373

kennels, ii. 171, 175

pop., ii. 221 *n*

Vron, the (fort), i. 352, 354, 355, 356

Newcastle and Stone rural deanery, ii. 25

Newcastle-under-Lyme (Staffs.):

cock-fighting, ii. 191 *n*

Dominican friars, prior of, *see* Peplow, Wm.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Northumb.) (Pons Aelius), i. 206, 215 *n*, 462, 464, 465

Newdale (New Dale), in Wellington:

geol., i. 44, 457

iron ind., i. 464

pop., ii. 228 *n*

prot. nonconf., ii. 12

Newdigate, Sir Ric., i. 462

Newhawe, Thos. de, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 115 and *n*

Newington, *see* Cheney Longville

Newling, Chas., master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 155

Newnes, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*

Newnham, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*

Newport:

And., ii. 144

Fra., Baron, later Vct., Newport, Earl of Bradford (d. 1708), ii. 144

Gregory, Archd. of Salop (Lichfield Diocese), canon of Lichfield Cath. and of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 *n*

Hen., Earl of Bradford (d. 1762), ii. 146

Sir Ric., Baron Newport (d. 1650), ii. 144

fam., ii. 143, 144, 146

Newport, i. 203, 273; ii. 4, 5, 57, 73, 77, 133, 134, 150, 170, 196, 204, 207

almshouses, ii. 150, 151; *and see* Newport, the Town Almshouses

Arlington Ho., ii. 198

art classes, i. 424

athletics, ii. 193, 194, 199

burgesses, ii. 110

canal, ii. 230

ch., ii. 133, 134, 150, *and see* Newport, St. Mary's College

chyard, ii. 110

chwardens, ii. 110

C.P., ii. 225

cock-fighting, ii. 191

English Sch. (formerly a grammar sch.), ii. 133, 150, 151

football, ii. 199, 200, *and see* Newport Football Club

hermit, ii. 26

High St., ii. 151

Marsh, the, ii. 180

moated site, i. 404

parsonage ho., ii. 134

pop., ii. 225

races, ii. 180, 181, 182

rectory, ii. 133

Rom. Cath. chap., ii. 9 *n*

St. Giles's Hosp., ii. 22

St. Mary's Guild, ii. 133

St. Mary's St., ii. 134

schs., *see above* English Sch.; *see also* Newport, Adams' Grammar School

steeplechases, ii. 183

tanning, i. 433

tithes, ii. 133

Upper Bar, i. 404

U.D., ii. 225 *n*

U.S.D., ii. 219 *n*, 220 *n*, 225

Vineyard Rd., ii. 110

Wellington Rd., ii. 198

- Newport (*cont.*)
 workhouse, ii. 231, 232
 working men's club, ii. 193
 Newport, Adams' Grammar School,
 ii. 150-2, 158, 164 and *n*, 198, 231
 endowment, ii. 150, 151
 head masters, ii. 150; *and see*
 Chaloner, Thos.; Collins,
 Thos.; Edwards, Sam.; Lea,
 Sam.; Meredith, Edw.; Sax-
 ton, Dr. Chas.; Scott, Jos.;
 Shuker, J. W. M.
 library, ii. 150-1, 152
 statutes, ii. 150 *n*, 151, 152
 Newport, St. Mary's College, ii. 22,
 23, 133-4
 buildings, ii. 134
 chaplains, ii. 133, 134, 150
 Lady Chap., ii. 133
 masters, ii. 110, 133, 134; *and see*
 Porter, Ric.; Salter, Rog.
 seal, ii. 134
 statutes, ii. 22, 133, 134
 Newport, the Town Almshouses, ii.
 23, 110
 Newport Engineering Co., i. 477
 Newport Football Club, ii. 197, 198,
 199, 200
 Newport Poor Law Union:
 workhouse, ii. 231, 232
 Newport rural deanery, ii. 4, 5, 25,
and see Edgmond rural deanery
 Newport Rural District (formerly
 Rural Sanitary District), ii. 216,
 217
 pop., ii. 225
 Newport School Act, 1660, ii. 150
 Newton:
 John, Prebendary of Eardington
 in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Rob., Prior of Alberbury, ii. 48 *n*,
 50
 Wm., Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp.,
 Bridgnorth, ii. 99
 Newton, in Ellesmere, ii. 63, 64, 68,
and see Oteley, Newton, and
 Spurnhill
 Newton, in Myddle, ii. 225 *n*
 Newton, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury,
 ii. 211, 227 *n*
 Newton, in Stokesay, *see* Stoke and
 Newton
 Newton, in Stottesdon, ii. 228 *n*
 Newton, in Westbury, i. 405; ii. 229 *n*
 Newton and Edgebold, in Meole
 Brace, ii. 211, 227 *n*
 Newton Farm, i. 272
and see Edgebold
 Newton-le-Willows (Lancs.), ii. 182
 Newtown (Mont.), i. 272
 Newtown, in Baschurch, ii. 220 *n*
 Newtown, in Wem, i. 405; ii. 6
 chap., ii. 228
 pop., ii. 228
 Newtown Circuit (Methodist), ii. 13
 Newtown Circuit (Wesleyan Metho-
 dist), ii. 14
 Nicholas, Abbot of Buildwas (fl.
 1236-56), ii. 52, 58
 Nicholas, Abbot of Buildwas (fl.
 1345), ii. 55, 59
 Nicholas, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 69
 Nicholas, Prior of the Ludlow
 Carmelites, ii. 95
 Nicholas Fitz Hamon, *see* Fitz
 Hamon, Nic.
 Nicholas, Wm., i. 425 *n*
 Niel (Nigel) the Physician, i. 288, 290,
 292; ii. 71
 Night Shell, the, in Smethcott and
 Woolstaston, i. 389
 Nills Hill, *see* Pontesbury
 'Nimrod', *see* Apperley, C. J.
 Nobold, in Meole Brace, ii. 211
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
 stone quarry, i. 447
 Noel, Rob. fitz, *see* Robert fitz Noel
 Noel, Hen., Earl of Gainsborough
 (d. 1798), ii. 167
 Noel-Hill:
 (formerly Hill) the Revd. Ric., Baron
 Berwick (d. 1848), ii. 185, 194
 Thos. Hen., Baron Berwick (d.
 1947), ii. 185
 Nonant, Hugh of, Bp. of Coventry,
 ii. 53
 nonconformists, *see* protestant non-
 conformists
 Noneley, in Loppington, ii. 224 *n*
 Norbury, i. 257; ii. 3, 210
 C.P., ii. 214, 225 and *n*
 geol., i. 19
 pop., ii. 225
and see Asterton; Briarholt Hill;
 Hardwick; Whitcot and Hard-
 wick
 Norbury, in Marbury (Ches.), i. 299
 Nordley, King's (Nordley Regis), in
 Alveley, i. 348 *n*, 349 *n*
 man., i. 286
 pop., ii. 219 *nn*
 tithes, ii. 124
 Nurdy Bank Camp, *see* Clee St.
 Margaret
 Norman the Huntsman (Venator),
 i. 298, 341 *n*
 Normandy, Duke of, *see* Henry II
 Normandy (France), i. 288, 296 *n*; ii.
 50
 abbeys, ii. 30
 geol., i. 13
 nicknames, i. 290
 Normanton, Rob. of, *Custos* of
 Halston Preceptory, ii. 88
 Norncott (Upper and Lower), *see*
 Heath
 Noron-l'Abbaye (Calvados), i. 297
 Norreys, Rog., Abbot of Lilleshall,
 formerly Vicar of North Molton
 (Devon), ii. 74, 76, 79
 Norris, W. G., i. 440, 468
 North Ludlow Hunt, ii. 171, 174
 North Molton, *see* Molton, North
 North Shropshire Hunt, ii. 168, 170,
 171, 172, 176, 183
 country, ii. 172, 176-7
 North Shropshire Rural District, ii.
 214, 216, 218, 235, 236, 237
 North Staffordshire Hunt, ii. 169
 North Staffordshire Railway, i. 416
 North Stoke, *see* Stoke, North
 North Wales Eastern Association
 (Baptist), ii. 12
 North Wales (Shropshire, Merioneth-
 shire, and Montgomeryshire)
 Quarterly Meeting (Quaker), ii.
 12 and *n*
 North Wales Track League, ii. 194
 North Western Provinces (India), i.
 479
 Northampton:
 races, ii. 179
 St. Andrew's Priory, ii. 41, 44
 prior, *see* Guy
 Northamptonshire, i. 280, 282
 Northborough (Northants.), ii. 116
 Northburgh:
 Laurence de, prebendary of St.
 Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116
 and *n*
 Mic. de, Dean of St. Chad's,
 Shrewsbury, ii. 115 and *n*,
 116, 118
 Peter de, prebendary of St. Chad's,
 Shrewsbury, ii. 116 and *n*
 Rob. de, prebendary of St. Chad's,
 Shrewsbury, ii. 116 and *n*
 Rog., Bp. of Coventry and Lich-
 field, ii. 36, 65, 67, 74, 81, 84
 and *n*, 115-16
 Rog. de, prebendary of St. Chad's,
 Shrewsbury, ii. 116 and *n*
 Wm. de, prebendary of St. Chad's,
 Shrewsbury, ii. 116 and *n*
 fam., ii. 116
 Northumberland, dukes of, *see*
 Dudley, John; Percy, Algernon
 Northumberland, i. 448
 Northumbria, earls of, *see* Morcar;
 Uhtred
 Northwood, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
 Northwood, in Stottesdon, ii. 228 *n*
 Northwood, in Wem, ii. 158
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 Green, ii. 166
 Hall (moated site), i. 405, 405
 pop., ii. 228
 Norton, Hen. of, ii. 33
 Norton (Radnors.), i. 290
 Norton, in Aston Botterell, i. 299
 Norton, in Culmington:
 geol., i. 21
 Norton Camp (hill fort), i. 352,
 373-4, 374
and see Bache and Norton
 Norton, in Stockton, i. 405
 Norton, in Wroxeter, ii. 68
 Roman remains, i. 239, 241
 Roman road, i. 226, 269
 Norton Camp, *see* Norton, in
 Culmington
 Norton in Hales, ii. 4, 5, 31, 207
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 C.P., ii. 214, 222 *n*, 225
 pop., ii. 225
 Norway, i. 448
 Nottingham, Wm., provincial minister
 of the Franciscan friars in
 England, ii. 90
 Nottingham, i. 423
 Nottingham Gold Vase, *see* rowing
novalia, ii. 66, 73, 81
 Novers, the, *see* Caynham
 Novers Hill, *see* Stretton, All
 Nox, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*
 Nuneaton (Warws.), i. 14
 Oak Hill Castle Ring, *see* Heath,
 Upper and Nether
 Oakeley Mynd, in Bishop's Castle
 and Lydbury North, ii. 180
 Oakengates (Oakenyates, Okengate,
 Open-hates), in Eyton upon the
 Weald Moors, Shifnal, Wom-
 bridge, and Wrockwardine, ii. 5,
 82
 art classes, i. 424
 athletics, ii. 193-4
 bull baiting, ii. 191, 192
 canal, i. 419, 427
 C.P., ii. 223 *n*, 225, 227 *n*, 228 *n*,
 236
 coalmining, i. 455 and *n*
 football, ii. 200
 Great Western Works, i. 478
 iron ind., i. 478; ii. 82
 mineral-water manufacture, i. 421
 place-name, i. 262, 455
 pop., ii. 225
 prot. nonconf., ii. 14
 Roman remains and possible station,
 i. 261-2, 268, 276, 455, *and see*
 Uxacona
 U.D., ii. 217, 223 *n*, 225, 227 *n*,
 228 *n*, 236
 wake, ii. 191, 193
 Oakengates Circuit, *see* Wrockwardine
 Wood Circuit
 Oakengates and Wellington Circuit
 (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
 Oakenyates, *see* Oakengates
 Oakham Dingle, *see* Longville in the
 Dale
 Oaklands, *see* Weston Rhyn
 Oakley Park Hunt (Beds. and Bucks.),
 ii. 177
 Oakly Park, in Bromfield, i. 29, 493,

GENERAL INDEX

495; ii. 28 *n*, 182
 Druid Oaks, i. 495
 Oaks, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*
 Oakwood, *see* Acton Scott
 obits (anniversaries), ii. 22, 33, 35, 42, 45, 56, 61, 65, 67, 72 *n*, 79 *n*, 94, 101, 103, 110, 115, 116, 117, 118 *n*, 122, 129, 131, 136, 137
 obituary rolls, ii. 89
 Obley, in Clunbury:
 man., i. 285, 306
 pop., ii. 221 *nn*
 and see Clunbury and Obley
 Odelerius of Orléans, incumbent of St. Peter's, Shrewsbury, ii. 30
 Odenet Hundred, *see* Hodnet Hundred
 Odo, Cardinal Bp. of Ostia, ii. 40
 Odo de Bernières, *see* Bernières, Odo de
 Offa, King of Mercia, i. 198
 Offa's Dyke (Clawdd Offa, Devil's Ditch), i. 28, 198, 274, 277, 351, 353, 354, 379, 391, 391, 409, 409, 410
 Offord, John of, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 115 and *n*
 Ogle, — (fl. c. 1818), i. 469
 Ohm, Jos., head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Wem, ii. 159
 Okengate, *see* Oakengates
 Old Churchmoor, *see* Churchmoor, Old
 Old English sports, *see* rustic sports
 Old Etonians (football team), ii. 198
 Old Field, *see* Bromfield
 Old Hall, *see* Jackfield
 Old Lodge, *see* Willey
 Old Marton, *see* Marton, Old
 Old Oswestry, *see* Oswestry, Old
 Old Park, *see* Lee, Malins; Park, Old
 Old Park Co., i. 467
 Old Park Hall, *see* Whittington
 Old Walls, *see* Wroxeter
 Old Welsh Association, *see* Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire Association
 Old Woodhouse, *see* Woodhouse, Old
 Old Woods, *see* Merrington
 Old Work, *see* Viroconium Cornoviorum
 Oldburne, *see* Oldbury, in Halesowen
 Oldbury, ii. 3, 22, 210
 ch., ii. 29
 C.P., ii. 213, 220, 225, 235
 Panpudding Hill (mount), i. 398, 398
 pop., ii. 220, 225, 232
 rlwy., i. 398
 Oldbury (Oldburne, Oldeberrie) (now Worcs.), in Halesowen:
 coalmining, i. 459, 460; ii. 231
 Court of Requests, ii. 231
 iron ind., ii. 231
 pop., ii. 223 *n*
 prison, ii. 231
 Oldfield, *see* Wenlock, Little
 Oliver, John, ii. 118
 Oliver's Point, *see* Ness, Great
 Ollerton, in Stoke upon Tern, ii. 227, 233
 Olympic Games, *see* Greece
 Ombridge, *see* Wombridge
 Ondeslawe, *see* Onslow
 Onibury, Wm. of, Master or Prior of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 104
 Onibury, ii. 3, 32, 209
 C.P., ii. 215, 225, 227 *n*, 235, 236
 kennels, ii. 174 *n*
 man., i. 281 *n*, 284, 291
 Onibury Lane, i. 203
 pop., ii. 225
 prehistoric find, i. 203
 tumulus, i. 203
 and see Walton

Onions:
 Hen., i. 463
 J. (fl. 1825), i. 459
 John (fl. 1796), i. 476
 Onions, John, & Son, i. 474
 Onny, River, i. 45, 58, 60, 271, 277, 375, 382; ii. 186, 187; *and see* East Onny, River; West Onny, River
 Onslow, Thos., ii. 88
 Onslow (Ondeslawe), in Pontesbury and St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, i. 314 *n*, 326 *n*; ii. 114, 115, 211
 coursing, ii. 183
 pop., ii. 226 *n*, 227 *n*
 Roman finds, i. 276
 Oo, John de, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 115 and *n*, 118
 Open-hates, *see* Oakengates
 Opetune, *see* Hopton Castle
 Oram fam., i. 466
 Orange (Vaucluse), princes of, *see* William III; William V
 Orderic Vitalis, i. 279, 289, 297, 300; ii. 30, 31
 Ordnance Survey, ii. 206
 Ordovices, i. 215 *n*
 Oretton, in Stottesdon, i. 29; ii. 228 *n*
 Orgrave, Thos., Prebendary of Under-ton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Orléans, Odelerius of, *see* Odelerius of Orléans
 Orleton:
 Ric. of, Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
 Wm. of, Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
 Orleton, in Wrockwardine:
 geol., i. 44
 Hall, ii. 192
 Orlingbury (Northants.), ii. 131
 Ormsby-Gore:
 Geo. Ralph Chas., Baron Harlech (d. 1938), i. 495
 (formerly Gore) Wm., ii. 182, 194
 Orslow, in Church Eaton (Staffs.), ii. 72
 Osbaston, in Ercall Magna, ii. 32, 222 *n*
 Osbaston, in Kinnerley:
 geol., i. 38
 mill, ii. 65
 pop., ii. 223 *n*
 tithes, ii. 87
 Osbern Fitz Richard, i. 288, 290, 298, 300, 333 *n*
 Osbern, Wm. Fitz, *see* William Fitz Osbern
 Osbert, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 69
 Osbert, Prior of Bromfield, ii. 27, 29
 Osbert, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 61
 Osney (Oxon.), *see* Rewley Abbey
 Ostia (Italy), Cardinal Bp. of, *see* Odo
 Oswaldslaw Hundred (Worcs.), i. 300
 Oswestry, i. 42, 422, 449; ii. 1, 8, 34, 104-5, 152 *n*, 168, 177, 194, 209
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 athletics, ii. 193 and *n*, 194 and *n*
 attorneys, ii. 166
 Bailey Head, i. 386
 Bailey St., i. 386
 bailiffs, ii. 152
 Baily Malt Mill, i. 423
 beadle, i. 431
 boro., i. 430; ii. 205, 209, 225; *and see below* corporation; M.B.; rural boro.
 burgesses, ii. 105, 152
 Cae Groes, ii. 152
 Castle (Luvre, the Work), i. 296, 386, 386, 423
 ch. (portionary), ii. 18, 31, 32, 33, 87
 Church St., ii. 105
 chyard, ii. 152, †156
 C.P., ii. 236
 cloth trade, i. 428, 429-31

mkt. (staple), i. 419-20, 420 *n*, 430-1
 cock-fighting, ii. 191
 corporation, i. 429
 cricket, ii. 194, 195
 fire at, i. 423
 football, *see* Oswestry Football Club
 gaol, ii. 231
 geol., i. 26, 27-8, 30, 450
 George, the, ii. 191
 gymnasium, ii. 193 *n*
 inds., manufactures:
 brawn making, i. 422
 brewing, i. 423
 clay working, i. 42
 coalmining, i. 450; ii. 233
 flannel, i. 431
 lithographic printing, i. 424
 mineral-water manufacture, i. 421
 rlwy. rolling stock, ii. 233
 stone quarrying, i. 449; ii. 233
 mail coaches routed through, ii. 152 *n*
 man. or lordship, ii. 105, 152
 mkt., ii. 105, *and see above* cloth trade
 merchants, traders, etc., ii. 64
 butcher, i. 422
 corvisors, i. 433
 drapers, ii. 166
 graziers, ii. 166
 ironmongers, ii. 166
 merciers, ii. 64 *n*, 166
 tanners, *see below* Tanners' Co.
 victuallars, ii. 166
 weavers, *see below* Weavers, Fraternity of
 M.B., ii. 204, 205, 225, 236
 pop., ii. 225, 233
 prot. nonconf., i. 423; ii. 10, 11 and *n*, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
 Quarry Ho., ii. 153
 races, ii. 177, 181, 182, 183
 racecourse, *see* Llanforda; Selattyn
 rural boro., ii. 216, 236
 Sch. of Science and Art, i. 424
 schs.:
 grammar, *see* Oswestry School
 preparatory, ii. 153
 secondary, ii. 153
 steepchases, ii. 183
 Tanners' Co., i. 433
 theatre, ii. 183
 U.D., ii. 216, 236
 U.S.D., ii. 204, 225
 vicar, ii. 183
 Wat's Dyke in, i. 410
 Weavers, Fraternity of, i. 430
 workhouse, *see* Weston Cotton
 and see Aston; Crickheath; Cynynion; Hisland; Llanforda; Maesbury; Middleton; Morton; Pant; Pentregaer; Rhydygroesau; Sweeney; 'Tibetone'; Trefar-clawdd; Treflach; Trefonen; Weston Cotton; Wootton
 Oswestry, Hospital of St. John the Evangelist and St. John the Baptist, ii. 22, 65 and *n*, 87, 104-5
 Oswestry, Old (Caer Ogran, Hên Dinas) (hill fort), in Selattyn, i. 41-2, 276, 352, 366-7, 367, 410
 Oswestry and District Angling Society, ii. 188
 Oswestry Circuit (Independent Methodist), ii. 15, 17
 Oswestry Circuit (Independent Methodist), ii. 17
 Oswestry Circuit (Methodist), ii. 13
 Oswestry Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 14, 15, 16, 17
 Oswestry Circuit (Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 14, 17

- Oswestry Cricket Club, ii. 194
 Oswestry District (Presbyterian Church of Wales), ii. 10
 Oswestry Football Club, ii. 198, 199, 200
 Oswestry Hundred, i. 306, 316 *n*;
 ii. 209, 230
 pop., ii. 225
 Oswestry Poor Law Union:
 workhouse, ii. 232
 Oswestry Rural C.P., ii. 216, 225, 236
 pop., ii. 225
 Oswestry rural deanery, ii. 6
 Oswestry Rural District (formerly Rural Sanitary District, Denb. and Salop.), ii. 212, 216, 236
 pop., ii. 225
 Oswestry School, ii. 144 *n*, 152-3, †156
 endowment, ii. 152
 library, ii. 152
 masters or head masters, ii. 152, 153; *and see* Donne, Dr. Jas.; Donne, Steph.; Lloyd-Williams, J. J.; Short, Ambrose; Short, W. F.; Tisdale, C. A.; Williamson, Ralph
 statutes, ii. 152
 Oswestry Urban C.P., ii. 216, 225, 236
 pop., ii. 225
 Oteley, Thos., Master or Prior of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 104
 Oteley, in Ellesmere, i. 494, *and see* Oteley, Newton, and Spurnhill
 Oteley, Newton, and Spurnhill, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*; *and see* Newton; Oteley
 Otery, Rog. of, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126 and *n*, 128
 otter-hunting, ii. 185-6
 Oudeby, John, Prebendary of Under-ton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Outi (fl. 1086), i. 349 *n*
 Over Arley, *see* Arley, Over or Upper
 Overley, Thos., i. 442
 Overley Hill, *see* Aston, in Wellington
 Overs (Ovret) Hundred, i. 283, 284, 288, 290, 291, 300, 306; ii. 209 and *n*
 pop., ii. 225
 Overton:
 Jane, i. 442
 John, Warden of St. James's Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 100
 Thos., i. 442
 Overton, in Richard's Castle, ii. 101, 102, 103, 104, 108, 185, 209 *n*
 pop., ii. 226 *n*
 Overton, in Stottesdon, ii. 228 *n*
 Overton (Flints.), ii. 214
 Overton Circuit (Wesleyan Methodist Association, later United Methodist Free Church), ii. 16
 Overton Rural District (Flints.), ii. 214
 Ovret Hundred, *see* Overs Hundred
 Owain Gwynedd (Owain the Great), King, later Prince, of Gwynedd, ii. 63
 his bro. Cadwaladr, *see* Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd
 Owen, Rhys ap, *see* Rhys ap Owen
 Owen Brogyntyn (Owen of Porkington) (fl. 1160-88), i. 387
 his father, *see* Madog ap Maredudd
 Owen:
 Alice (fl. c. 1553), *see* Ireland, Alice
 Alice (fl. c. 1640), ii. 111
 David, Warden of St. John's Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 105, 107, 108
 Edw., ii. 113
 (formerly Pemberton) Edw. Wm. Smythe, ii. 169, 170, 172, 175, 185
 Goronwy, ii. 144, 152
 John, master of Wroxeter Grammar Sch., ii. 144
 John O., i. 440
 Ric. (1st husband of Alice Ireland), ii. 111 *n*
 Ric. (2nd husband of Alice Ireland), ii. 111 *n*
 Ric. (fl. 1781), ii. 159
 Rob., ii. 111
 Thos., ii. 111
and see Mostyn-Owen; Smythe-Owen
 Oxenbold, in Monkhopton and Stanton Long, ii. 43
 man., i. 285; ii. 40, 41
 park, ii. 43
 Oxford, Steph. of, Prior of the Ludlow Carmelites, ii. 93, 94
 Oxford, i. 294 *n*; ii. 91, 202
 Carfax, ii. 35
 cath., *see* Oxford University, Christ Ch.
 Oxford University, ii. 35, 36, 76, 94, 103, 126 and *n*, 143, 164
 All Souls' Coll., ii. 49
 Augustinian canons at, ii. 21, 67
 Balliol Coll., ii. 148
 Benedictine monks at, ii. 21
 Brasenose Coll., principal of, *see* Wrexham, Wm.
 chancellor, ii. 35
 Christ Ch., ii. 153, 164, 196
 deans of, ii. 142 *n*; *and see* Fell, Dr. John; Hall, Dr. Chas. Hen.
 Cistercian monks at, ii. 56
 friar at, ii. 93 *n*
 Jesus Coll., ii. 153
 Magdalen Hall, ii. 147 *n*
 New Coll., warden of, *see* Spooner, Dr. Wm. Archibald
 regent, ii. 35
 rowing crew, ii. †168
 St. Bernard's Coll., ii. 56
 St. Mary's Coll., ii. 67
 Trinity Coll., ii. 145
 Oxfordshire, i. 304; ii. 186
 Oximensis, Pagus, *see* Hiémois
 Oxon, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 5, 170, *and see* Shelton and Oxon
 oyer and terminer, commissions of, ii. 34, *and see* assizes
 Paas, Thos., ii. 136
 Paganell (Paynel), Gervase, ii. 41
 Paget, Edw., i. 415
 Pagus Oximensis, *see* Hiémois
 Pailin, — (confectioner), i. 422 *n*
 Paisley Priory (Renfrewshire), ii. 40, 41
 palaeolithic man, i. 195, 200
 palaeontology, i. 47-50
 'palatine' status of Shropshire, *see* Montgomery, Rog. de, Earl of Shrewsbury
 Pale Meadow Mills, *see* Bridgnorth
 Palestine, i. 485; ii. 94
 Palmer:
 Alan the, *see* Alan the Palmer
 Edw., i. 474
 Dr. Jas., ii. 11
 Ric., ii. 95
 Rob., i. 464
 Wal. the, *see* Walter the Palmer
 Palmere, Chas., i. 439
 Palud, Guy de la, Prebendary of Under-ton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 and *n*
 Pan Castle, *see* Dodington
 Panpudding Hill, *see* Oldbury
 Panson, *see* Hanwood, Little
 Pant, in Llanymynech and Oswestry, ii. 153 *n*, *and see* Llanymynech and Pant
 Pantulf:
 Hugh, i. 417, 418; ii. 73 *n*
 Maud, m. Ralph le Botiler, i. 298
 Wm. (d. c. 1112), i. 281 *n*, 286
 291 *n*, 297-8, 317 *n*, 333 *n*, 387
 Wm. (d. c. 1233), ii. 73
 papal provisions, *see* provisions, papal
 paper-mills, i. 419
 parchment making, i. 419, 420
 Pardoe:
 Dansey, ii. 173
 — (his son), ii. 173
 fam., ii. 171
 Paris, i. 438, 439, 440, 474
 exhibitions, i. 438, 439, 446, 467
 Hôtel de Ville, i. 474
 porcelain ind., i. 435
 waterworks, i. 473-4
 parish clergy, ii. 4, 18, 19, 66, 115
 Arrouaisian canons as, ii. 73, 74
 Augustinian canons as, ii. 66 and *n*, 82
 Cistercian monks as, ii. 55 and *nn*, 58 *n*,
 criminous clerks, ii. 4
 mortality during plague, ii. 82
 non-resident, ii. 4, 18, 121, 130
 parsonage hos., ii. 4
 pluralists, ii. 18, 27, 120, 125
 Welsh, ii. 60
 parishes:
 ancient, ii. 204, 205
 civil (C.P.s), ii. 204, 205-6, 212-18, 235-7
 Park, Black, in Whitchurch:
 Blakemere (Blackmere), i. 493
 pop., ii. 229 *nn*
 Park, Lower, in Diddlebury, ii. 222 *n*,
and see Peaton and Upper and Lower Parks
 Park, Old, in Stockton, i. 405
 Park, Old, *see* Lee, Malins
 Park Hall, *see* Whittington
 Park Hall, Old, *see* Whittington
 Park Hall Camp, *see* Whittington
 Park Lane, *see* Madeley; Shifnal
 Park Street Works, *see* Wellington
 Parker:
 Revd. John, i. 423
 John, i. 436
 Thos., ii. 161
 Parkinson, Capt. Reginald Jas. Beresford, ii. 101
 parks, i. 492-5
 Parks, Upper and Lower, *see* Park, Lower; Peaton and Upper and Lower Parks
 Parliament, i. 409; ii. 34, 76, 204, 205
 Ho. of Commons:
 candidates for seats in, ii. 163 *n*
 members of (boro. and county), i. 433; ii. 100 *n*, 108, 110 *n*, 136, 142, 155 *n*, 165, 178, 179, 181, 192
 Ho. of Lords, ii. 2 *n*
 abbots and priors in, ii. 20, 34, 43, 57, 65, 75 and *n*
 Hos. of (Palace of Westminster), *see* Westminster
 petitions to, ii. 54, 55
 Parlour:
 Rog., i. 491
 Wm., i. 491
 Parmenter, Rog. le, i. 419
 Parrott, Stanier, i. 462
 Parry, Chas. N. de Courcy ('Dalesman'), ii. 175
 Pars Oculi, ii. 76
 Partridge:
 John, i. 442
 Wm., i. 442
 Parys:
 John, Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 136, 139
 Wm., Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild (1401-4), ii. 139
 Wm., Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild (1424-40), ii. 139

GENERAL INDEX

- Patchett, Mr. — (coalmaster), i. 451
 Patintune (Patton) Hundred, i. 282, 283, 285, 286 *n*, 291, 293, 298, 305, 306, 485
 Patshull (Staffs.), ii. 182, 184, 217
 patten-making, *see* clog and patten making
 Peattingham (Salop. and Staffs.), ii. 210
 man., i. 295
 pop., ii. 225
 and see Rudge
 Patton (Peattingtune), in Stanton Long, i. 282 *n*, 285, 291; ii. 39, 40, 43
 Patton Hundred, *see* Patintune Hundred
 Paul II, Pope, ii. 94
 Paul, Sir Onesiphorous, i. 456
 Pauls Moss estate, *see* Whitchurch
 Payne, Chas., ii. 177
 Paynel, Gervase, *see* Paganell, Gervase
 peace:
 commissions of, ii. 34
 justices of, i. 429; ii. 8, 132, 187
 sergeants of, ii. 34
 sessions of, *see* petty sessions; quarter sessions
 Peak Forest (Derb.), i. 484 *n*
 Peake, Jas., master of Sir John Talbot's Grammar Sch., Whitchurch, ii. 160
 Pearce:
 Chas. Worth, i. 456
 Thos., i. 469, 470
 Pearce, R. P., & Co., i. 433
 Pearson, Thos., master of High Ercall Grammar Sch., ii. 146
 Peaton, in Diddlebury, ii. 222 *n*
 Peaton and Upper and Lower Parks, in Diddlebury, ii. 222 *n*; *and see* Park, Lower; Peaton
 Peattingtune, *see* Patton
 Pecham, John, Abp. of Canterbury, ii. 74
 Peche, Ric., Bp. of Coventry, ii. 51, 66
 Pecknall (Mont.), in Alberbury, ii. 47, 48
 Pecton, John, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116
 peculiar jurisdictions, ii. 1, 6, 8, 25, 130
 Peet, Rob., Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 115, 118
 Pegolotti, Francesco Balducci, ii. 53
 Pelagius, i. 209
 Pemberton, Edw. Wm. Smythe, *see* Owen, Edw. Wm. Smythe
 Pemberton & Stokes, i. 476
 Pembridge (Pembrugge):
 Sir Fulk, ii. 131, 136
 Isabel, *see* Lingen, Isabel
 Margery (mother of Isabel), m. Sir Ralph Lingen, ii. 131
 and see Penebrugg
 Pembroke, Earl of, *see* Clare, Ric. de
 Pembrugge, *see* Pembridge
 Pen y Bryn, *see* Ifton Rhyn
 Pendlestone (Pendelesston), in St. Mary Magdalen's, Bridgnorth, i. 488
 Fort Pendlestone, i. 432 *n*
 High Rocks, i. 432 *n*
 mills, i. 432 and *n*, 491; ii. 23, 124, 128
 yarn spinning, i. 432
 Penebrugg, Hen. de, i. 490
 Pengwern (? Shrewsbury), ii. 114 *n*
 Pengwern Boat Club or Blue Club (founded 1835), ii. 201
 Pengwern Boat Club (founded 1871), ii. 165, 168, 194 *n*, 202, 203
 Peninsular War, i. 469
 Penkridge (Pennocrucium) (Staffs.), i. 267, 273, *and see* Pillaton
 Penkridge Hall, *see* Lydley
 Penley (Flints.), in Ellesmere, ii. 2, 5
 C.P., ii. 214
 Hall, ii. 176
 Penmachno (Caern.), ii. 87, 88
 Penne, Hugh de la, Prebendary of Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 and *n*
 Pennocrucium, *see* Penkridge
 Penson, Wm., ii. 91, 93
 pentathlon, *see* athletics
 Pentre, *see* Ryton, in Condover
 Pentre-coed, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
 Pentre Cwm, *see* Aston, in Snead
 Pentre Dafydd, *see* 'Davye' wood
 Pentre-Kenrick, *see* Daywall
 Pentreath, Guy, head master of Wrekin Coll., ii. 163
 Pentregeaer, in Oswestry:
 Coed-y-gaer (ancient earthwork), i. 376, 376
 pop., ii. 225 *n*
 Penynton or Peynton, Wm. de, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 79
 Penyord, Thos., Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
 Peplow:
 John, i. 455
 Wm. of, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 79, 80
 Wm., Prior of the Shrewsbury Dominicans, formerly Prior of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Dominicans, ii. 93 and *n*
 Peplow, in Hodnet, ii. 195, 231
 pop., ii. 223 *n*
 Pepper Street, *see* Edstaston
 Pepperhill, in Albrighton, i. 493
 Peppering, in Burpham (Suss.), ii. 62 and *n*, 63, 68
 Perche, John, ii. 137 *n*
 Percy:
 Algernon, Duke of Northumberland (d. 1865), i. 438
 Thos., Bp. of Dromore (Irel.), ii. 151
 fam., ii. 92
 Periers:
 Alice de, *see* Cheney, Alice de
 Hugh de, i. 486; ii. 40
 Perkins Beach, *see* Heath, Upper and Nether
 Perle, John, Prior of Morville, ii. 30
 Perrott:
 John, ii. 100
 W., i. 456
 Perry, River, i. 57, 58, 396, 492; ii. 185
 Perthshire Hunt, ii. 177
 Peryent, Sir John, ii. 127, 133
 Peshale:
 Alan, ii. 76
 — (his wife), ii. 76
 'Petelie' (*unidentified*), i. 484
 Peter, Archd. of Salop (Hereford Diocese), ii. 2 *n*
 Peter, (?) Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
 Peterborough, Bp. of, *see* Pole, David
 Peterborough Abbey (Northants.), i. 302
 Peterhouse, master of, *see* Hornby, Hen.
 Peters, Jas., i. 461
 petroleum, i. 32, 476
 Petton, ii. 5, 32, 209, 210
 C.P., ii. 214, 216, 225
 cock-fighting, ii. 191 *n*
 geol., i. 43
 moated site, i. 404
 park, i. 495
 pop., ii. 225, 234
 prehistoric finds, i. 203
 sch., ii. 234
 tumulus, i. 411
 petty sessions, ii. 179
 Petty-FitzMaurice, Hen., Marquess of Lansdowne (d. 1863), i. 438
 Peverel:
 Hamo, i. 298; ii. 31, 80
 Ralph, i. 299
 Seburga (natural dau. of Hamo), m. Wm. of Hadley, ii. 80
 Sibyl, *see* Tournai, Sibyl de fam., ii. 80
 pewterers, i. 418
 Peyeson, Adam, i. 454
 Peynton, Wm. de, *see* Penynton, Wm. de
 Peytevin:
 Isabel, *see* Lingen, Isabel
 Sir Thos., ii. 131
 Peytwyn, Wal., Prebendary of Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Phelips, Rog., Master of Battlefield Coll., ii. 130 and *n*, 131
 Phelyps, Ric., i. 421
 Philadelphia (Penn.), i. 446
 Philip IV, King of France, ii. 42
 Philip VI, King of France, ii. 49
 Philip, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 61
 Philip, Prior of Wombridge, ii. 82
 Philip, Vicar and schoolmaster of Ludlow, ii. 147
 Philip Grammaticus, son of Rog. de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, ii. 124
 Philip le Glover, i. 420
 Phillips, Wm., i. 55
 Phillips:
 Maurice, ii. 137 *n*
 Rob., master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 155
 T., ii. 193 *n*
 Mr. — (ironmaster, fl. c. 1820), i. 475
 Mr. — (fl. c. 1891), ii. 185 *n*
 and see Phelips; Phelyps; Philips
 Phillips, Messrs., i. 438
 Phitesoth, *see* Fitz
 physicians, *see* Alexander *Physicus*; Matthew *Medicus*; Niel the Physician; royal physicians
 Pichford (*surname*), *see* Pitchford
 Pickering, Giles, Prior of the Austin friars of Ludlow, ii. 95, 96
 Picklescott, in Smethcott, i. 379, 488; ii. 63, 68, 227 *n*
 Pickstock, in Chetwynd and Edgmond, ii. 221 *nm*, 222 *nm*
 Pickthorn, in Stottesdon, ii. 39, 43, 228 *n*
 Picts, i. 218 *n*
 Piddle, Wyre, in Fladbury (Worcs.), ii. 39
 Piers Plowman, i. 428 *n*; ii. 97
 Pigot:
 Sir Geo., Baron Pigot (d. 1777), ii. 181
 Hugh, ii. 142
 Ric., Warden of St. John's Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 105, 107
 Pigott:
 Sir Geo., ii. 182
 Ric., master of Shrewsbury Sch., ii. 155
 Rob., ii. 182
 pilgrimages, ii. 49 *n*
 Pillaton, in Penkridge (Staffs.), ii. 68
 Pilton, Wm., Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Pimhill C.P., ii. 212, 224 *n*, 225, 227 *n*, 235, 236
 pop., ii. 225
 Pimhill Hundred, i. 306; ii. 207, 209–10, 211 *n*, 230
 pop., ii. 225
 Pimley, in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, i. 486; ii. 31, 68
 mill, ii. 63, 73
 Pincerna, Rob., *see* Robert the Butler
 Pinches:
 Wm., ii. 174
 fam., ii. 171
 Pingle, Thos., ii. 109
 Pinzum, Nic. de, ii. 33 *n*

- Pipe (Herefs.), *see* Lyde
 Pirehill Hundred (Staffs.), i. 286
 Pitchford (Pichford, Pycheford):
 Geof. de, i. 489
 Joan (wife of Nic.), ii. 89
 Nic., ii. 89
 fam., i. 298, 341 *n*
 Pitchford, i. 270, 273; ii. 5, 208
 bitumen (pitch) well, i. 32
 ch., ii. 115
 C.P., ii. 212, 226
 coalmining, i. 32, 476
 geol., i. 32, 476
 Hall, i. 495
 iron ind., i. 460, 466
 man., ii. 230
 mill, ii. 63
 name, i. 32
 par., ii. 114, 115
 pop., ii. 226, 230, 231
 Roman find, i. 276
 and see Eton, Little; Stanchester
 Pitchyard, the, *see* Benthall
 Pitt:
 Frances, ii. 176
 Wm., i. 457
 pittances, ii. 33, 44, 67, 89, 95, 96, 131, 132
 Pixley, in Chetwynd, ii. 221 *n*, 223 *n*
 place-names, i. 32, 197, 216 *n*, 220-1, 262, 271 *n*, 274, 278, 283-4, 284 *n*, 291 *n*, 298, 305-6, 326 *n*, 336 *nm*; ii. 1, 206
 Placida, i. 217, 246
 plagues, epidemics, ii. 75, 82, 96, 107; *and see* cholera; sweating sickness; typhoid fever
 Plaish (Plash), in Cardington, ii. 172
 kennels, ii. 171, 173
 man., i. 303 *n*
 park, i. 493
 pop., ii. 221 *n*
 woods, i. 485
 Plantagenet:
 Cecily, Dchss. of York, *see* Neville, Cecily
 Geof., Count of Anjou, ii. 50
 Ric., Duke of York (d. 1460), ii. 102, 103, 116, 136
 Ric., Duke of York (d. c. 1483), ii. 92, 126 *n*
 Plash, *see* Plaish
 Platt Mill, *see* Boreatton
 Plealey, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*
 Plimmer, Thos., i. 422 *n*
 Plowden fam., ii. 9 *n*
 Plowden, in Lydbury North:
 Hall, ii. 9 *n*
 Rom. Cath., ii. 9 *n*
 and see Eyton and Plowden
 Plowden Fishing Club, ii. 188
 Plymley (later Corbett), Jos., Archd. of Salop (Hereford Diocese), i. 496, 497
 Pococke, Dr. Ric., i. 430, 472 *n*
 Poitevins (*temp.* Henry III), ii. 125
 Poitou, Rog. of, son of Rog. de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, ii. 31
 Poldory Dolcoath mine, *see* Camborne
 Pole:
 David, deprived Bp. of Peterborough, ii. 8
 Hawise de la, m. John de Charlton (d. 1353), ii. 90
 Polesworth (Warws.), *see* Freasley
 Pons Aelius, *see* Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Ponsert Hill, *see* Pontesford
 Pont Cysylltau (Denb.), in Chirk and Llangollen, i. 468
 Pontefract, Wm. of, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
 Pontesbury, Ric., Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 67 *n*, 68, 70
 Pontesbury, i. 258, 264, 276, 368, 369, 404; ii. 3, 9 *n*, 172, 208, 211, 230, 236
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 camps, i. 381
 Castle Mound, i. 387, 387
 C.P., ii. 212, 220 *n*, 223 *nm*, 226, 235, 236, 237
 coalmining, i. 31, 450
 football, ii. 199
 geol., i. 16, 31
 Nills Hill, i. 16, 381
 Pontesbury Hill, i. 381
 pop., ii. 226, 233
 quarters of the par., ii. 226
 rlwy., ii. 233
 stone quarrying, i. 381
 and see Arscott; Asterley; Boycott; Cruckmeole; Cruckton; Edge; Farley; Halston; Hanwood; Little; Hinton; Lea; Longden; Nessons; Newnham; Nox; Oaks; Onslow; Plealey; Pontesford; Sascott; Sibberscot
 Pontesbury rural deanery, ii. 3, 6, 25
 Pontesford, in Pontesbury:
 coalmining, i. 31
 geol., i. 3, 6, 7, 9, 31-2
 lead mining, i. 264 *n*, 276
 Lower Camp, i. 352, 368, 368, 381
 Lyd Hole, i. 6
 Ponsert Hill, i. 264 *n*
 Pontesford Hill, i. 3, 6, 7, 9, 276, 352, 381
 pop., ii. 226 *n*
 Roman finds, i. 276
 Pontigny Abbey (Yonne), ii. 56
 Pool, *see* Welshpool
 Pool Hall, *see* Doddsgrreen
 Pool Quay, in Guilsfield (Mont.), i. 203, 426, 437
 Poor Law Act, 1879, ii. 205-6
 Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868, ii. 205
 poor-law unions, ii. 204, 212
 Pope:
 Rog., ii. 91
 Wm., ii. 93
 population, ii. 204-37
 Domesday, i. 300-4, 307
 table of, ii. 219-29
 and see census reports
 porcelain, i. 435-40
 Porkington, Owen of, *see* Owen Brogyntyn
 Porkington, *see* Brogyntyn
 Porkington, Lower, in Selattyn, ii. 226 *n*
 Porkington, Upper, in Selattyn, ii. 226 *n*
 Porter:
 Ric., Master of Newport Coll., ii. 133, 134
 — (coalmaster, fl. 1625), i. 459
 Porth-y-waen, *see* Blodwel
 portionary churches, *see* minster churches
 Portway, the, i. 357, 411, 412
 Posenhall, i. 488; ii. 211
 C.P., ii. 216, 226, 229, 237
 E.P.P., ii. 43, 226
 Marsh Farm, i. 442
 pop., ii. 226, 229
 Poston, in Diddlebury, i. 284; ii. 222 *n*; *and see* Lawton, Poston, and Sutton; Poston; Poston, Great
 Poston, Great, in Diddlebury and Munslow, ii. 222 *n*, 223 *n*, 225 *n*
 Poston, Little (Lower), in Munslow, ii. 223 *n*, 225 *nm*
 pottery, i. 434-5, *and see* porcelain
 Poucier, Nic., i. 417
 Poughnell:
 Wm., ii. 139 *n*
 Mr. — (fl. 1571), ii. 139
 Poulton (Wilts.), ii. 72
 Poulton, in Warrington (Lancs.), ii. 31
 Powis (Grey of Powis), Baron, *see* Grey, Edw.
 Powis, earls of, ii. 189, *and see* Herbert
 Powys:
 Geof., i. 421
 Rog. de, ii. 87
 Thos. Jelf, ii. 167, 168
 Powys, i. 288; ii. 57
 King of, *see* Madog ap Maredudd
 lords of, *see* Charlton
 Prince of, *see* Brochwel Ysgithrog
 Powys Castle, in Welshpool (Mont.), ii. 189
 Poyner:
 John, ii. 32, 35
 Wm., ii. 35
 Poynton, in Ercall Magna:
 grange, i. 269
 pop., ii. 222 *n*
 Pradoc, *see* Eardiston
 Prankard, Griffin, i. 461
 prebendal churches, *see* colleges; minster churches
 Preen, John, ii. 127 *n*
 Preen, Church, i. 1; ii. 3, 19, 40, 41, 208
 anchorite, ii. 26
 ch., ii. 38, *and see* Preen Priory
 C.P., ii. 212, 226
 geol., i. 19
 man., ii. 38
 pop., ii. 226, 233
 prehistoric finds, i. 202
 Preen, Holt, in Cardington, ii. 85, 221 *n*
 man., ii. 38, 86
 Preen Priory, in Church Preen, ii. 21, 38, 49, 41, 45
 priors, ii. 38, *and see* Castell, John
 Prees, John of, ii. 117
 Prees (Price), i. 270 *n*, 404, 493; ii. 5, 6, 168, 207
 C.P., ii. 216, 218, 223 *n*, 226
 geol., i. 40
 Heath, ii. 177, 181
 man., i. 290
 Moat Ho., i. 404
 pop., ii. 226
 prot. nonconf., ii. 9, 14
 Whitchurch races held at, ii. 177, 181, 182
 and see Calverhall; Darliston; Fauls; Mickley; Millenheath; Moretonwood; Prees and Steel; Sandford; Steel; Whixall; Willaston
 Prees and Steel, in Prees, ii. 226, *and see* Steel
 Prees Green Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 14, 16
 Prees prebend, *see* Lichfield, cath.
 prehistoric implements, i. †198, 198-200, †200, 202-3
 Presbyterian Church of England, *see* Liverpool Presbytery
 Presbyterians, ii. 9-10, 158, 160, *and see* Wales, Presbyterian Church of
 Prescott, in Baschurch, ii. 35, 220 *n*
 Prescott, in Stottesdon, ii. 228 *n*
 Prescott, John of, ii. 35
 Prestage:
 D. L., i. 443-4
 Thos., i. 443
 Prestage & Co., i. 443-4
 Prestbury *alias* Shrewsbury, Thos., Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 35, 37
 Presteigne (Radnors.), ii. 15
 Presteigne Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 15
 Presthope, in Much Wenlock, i. 449; ii. 229 *n*
 Preston (Lancs.), i. 478
 Preston, battle of, 1648, i. 460
 Preston, in Upton Magna, ii. 68
 Preston Boats, in Upton Magna, ii. 62, 187

GENERAL INDEX

prehistoric find, i. 203
and see Red Rock
Preston Brockhurst, in Moreton Corbet and Shawbury, ii. 207, 209 *n*
Laundry, the, ii. 224 *n*
man., i. 299
pop., ii. 224 *n*, 226
Preston Hall, ii. 224 *n*
Preston Gubbals, ii. 5 and *n*, 6, 71, 211
C.P., ii. 212, 225 *n*, 226
grange, ii. 73, 74
pop., ii. 226, 232
rlwy., ii. 232
and see Bomere Heath; Charlton; Merrington
Preston Hall, *see* Preston Brockhurst
Preston Montford, in St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, ii. 71, 72, 75
Preston Montford and Dinthill, in St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury, ii. 211, 227 *n*, *and see* Dinthill
Preston upon the Weald Moors, ii. 4, 5, 207
almshouse (hosp.), i. 457; ii. 231, 232
C.P., ii. 217, 226, 228 *n*
pop., ii. 226
rector, *see* Wood, Hen.
Price:
Oliver, i. 442
Peter, i. 464
Rob., ii. 173
Thos., master of Bridgnorth Grammar Sch., ii. 143
Price, *see* Prees
Pride, Ric., ii. 90
Priestweston, in Chirbury, ii. 221 *n*
Primitive Methodists, *see* Methodists
Primrose Hill, *see* Rushton
Prince:
John (fl. before 1500), ii. 106
John (d. 1557), ii. 106
Ric. (d. 1598), ii. 106
Sir Ric. (d. 1665), ii. 106
fam., ii. 106
printing, i. 423-4
Prior's Wood, *see* Shirlett Forest
Priors Holt Hill, *see* Briarholt Hill
Priors Lee, Priorslee, *see* Lee, Priors
Priory School Boat Club, ii. 203
Priscian (the grammarian), ii. 56
Pritchard, Thos. Farnolls, ii. 109, 157
Privy Council, i. 429; ii. 138, 179
Privy Seal, ii. 125, 126
Probert, John, ii. 178
Prolley Moor (Prolimoor), *see* Aster-ton; Wentnor
promontory fortresses, i. 352, 353-8
Prophete, John, ii. 119 *n*
Prosser:
R. A. E., head master of Ellesmere Coll., ii. 162
Mr. — (inventor), i. 445
protestant nonconformists, ii. 9-17, 146, 158
Provence, Eleanor of, *see* Eleanor of Provence
provisions, papal, ii. 115, 116 and *n*
Prowde:
John, ii. 154 *n*
Wm., Prior of Wombridge, i. 455; ii. 82, 83
Prytherch, Steph., head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Wem, ii. 158
Psalms, Psalter, the:
glossed MS. of, ii. 55-6
MS. commentary on, ii. 82
Ptolemy (the geographer), i. 215 *n*, 220, 410
Public Building and Works, Ministry of, ii. 45, 58, 68, 78
Public Health Act, 1872, ii. 204, 205, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218

public schools and endowed grammar schools, ii. 141-64; *and see* Headmasters' Conference; schools
Pucelle, Gerard, Bp. of Coventry, ii. 82 *n*
Pugh:
Chas., i. 439
Wm., i. 438, 439
Pugin, Augustus Welby Northmore, i. 445
Puiset, Adelize du, m. Rog. de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, i. 495; ii. 123
Puleston:
Sir Ric. (d. 1840), ii. 168, 169
Sir Ric. (d. 1860), ii. 169, 176
fam., ii. 171
Puleston pack (foxhounds), ii. 168, 169
Pulford, John, canon of Lichfield Cath. and of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 *n*
Pulley, in Meole Brace and St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, i. 488; ii. 211, 227 *nn*
'Dagge Bridge', i. 416
man., i. 282 *n*, 289
Pulteney, Sir Wm., i. 415
Pulverbach:
Emma of, m. Herb. de Castello, ii. 63, 83, 85
Reynold of, ii. 63, 83
Pulverbach, barons of, i. 298
Pulverbach, Castle, in Church
Pulverbach:
castle, i. 353, 392, 392-3
pop., ii. 226 *n*
Pulverbach, Church, i. 379, 392, 488; ii. 3, 208
C.P., ii. 212, 226
pop., ii. 226
and see Boveria; Cothercott; Cothercott Hill; Pulverbach, Castle; Wilderley; Wrentnall
Punchbowl Inn, *see* Cound
Punjab, Maharajah of, *see* Dhuleep Singh
Purcel, Rog., i. 487
Purcell, John, Rector of Sidbury, ii. 189
Purefoy, Rob., *see* Warton, Rob.
puritans, ii. 144, 148 *n*, 154
Purlogue, in Clun, ii. 221 *n*
pursers, i. 420
Purslow, in Clunbury:
athletics, ii. 193
coursing, ii. 184-5
Hundred Ho., ii. 185
man., i. 285
pop., ii. 221 *n*
races, ii. 183 *n*, 193
Purslow Hundred, i. 287, 306; ii. 209 *n*, 210
court, ii. 53 *n*
pop., ii. 226
Putney (Surr.), ii. 202
Pycheford (*surname*), *see* Pitchford
Pye Brook, i. 399, 406, 407
Pygin, Hen., Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
Pythley Hunt (Northants. and Leics.), ii. 167, 169, 177
Quakers (Religious Society of Friends), i. 457; ii. 12-13
Quarr Abbey, in Binstead (I.W.), ii. 54
Quarry House, *see* Oswestry
quarrying, i. 447-9
quarter sessions, i. 450 *n*
Quatford, i. 273, 286, 488; ii. 1 *n*, 3 *n*, 6, 98, 164, 210, 211
boro., i. 295 *n*, *and see below* new town
castle, i. 398, 398; ii. 18, 123
chaplain, ii. 126
ch. (formerly collegiate), i. 300 *n*, 495; ii. 18, 22, 39, 123-4, 126, 127
patronage, ii. 124
prebends, ii. 124
C.P., ii. 220, 235
iron ind., ii. 233
mkt., ii. 124
new town, ii. 22, 123, *and see above* boro.
par., ii. 164
pop., ii. 220, 226, 233
Quatford Oak, i. 495
Roman find, i. 276
and see Eardington; Morfe Common
Quatt, ii. 1, 2, 6, 100, 210, 211
C.P., ii. 220, 226
geol., i. 45
iron ind., ii. 233
man., i. 286
pop., ii. 220, 226, 233
and see Dudmaston; Hampton
Loade; Quatt Jarvis; Quatt Malvern
Quatt Jarvis, in Quatt, ii. 211 *n*, 226 *n*
C.P., ii. 220, 226 *nn*
District Industrial (poor-law) Sch., ii. 231, 232, 234
iron ind., ii. 232
pop., ii. 220, 232
Quatt Malvern, in Quatt, ii. 210 *n*
C.P., ii. 213, 226
pop., ii. 226
Quinny Brook, i. 58, 277
Quo Warranto inquiries, ii. 53
quoits, ii. 165, 192
Quorn Hunt (Leics.), ii. 169, 177
Qwyte, Dr. John, *see* Ludlow, Dr. John
R., Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 69
R., Archdeacon (d. 1212), ii. 2 *n*
Rabbit Berries, *see* Hopton Castle
rabbit-running, ii. 192
Raby, Enos, i. 440
Racecourse Farm, *see* Tasley
'Rackett' Hill, *see* Stretton, Little
Radeswell, Rob. de, Archd. of Chester, i. 490
radmans, i. 279, 301
Radmore Abbey, in Cannock (Staffs.), abbot, *see* William
Radnorshire, i. 287; ii. 15, 174, 175, 215, 217
Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire (formerly the Old Welsh) Association (Baptist), ii. 12
Ragdon, in Hope Bowdler, ii. 52, 57
pop., ii. 223 *n*
Ragdon and Chelmick, in Hope Bowdler, ii. 223 *n*, *and see* Chelmick
Ragleth Hill, *see* Stretton, Little
railways, i. 359, 371, 416, 419, 433, 442, 463, 465 and *n*, 471, 477, 478, 479, 481; ii. 179, 195
Rainald, son of Elieth, ii. 32 *n*
Rainald the sheriff, *see* Bailleul, Rainald de
Rainsford, Hen., i. 463, 464
Raleigh, Sir Wal., i. 441
Ralph, Abbot of Haughmond (fl. c. 1205), ii. 69
Ralph, Abbot of Haughmond (fl. c. 1230), ii. 69
Ralph, Abbot of Haughmond (fl. 1400), ii. 70
Ralph, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 79
Ralph, Abbot of Shrewsbury, i. 493; ii. 34, 37
Ralphs, Jas., ii. 178
Ramsden, John, ii. 151 *n*

castle, i. 398, 398; ii. 18, 123
chaplain, ii. 126
ch. (formerly collegiate), i. 300 *n*, 495; ii. 18, 22, 39, 123-4, 126, 127
patronage, ii. 124
prebends, ii. 124
C.P., ii. 220, 235
iron ind., ii. 233
mkt., ii. 124
new town, ii. 22, 123, *and see above* boro.
par., ii. 164
pop., ii. 220, 226, 233
Quatford Oak, i. 495
Roman find, i. 276
and see Eardington; Morfe Common
Quatt, ii. 1, 2, 6, 100, 210, 211
C.P., ii. 220, 226
geol., i. 45
iron ind., ii. 233
man., i. 286
pop., ii. 220, 226, 233
and see Dudmaston; Hampton
Loade; Quatt Jarvis; Quatt Malvern
Quatt Jarvis, in Quatt, ii. 211 *n*, 226 *n*
C.P., ii. 220, 226 *nn*
District Industrial (poor-law) Sch., ii. 231, 232, 234
iron ind., ii. 232
pop., ii. 220, 232
Quatt Malvern, in Quatt, ii. 210 *n*
C.P., ii. 213, 226
pop., ii. 226
Quinny Brook, i. 58, 277
Quo Warranto inquiries, ii. 53
quoits, ii. 165, 192
Quorn Hunt (Leics.), ii. 169, 177
Qwyte, Dr. John, *see* Ludlow, Dr. John
R., Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 69
R., Archdeacon (d. 1212), ii. 2 *n*
Rabbit Berries, *see* Hopton Castle
rabbit-running, ii. 192
Raby, Enos, i. 440
Racecourse Farm, *see* Tasley
'Rackett' Hill, *see* Stretton, Little
Radeswell, Rob. de, Archd. of Chester, i. 490
radmans, i. 279, 301
Radmore Abbey, in Cannock (Staffs.), abbot, *see* William
Radnorshire, i. 287; ii. 15, 174, 175, 215, 217
Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire (formerly the Old Welsh) Association (Baptist), ii. 12
Ragdon, in Hope Bowdler, ii. 52, 57
pop., ii. 223 *n*
Ragdon and Chelmick, in Hope Bowdler, ii. 223 *n*, *and see* Chelmick
Ragleth Hill, *see* Stretton, Little
railways, i. 359, 371, 416, 419, 433, 442, 463, 465 and *n*, 471, 477, 478, 479, 481; ii. 179, 195
Rainald, son of Elieth, ii. 32 *n*
Rainald the sheriff, *see* Bailleul, Rainald de
Rainsford, Hen., i. 463, 464
Raleigh, Sir Wal., i. 441
Ralph, Abbot of Haughmond (fl. c. 1205), ii. 69
Ralph, Abbot of Haughmond (fl. c. 1230), ii. 69
Ralph, Abbot of Haughmond (fl. 1400), ii. 70
Ralph, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 79
Ralph, Abbot of Shrewsbury, i. 493; ii. 34, 37
Ralphs, Jas., ii. 178
Ramsden, John, ii. 151 *n*

- Randall (Randal):
 B. V., ii. 197, 198
 Edw., i. 436
 J. L., ii. 202
 John, i. 439, 440
 Thos. Martin, i. 436, 440
 Wm., i. 436
- Randall's China Works, *see* Madeley
- Randolf, Geof., ii. 96
- Randolph, John, ii. 90
- Ranulf, Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 51 and *n*, 52, 55, 58
- Ranulf, Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 37
- Ranulf, Corrector or Prior of Alberbury, ii. 50
- Ranton Priory (Staffs.), ii. 68
- Ratae Coritanorum, *see* Leicester
- Ratcliffe, Edm., i. 439
- Ratlinghope, i. 266, 276, 488; ii. 3, 210, 236
 camp, i. 352, 357, 357
 ch., ii. 80, *and see* Ratlinghope Priory
 C.P., ii. 214, 226, 236
 man., ii. 80
 pop., ii. 226
 Swinbatch, i. 357, 376
 tumuli, i. 412
 Wildmoor Pool, i. 412
and see Boveria; Gatten; Motts Road; Stitt; Stitt and Gatten
- Ratlinghope Priory, ii. 19, 21, 80
- Ravensworth, Baron, *see* Liddell, Sir Hen.
- Rawson:
 Rob., i. 420
 Thos., Warden of Tong Coll., ii. 133
- Rea, River (Meole Brook, Rea Brook), i. 57, 58-9, 258, 391, 416, 466; ii. 36
- Rea, South, River, *see* South Rea, River
- Rea Brook, *see* Rea, River; South Rea, River
- Rea Valley, ii. 185
- Recordine Hundred, *see* Wrockwardine Hundred
- Red Brook, i. 401
- Red Castle, *see* Weston-under-Redcastle
- Red Club (Reds, Mechanics), ii. 195
- Red Hill, in Lilleshall and Shifnal, i. 268, 404, *and see* Uxacona
- Red Rock (near Preston Boats), ii. 187
- Redcastle, *see* Weston-under-Redcastle
- Redlake, River, i. 362, 385
- Rednal, in West Felton, ii. 223 *n*
- Reds, *see* Red Club
- Reedhill, John, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, later canon of Lichfield Cath., ii. 116 *n*
- Rees:
 Rob. ap, *see* Robert ap Rees
 Thos. ap, *see* Thomas ap Rees
- Reeve, Thos., ii. 98, 122, 127, 128, 133
- Reform Act, 1832, *see* Representation of the People Act, 1832
- Reilth, in Mainstone, i. 353, 353-4
 pop., ii. 224 *n*
- Reiner, Bp. of St. Asaph, ii. 22, 87, 104-5
- Reinhelm, Bp. of Hereford, ii. 37 *n*, 40
- religious houses, ii. 18-140
- Remigius, Bp. of Lincoln, i. 304
- rents, *see* assized rents; corn rents
- Repington, John, ii. 123 *n*
- Repington, Ralph, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and Prebendary of Weeford in Lichfield Cath., ii. 116, 119 and *n*
- Representation of the People Act, 1832, ii. 205
- Residence of St. Winefride, *see* Jesuits
- Revivalist Methodists, *see* Methodists
- Rewley Abbey, in Oseney (Oxon.), ii. 56
- Reyfield, Rob., Abbot of Boxley and Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121, 123
- Reynold, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
- Reynolds:
 Cornelius, i. 469
 Elinor, ii. 110
 Hannah, *see* Darby, Hannah
 John (fl. 1496), ii. 110
 John (fl. 1540), ii. 97
 Jos., i. 467, 468, 469
 Sir Joshua, i. 439
 Ric., i. 426, 457-8, 465, 467, 468, 471
 Thos., canon of Lichfield Cath., ii. 110
 Wm., i. 426-7, 437, 467, 468-9, 471, 480
 fam., i. 415
- Rheims (Marne), i. 291
- Abbey of St.-Remi, i. 288, 291, 307 *n*
 abbot, *see* Celle, Peter of
- Rhewl, *see* Ebnal
- Rhiston, in Church Stoke:
 man., i. 304
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
and see Brompton and Rhiston
- Rhosymedre Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
- Rhuddlan, Rob. of, i. 287
- Rhugantine, in Bettws-y-crwyn, ii. 220 *n*
- Rhydycroesau (ecclesiastical district in Llansilin, Llanyblodwel, Oswestry, and Selattyn), ii. 6
- Rhys ap Morris, ii. 88
- Rhys ap Owen, ii. 88
- Richard I, i. 285, 307, 486; ii. 50, 51, 53, 85 *n*
- Richard II, i. 491; ii. 20, 34, 35, 42, 49, 76, 92, 125
- Richard, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 69
- Richard, Archdeacon (fl. c. 1190), ii. 2 *n*
- Richard, burgess of Shrewsbury, ii. 91
- Richard, dean (possibly rural dean), ii. 3
- Richard, ? Dean of St. Mary's or St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 122 and *n*
- Richard, Master or Prior of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 104
- Richard, Prior of the Austin friars of Shrewsbury, ii. 97
- Richard, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 61
- Richard (fl. 1086), tenant of Earl Roger in Brockton (in Longford), i. 305
- Richard (fl. 1086), tenant of Helgot in Church Preen, ii. 38
- Richard clericus (son of Mat. of Eytton), ii. 48
- Richard Fitz Halufri, i. 319 *n*
- Richard Fitz Hamon, *see* Fitz Hamon, Ric.
- Richard the mason, ii. 60
- Richard, John, Prior of the Shrewsbury Dominicans, ii. 92, 93
- Richard, Osbern Fitz, *see* Osbern Fitz Richard
- Richard's Castle (Herefs. and Salop.), i. 287, 290, 333 *n*; ii. 3, 68, 102, 137, 209
 C.P., ii. 215, 226
 man., i. 306
 pop., ii. 226
and see Batchcott; Moor; Moor and Batchcott; Overton; Turford; Woofferton
- Richardson:
 Wm., i. 462
 Dr. —, i. 442
- Richborough, in Ash, near Sandwich (Kent), i. 214
- Richmond, Ctss. of, *see* Beaufort, Margaret
- Rickman, John, ii. 206
- Ridgacre (now Worcs.), in Halesowen, ii. 223 *n*
- Ridges, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
- Ridley:
 — (fl. 1538), Prior of the Austin friars of Woodhouse, ii. 98
 Alderman — (fl. 1731), i. 462
- Ridware, Hamstall (Staffs.), i. 291 *n*
- Rievaulx Abbey (Yorks. N.R.), abbot, *see* Ailred, St.
- Rigg, John, ii. 157 *n*
- Rinlau (Derinlau, Rinlow) Hundred, i. 285, 287, 297, 306, 485
 name, i. 283 and *n*
- Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), i. 481
- Rissa, Arnold, Corrector or Prior of Alberbury, ii. 48 *n*, 50
- Ritton, in Wentnor, ii. 52
 Bog, the, i. 19, 416
 Castle, i. 16
 geol., i. 16, 19
 lead mining, i. 416
and see Kinnerton and Ritton
- Rivaux, Peter of, Dean of Bridgnorth and Rector of Claverley, ii. 125, 126, 127, 128
- rivers, i. 57-61, 425-8; *and see* fishes; fishing
- Robert, Abbot, formerly prior, of Shrewsbury, ii. 35, 37
- Robert, Count of Mortain (d. 1090), i. 288
- Robert, Earl of Gloucester (d. 1147), ii. 62 *n*
 his mother, *see* Corbet, Sibyl
 his niece Christine, *see* Christine
- Robert, Prior of Alberbury, ii. 50
- Robert, Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
- Robert, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
- Robert, Hugh, son of, *see* Hugh, son of Robert
- Robert, son of Wimar (Robert Fitz Wimar), canon of Bromfield ch., i. 292; ii. 27
 his mother Wimar, *see* Wimar
 — (his son-in-law), i. 292; ii. 27
- Robert ap Rees, ii. 88
- Robert Fitz Corbet (fl. 1086), i. 294, 297; ii. 80
- Robert fitz Noel, ii. 68
- Robert Fitz Tetbald, i. 283, 298
- Robert Fitz Wimar, *see* Robert, son of Wimar
- Robert the Butler (Pincerna), i. 298, 322 *n*
- Robert the deacon, i. 292
- Robert the forester, i. 488-9
- Robert *Walensis*, ii. 86
- Roberts:
 John, i. 442
 Nic., Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
 Owen, ii. 168
 Thos. (d. c. 1684), i. 418
 Thos. (fl. 1867), i. 447
 Wm., i. 440
- Robertson, A. S., i. 424
- Robin Hood's Butts, *see* Stretton, All
- Robins, Mr. —, i. 440
- Robinson, Edw. Cook, ii. 198
- Robserte (Robsart), Rob., i. 460
- Robson, E. I., head master of Ellesmere Coll., ii. 162
- Robury Ring, *see* Wentnor
- Roc, Ric., Prior of the Shrewsbury Dominicans, ii. 93
- Rochefford, Jorwin de, i. 415
- Rochelle, La, *see* La Rochelle
- Rochester, bpric of, ii. 42
- Rock (Worcs.), ii. 213

GENERAL INDEX

- Rock, in Stanton Lacy, ii. 102, 103, 104
man., ii. 102
pop., ii. 227 *n*
Rock Hill, *see* Clun
Rock Rural District (Worcs.), ii. 213
Rockhill, Lower, *see* Clun
Rockhill Circle, *see* Menutton
Rockhill Mill, *see* Greete
Rodbourne, Thos., Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121, 123
Roden:
John, i. 443
Noah, i. 441
Sam., i. 443
Thos., i. 443
Thos., son of Thos., i. 443
Roden, in Ercall Magna:
Hall, i. 269
pop., ii. 222 *n*
wood, i. 486
Roden, River, i. 57, 59, 221, 269, 389, 403; ii. 186
Rodenhurst, John, Ltd., i. 478-9
Roderick:
Chas., head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Wem, later head master of Eton Coll., ii. 158
Pierce, ii. 158
Ric., head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Wem, ii. 158 and *n*
Rodington, ii. 5, 68, 207
C.P., ii. 217, 222 *n*, 226
clock making, i. 418
man., i. 299
pop., ii. 226
and *see* Sugdon; Waste, Long
Roebuck:
Hulle, i. 487
Dr. John, i. 464
Roger, Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 59
Roger, Corrector or Prior of Alberbury, ii. 50
Roger, Earl of Hereford (d. after 1087), i. 289
Roger, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 98 *n*, 99
Roger, Prior of Ratlinghope, ii. 80
Roger, Prior of the Shrewsbury Dominicans, ii. 93
R[oger], Prior of Wombridge, ii. 82
Roger (the name of at least three 12th-century archds. of Salop, in Lichfield Diocese), ii. 2
Roger Fitz Corbet (fl. 1086), i. 292, 297, 299 *n*, 316 *n*, 326 *n*, 400
Roger the Huntsman (Venator), i. 280 *n*, 298, 305
Rogers:
Ric., ii. 108
Wal., Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
Wm., i. 433
Rolf, Thos., i. 419
Rollo, Thurstan, son of, *see* Thurstan, son of Rou
Rollys, John, ii. 99 *n*
Roman Catholicism, ii. 8-9, 84; and *see* archdeacons; Jesuits; rural deaneries
Roman Gravel Lead Mining Co., i. 417
Romano-British period, i. 199, 201, 205, 205-78, 207; and *see* agriculture; burial urns; Viroconium Cornoviorum
Rome, i. 291; ii. 34, 55 *n*, 138, 177
Romsley, in Alveley, ii. 210 *n*, 211
C.P., ii. 213, 226
lib., ii. 219
man., i. 286
pop., ii. 219, 220, 226, 233
Romsley (now Worcs.), in Halesowen, ii. 223 *n*
Rorrington, Rog. of, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 62
Rorrington, in Chirbury:
man., i. 484
Mount Farm, i. 411
pop., ii. 221 *n*
Roman find, i. 274
tumulus, i. 411
Rose:
John, i. 436, 437, 438, 440
Thos. (fl. before 1799), i. 437
Thos. (fl. 1825), i. 458
Thos. (fl. 1841), i. 438
Wm. Fred., i. 438, 439, 440
Rose, John, & Co., i. 438
Rose Cottages, *see* Ford
Roses, Wars of the, ii. 44, 57
Rosewarne mine, *see* Camborne
Ross on Wye (Herefs.), i. 421
Rossall, Down, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 211
Rossall, Little, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 114, 115
Rossall, Up, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 211
Rothbury, John, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99 *n*
Rou (Rollo), Thurstan, son of, *see* Thurstan, son of Rou
Roughton:
Alice of, ii. 98 *n*
Wm. of, ii. 98 *n*
Roughton ('Rulpton'), in Worfield, i. 488; ii. 161, 162
Round, John Horace, i. 280, 293, 301, 302, 303, 304
Round Hill, *see* Heath, Upper and Nether
Rouse Boughton, Capt. Edw. Hotham, ii. 174
Roveries, Roveries Wood, in Lydham, ii. 174
camp, i. 265
Lower Camp, i. 365, 365-6
Upper Camp, i. 366, 366
Rovers Football Club, ii. 199
rowing, boating, ii. 156, 165, 168, 194, 201-3
Bass Challenge Vase, ii. 202 *n*
Boston Marathon Race, ii. 203
Nottingham Gold Vase, ii. 203
regattas, ii. 193, 201, 202
Vale of Evesham Trophy, ii. 203
West of England Challenge Vase, ii. 202, 203
and *see* Shrewsbury School
Rowley:
Benj., i. 466
Thos., master of Bridgnorth Grammar Sch., ii. 143
Rowley Regis (Worcs., formerly Staffs.), *see* Corngreaves
Rowton, in Alberbury, ii. 194
Castle, i. 495
coursing, ii. 184, 185
park, i. 493, 495
Windmill, the, ii. 184
and *see* Rowton and Amaston
Rowton, in Clungunford and Stoke-say, i. 271, and *see* Broome and Rowton
Rowton, in Ercall Magna, i. 269 *n*; ii. 5
pop., ii. 222 *n*
workhouse, ii. 231
Rowton, *see* Broseley
Rowton and Amaston, in Alberbury, ii. 219 *nn*; and *see* Amaston; Rowton
Royal College of Arts, i. 424
royal free chapels, ii. 27, 28, 116, 119, 120, 121, 126
royal households, ii. 115, 125, 126, 138; and *see* Chamber, the King's; Chapel Royal; Jewels, Keeper of the King's; Secretary, the King's; Wardrobe, the
royal justices, ii. 120, 125
Royal Oak, *see* Boscobel
royal physicians, ii. 121 *n*, 125 and *n*, 126 *nn*, and *see* Niel the Physician
Royal Shrewsbury School Boat Club, ii. 201
Royal Society of Arts (formerly Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce), i. 421, 436, 438, 479
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, *see* Cruelty to Animals, Royal Society for the Prevention of
Ruabon (Denb.), i. 450, and *see* Wynnstay
Ruabon Druids (football team), ii. 198
Ruckley, in Ruckley and Langley, ii. 172
Ruckley, in Tong, ii. 51, 52
grange, ii. 52, 57
Ruckley and Langley:
Causeway, i. 274
Causeway Wood, i. 273; ii. 85
chap., ii. 219
C.P., ii. 212, 219, 226
Devil's Causeway, i. 273
Harlith wood, ii. 85
pop., ii. 219, 226, 233
Roman remains (possible), i. 273-4, 275
and *see* Langley; Ruckley
Rudge, Wm., Warden of St. James's Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 100
Rudge, in Pattingham, ii. 57, 83, 210
C.P., ii. 213, 216, 226, 236
man., i. 286
pop., ii. 225, 226
Rueset Hundred, i. 283, 292, 294, 297, 306, 485
name, i. 283
Rugby (Warws.), ii. 196
rugby football, *see* football
'Rulpton', *see* Roughton
Rumboldsham, *see* Shrewsbury
Runcorn (Ches.), *see* Thelwall
Rupert, Prince, i. 454
rural deaneries, ii. 1, 3-5, 7, 24, 25
Rom. Cath., ii. 9
rural districts (R.D.s), formerly rural sanitary districts, ii. 204-5, 206, 212-18
Rushbury, i. 273, 485; ii. 3, 174, 209, 221 *n*, 236
Bury Field, i. 387
ch., i. 261, 387; ii. 57
C.P., ii. 215, 217, 222 *n*, 226, 235, 236
man., i. 285
Mount, i. 387, 387
name, i. 261
pop., ii. 226
races, ii. 181 *n*
Roman finds, i. 261, 276
tumulus, i. 412
wood, i. 490
and *see* Ditches, the; Gretton; Highwood; Stanway; Stone-acton; Wall, East; Wall under Heywood; Wilderhope and Stanway
Rushmoor, in Wrockwardine, ii. 229 *n*
Rushton:
Geo., i. 478
J., i. 439
Wm., Prior of Wombridge, ii. 83
Rushton, in Wroxeter:
geol., i. 3, 4, 5, 6, 9
Primrose Hill, i. 3, 4, 5, 6, 9
Roman find (possible), i. 253
Russale, Vivian de, i. 487

- Russell:
 Giles, Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
 J., ii. 194
and see Hamilton-Russell
 Russia, i. 457, 479, *and see* Siberia
 rustic (Old English) sports, ii. 165,
 192, 193 *and n*
 Ruthall, in Ditton Priors, i. 285
 Ruthall and Ashfield, in Ditton
 Priors, ii. 209 *n*, 222
 Rutland, — (gilder), i. 436
 Rutunium (near Harcourt Park, in
 Stanton upon Hine Heath), i.
 261, 262 *nn*, 267, 268, 269 *and n*,
 274, 275
 Ruyton in the Eleven Towns (Ruyton
 of the Eleven Towns), i. 269 *n*,
 306; ii. 5, 68, 209
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 brewing, i. 422
 ch., ii. 64, 66, 68
 C.P., ii. 216, 226
 fisheries, i. 301 *n*
 man., i. 298, 422, *and see* Eleven
 Towns, Hundred of the
 mill, ii. 63, 65
 parks, i. 492, 495
 pop., ii. 226
 prehistoric find, i. 203
 Ruyton Moss, i. 203
 Ruyton Towers, i. 495
and see Coton; Eardiston; Shelvoek;
 Shotatton; Wykey
 Ryall, Ric., ii. 137
 Ryan, Mr. — (fl. c. 1828), i. 438
 Ryden Hill, *see* Benthall
 Rys Sais, Tudor ab, *see* Tudor ab Rys
 Sais
 Ryton, i. 273; ii. 4, 5, 52, 208
 C.P., ii. 217, 226
 Grindle, ii. 81
 pop., ii. 226, 233
 stone quarrying, ii. 81
 Ryton, in Condober:
 Pentre, i. 197
 prehistoric finds, i. 197, 201, 203,
 275
 Roman finds, i. 256, 275
 S., Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 54 *and n*, 58
 Sabrina Club (fishing), ii. 188
 Sabrina Club (rowing, founded 1856),
 ii. 201
 Sabrina Club (rowing, founded 1876),
 ii. 202
 saddlers, i. 418
 Sai (*surname*), *see* Say
 Sai (Orne), i. 297
 St. Albans, Rob. of, Prebendary of
 Underton in Bridgnorth Coll.,
 ii. 125 *n*
 St. Albans (Herts.), *see* Verulamium
 St. Alkmund's United Football Club,
 ii. 199
 St. Alphonsus Liguori, rural deanery
 of (Rom. Cath.), ii. 9
 St. Asaph, bps. of, ii. 1, 48, 152; *and
 see* Edwards, Alf. Geo.; Reiner;
 Short, Thos. Vowler; Standish,
 Hen.; Warton, Rob.
 St. Asaph (Denb. and Flints.):
 cath., dean of, *see* Holbach, Hugh
 St. Asaph archdeaconry, ii. 2, 25
 St. Asaph Diocese, ii. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 *n*,
 25, 48
 St. Augustine, friars hermits of, *see*
 Austin friars
 St. Bartholomew's Eve, Massacre of,
 i. 421
 St. Bernard's College, *see* Oxford
 University
 St. Bertin, Goscelin of, ii. 38, 40
 St. Chad's Football Club, ii. 198
 St. David's, Bp. of, *see* Leia, Peter de
 St. David's Diocese, ii. 61
 St.-Evroult-d'Ouche (Orne), abbey,
 i. 297
 St.-Florent-lès-Saumur (Maine-et-
 Loire), abbey of, ii. 41 *n*
 St. Francis Xavier (Worcester) rural
 deanery (Rom. Cath.), ii. 9 *n*
 St. George's, in Lilleshall, ii. 5
 art classes, i. 424
 athletics, ii. 193-4
 C.P., ii. 225 *n*, 226
 coalmining, i. 464
 engineering, i. 471
 football, *see* St. George's United
 Football Club
 geol., i. 464
 iron founding, i. 471
 pop., ii. 226
 steeplechases, ii. 183
 St. George's (formerly Wellington)
 Circuit (United Methodist Free
 Church), ii. 16
 St. George's Place, *see* Frankwell
 St. George's United Football Club,
 ii. 199, 200
 St. Giles, Adam of, ii. 101
 St. Helens (I.W.), St. Helen's Priory,
 ii. 41
 St. John, Fleming, i. 446
 St. John's College, *see* Cambridge
 University
 St. Just, Thos., Dean of St. Chad's,
 Shrewsbury, ii. 116, 119
 St.-Malo (Ille-et-Vilaine), i. 430
 St. Martin's, i. 412; ii. 1 *n*, 2, 6, 152,
 209
 ch., ii. 87, 152 *n*
 C.P., ii. 216, 226, 237
 coalmining, ii. 234
 pop., ii. 226
and see Bron-y-garth; Craignant;
 Ifton Rhyn; Weston Rhyn
 St. Mary, rural deanery of (Rom.
 Cath.), ii. 9
 St. Mary's College, *see* Oxford
 University
 St. Michael's-on-Wyre (Lancs.), ii.
 129, 130
 St. Nicholas's College, *see* Cambridge
 University
 St. Pancras (London, formerly Mdx.):
 Foundling Hosp., ii. 156, 157, *and
 see* Kingsland
 St. Quentin, Bonettus of, Dean of
 Bridgnorth, ii. 127, 128
 St.-Remi, abbey of, *see* Rheims
 St. Winefride, Residence of, *see*
 Jesuits
 St. Winifred, Guild of, *see* Shrews-
 bury
 Salisbury, Thos., Archd. of Salop
 (Lichfield Diocese) and Dean of
 St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116,
 119
 Salisbury (Wilts.), i. 276; ii. 86
 Sallow Coppice, *see* Stokesay
 Salop archdeaconry (Hereford
 Diocese), ii. 2, 25
 archdeacons, ii. 27 *n*; *and see* Kauf,
 Peter de; Peter; Plymley, Jos.;
 Walter; William
 rural deaneries in, ii. 3
 Salop archdeaconry (Lichfield
 Diocese), ii. 2, 7, 25, 77
 archdeacons, *see* Grafton, Adam;
 Herbert Grammaticus; Lye,
 Thos.; Newport, Gregory;
 Roger; Salisbury, Thos.
 rural deaneries in, ii. 4-6
 Salop Association of Independent
 Ministers and Churches, *see*
 Shropshire Congregational
 Union
 Salop Circuit, *see* Shrewsbury Circuit
 Salop rural deanery, ii. 4-5, 25
 'Salopian Art Pottery', i. 424, 434
 Salopian Boat Club, ii. 202
 Salt:
 F., ii. 198
 G. M., ii. 195
 Salter:
 John, ii. 35
 Ric., ii. 35
 Ric., ii. 82
 Rog., Master of Newport Coll., ii.
 133, 134
 Salwey, Thos., i. 54
 Sambrook, in Cheswardine and Chet-
 wynd, ii. 5
 ironworks, i. 460
 pop., ii. 221 *nn*
 Sampson, ? Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
 Sandford:
 John, ii. 153 *n*
 Margaret, Prioress of Brewood, ii.
 84
 T. O., ii. 195
 Thos., i. 387
 Sandford, in Frees, ii. 177
 Hall, i. 387; ii. 170
 man., i. 387, 484
 mount, i. 387
 pop., ii. 226
 Sandford, in West Felton:
 pop., ii. 223 *n*
 Sandland, Wm., master of Sir John
 Talbot's Grammar Sch., Whit-
 church, ii. 160
 Sandwell Priory, in West Bromwich
 (Staffs.), ii. 33 *n*, 44 *n*, 45
 prior, *see* Bayley, John
 Sandys, Wm., i. 425
 sanitary districts, *see* rural districts;
 urban districts
 Sansaw, *see* Clive
 Sarah, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
 Sarnau (Mont.), in Guilsfield and
 Meifod, ii. 146
 Sarracenus, John, Prebendary of
 Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii.
 125 *n*
 Sarum, Use of, ii. 133
 Sascott, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*
 Satchell:
 Wm., master of Shifnal Grammar
 Sch., ii. 154
 — (his son), ii. 154
 Saumur, *see* St.-Florent-lès-Saumur
 Saunders, John, ii. 64 *n*
 Savigniac monks, ii. 19, 50, 51, 70 *n*
 churches and tithes appropriated
 to, ii. 53 *n*
 general chapter, ii. 51
 statutes, ii. 54
 union with Cistercians, ii. 53 *n*
 visitation of, ii. 54
 Savigny Abbey (Manche), ii. 50 *and
 n*, 51, 53 *n*, 54, 56
 abbots, ii. 51 *and n*, *and see*
 Lexington, Steph. of
 chapter, ii. 54
 Savoy:
 Amadeus of, Dean of Bridgnorth,
 ii. 125, 128
 Peter of, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii.
 125, 128
 Wm. of, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii.
 125, 128
 Sawle, Wm., ii. 128
 Saxons, *see* Anglo-Saxons
 Saxton:
 Dr. Chas., head master of Adams'
 Grammar Sch., Newport, ii.
 151
 Chris., i. 492, 493
 Say (Sai):
 Elias de (grandson of Picot), i. 306;
 ii. 63 *and n*
 Hen. de (son of Picot), i. 306; ii.
 31
 Isabel de, m. Wm. FitzAlan (I),
 i. 297; ii. 40, 63 *n*

GENERAL INDEX

- Rob. (Ficot or Picot) de, i. 292, 297, 335 *n*, 336 *n*; ii. 30, 119
fam., ii. 119, 120
Scapula, P. Ostorius, i. 206, 216 *n*, 351
Scarborough, Earl of, *see* Lumley, Ric.
Scarborough (Yorks. N.R.), ii. 186
Scarlett Runners (football team), ii. 200
Scelfe, *see* Shelve
Schaffhausen (Switzerland), i. 415
Scheynton, *see* Sheinton
Schirlet, *see* Shirlett Forest
Schitte, Rob., ii. 35
schools, ii. 130, 194
aided, *see* England, Church of
Allied, ii. 163
Bluecoat, *see* Bridgnorth; Ludlow
coeducational, ii. 161
comprehensive, ii. 145
Controlled, ii. 143, 161
District Industrial, *see* Quatt Jarvis
elementary, ii. 146, 149, 159, 160, 161, 200
girls', ii. 143, 144, 145, 150, 159, 161, 163
grammar, ii. 77 and *n*, 133, 198, and *see* public schools and endowed grammar schools
National, ii. 144, 161, and *see* National Society
poor-law, *see* Quatt Jarvis
preparatory, ii. 153, 162 and *n*
private, ii. 149 *n*, 162 *n*, 163
public, ii. 156 and *n*, 197; and *see* Headmasters' Conference; public schools and endowed grammar schools
secondary, ii. 147, 149, 153, 163
Voluntary Aided, ii. 150, 151, 159, 161
and *see* art schools; athletics; Bible, the; sports and games; Wood-ard schools
Scirmidge (Skirmage), ii. 209
E.P.P., ii. 226
pop., ii. 226
Sciroperberie Hundred, *see* Shrewsbury, Liberties of the Borough
Scoties, Wm. de, i. 289
Scot, Hugh le, i. 487, and *see* Scott
Scotland, i. 206; ii. 40
crannogs, i. 198
presbyterian system, ii. 10
wolves, i. 490 *n*
and *see* Picts
Scott:
Jos., head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Newport, ii. 151
Ric., ii. 111
and *see* Scott
Scriven, Ric., ii. 107
Scrob, Ric., *see* Scrupe, Ric.
Scrope, Ric. le, Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, ii. 36
Scrupe (Scrob), Ric., i. 290, 292
Sebastea (Sivas, Turkey), Bp. of, *see* Blaise, St.
Sebroke, Thos., Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
Secretary, the King's, ii. 116, 126 *n*
Seddon:
J.P., i. 446
Ric. Toller, Vicar of Chelmarsh, i. 424-5
Sedgeford, *see* Edgeley
Sedgley (Staffs.), i. 460, and *see* Brierley
Sedley, Sir Chas., i. 464
Séez, Fulchred of, Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 30, 31, 34, 37
Séez (Orne), St. Martin's Abbey, ii. 29 *n*, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35
seignorial dues and rights, ii. 20, 43, 67; and *see* herbage dues; heriots; labour services; tallage; terciars
Seisdon Hundred (Staffs.), i. 306
Seisdon Rural District (Staffs.), formerly Rural Sanitary District (Salop. and Staffs.), ii. 213, 216, 217
Selattyn, ii. 1 *n*, 209, 236
Cefn Cōch, i. 42
C.P., ii. 216, 224 *n*, 225 *n*, 226, 236
geol., i. 27, 28, 41-2
Gloppa, i. 42
Hill, i. 28
Oswestry racecourse, i. 28, 42
paper mill, i. 419
pop., ii. 226, 230, 231, 234
Shropshire Orthopaedic Hosp., ii. 234
and *see* Brogyntyn; Craignant; 'Davye' wood; Gobowen; Oswestry, Old; Porkington, Lower; Porkington, Upper; Rhydycroesau; Selattyn and Gobowen
Selattyn and Gobowen C.P., ii. 216, 235, 236, 237
Selley, in Llanfair Waterdine: camp, i. 379, 380, 381
Garbett (Garbitt) Hall, i. 380
pop., ii. 224 *n*
Seneca, L. Annaeus, ii. 56
serjeants, i. 489; ii. 43, 51, 52, 54, 80
Seukeworthe, Wm. de, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 118
Sever, Hen., Prebendary of Alveley in Bridgnorth Coll., later Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126 and *nn*, 128
Severn, River, i. 57, 195, 221, 225, 270, 271, 285, 351, 406, 410; ii. 36, 42, 49, 58, 91, 96, 100, †168, 183
coracles, i. 200; ii. 202
county boundary, i. 286
diocesan boundary, i. 290; ii. 1
ferry boats, ii. 73
fisheries, fishing, i. 200; ii. 47, 62, 90, 92, 186-8
fox-hunting boundary, ii. 172, 175, 177
Head of the River Race, ii. 203
islands in, ii. 35
legislation concerning, i. 427-8; ii. 187
mills on, i. 419; ii. 188
purprestures or encroachments, ii. 89, 90, 92
regattas, ii. 201, 202, 203
Roman find in, i. 276
trade on (including references to barges, wharves, etc.), i. 415, 417, 419, 425-8, 436, 437, 446, 454, 456, 458, 459, 463, 464, 471, 473, 476; ii. 52, 53, 93
weirs, i. 419; ii. 83, 90, 187, 203
Severn Fishery Board (Board of Conservators of the Severn Fishery), ii. 187-8
Severn Navigation Co., ii. 187
Severn River Authority, ii. 187
Severn River Board, ii. 187, 188
Severn Salmon and Trout Association, ii. 188
Severn Tunnel, i. 481
Severn Valley, i. 287, 433, 485
clays, i. 434, 442
Severn Valley Colliery, *see* Billingsley
Severn Valley Mission (Methodist), ii. 17
Severn Valley Naturalists' Field Club, i. 51
Severn Valley Railway, i. 419, 452, 475
Severn Valley (Wesleyan) Mission, ii. 14
Severne, S. A., ii. 187 *n*
Seville, Bp. of, *see* Isidore, St.
Sèvres (Seine-et-Oise), i. 437, 438, 439, 440
Sewster, John, ii. 88
Seymour, John, ii. 128
Shackerley, *see* Donington
Shadwell, in Clun, ii. 221 *n*
Shadwell (Shadewell) Coppice, *see* Acton Burnell
Shaft, Giant's, *see* Abdon Burf
Shakeford, *see* Hinstock
Shakeshaft, Mr. — (fl. c. 1818), i. 469
Shakill, John, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
Shangton, Geof. of, Rector of Badminton (Glos.), ii. 73
Shangton (Leics.), ii. 72
Shareshull, Sir Wm. de, ii. 75
Sharnford (Leics.), ii. 131
Sharp Stones, *see* Stoneacton
Shavington (or the Morrey), in Adderley, ii. 219 *n*, 225 *n*
Middle Morrey, i. 404
moated site, i. 404
pop., ii. 219 *n*
Shavington Park, i. 493; ii. 177
Shaw, Morris, i. 442
Shawbury, i. 269; ii. 5, 6, 72, 207, 209, 210, 211, 236
annual hunt, ii. 166
boundary, ii. 120
ch., i. 404; ii. 63, 64, 68
C.P., ii. 216, 218, 224 *nn*, 226, 235, 236
coursing, ii. 184
curate, *see* de Courcy, Ric.
Heath, ii. 180
moated site, i. 404
pop., ii. 226
races, ii. 177, 180, 181, 182, 183
vicar, *see* Stillingfleet, Jas.
wake, ii. 177, 180
and *see* Acton Reynald; Besford; Charlton; Edgebolton; Muckleton; Preston Brockhurst; Wytheford, Great; Wytheford, Little
Shawfield coalpit, *see* Madeley
Sheet, in Ludford, i. 284; ii. 224 *n*
Sheffield, Sir John, i. 474
Sheffield (Yorks. W.R.), i. 438; ii. 198
Sheffield Football Association, ii. 198
Sheinton, Hugh of, i. 454
Sheinton (Scheynton), ii. 5, 57, 172, 210
C.P., ii. 212, 226
geol., i. 12
man., i. 289, 305, 347 *n*, 454
pop., ii. 226, 232, 233
rlwy., ii. 232, 233
Sheinton (Belswardine) Brook, i. 12, 13, 57, 59
Shelderton, in Clungunford, i. 271
pop., ii. 222 *n*
Shelley, Ric., Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
Shelton, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, ii. 114, 115, 203
Glendower's Oak, i. 495
pop., ii. 227 *n*
Shelton Rough, i. 44
tithes, ii. 117
and *see* Shelton and Oxon
Shelton, in Stoke-upon-Trent (Staffs.), i. 440
Shelton and Oxon, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, ii. 211
pop., ii. 227 *n*
and *see* Oxon; Shelton
Shelve, Wm., Warden of St. John's Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 107
Shelve (Scelfe), ii. 3, 208
C.P., ii. 214, 226
geol., i. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
Gravel Mine, i. 264
lead mining, i. 1, 263, 264, 276, 416, 417; ii. 233
pop., ii. 226, 233

Shellock, in Ruyton in the Eleven Towns, ii. 226 *n*
 Shendon. Peter de. Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121, 122
 Shenstone (Staffs.), ii. 168
 Shepey. Thos., Prior of the Ludlow Carmelites, ii. 95
 Shepherd:
 G. W., i. 424
 Thos., master of Bitterley Grammar Sch., ii. 141
 Shepherds Bush, in Hammersmith (London, formerly Mdx.):
 White City, ii. 194
 Sheppen Fields farm, *see* Cothercott
 Shepton Fields farm, *see* Cothercott
 Sherar, Humfrey, i. 423
 Sheriffhales (Hales) (formerly Salop. and Staffs.), i. 286, 349 *n*, 486; ii. 2, 62, 207
 C.P., ii. 204, 217, 227
 pop., ii. 226-7
 wood, i. 486
 and see Brockton; Burlington; Sheriffhales (with Woodcote); Woodcote
 Sheriffhales (with Woodcote), ii. 6
 Sherlet, Sherlot(t), *see* Shirlett Forest
 Sherman:
 Ric., Warden of the Ludlow Palmers' Guild, ii. 139
 Thos., master of Ludlow Grammar Sch., ii. 137, 147 and *n*
 Sherrington, Wal., Prebendary of Eardington in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
 Shifnal (Idsall, Shuffnall), i. 273, 479, 486; ii. 4, 5, 13, 26, 154, 168, 169, 191, 208, 236
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 art classes, i. 424
 Brimstree Hill, i. 273
 chain making, i. 480, 481
 ch., ii. 129, 130, 153
 Church Rd., ii. 153
 C.P., ii. 217, 225 *n*, 227, 236
 coalmining, ii. 233
 Coalport, i. 480
 Coalport Wire Rope and Chain Works, i. 481
 cock-fighting, ii. 191
 cricket, ii. 195
 Crown, the, ii. 191
 English sch., ii. 153
 football, ii. 198
 geol., i. 37
 Haughton, ii. 83
 mill, ii. 82
 High St., ii. 153, 154
 iron ind., ii. 233
 man., i. 283, 298, 460; ii. 76, 81
 Manor Ho., i. 404
 mills, ii. 81, *and see above* Haughton
 moated sites, i. 404, 404
 Naird Lane, i. 404
 par., ii. 153, 164
 park, i. 493
 Park Lane, i. 273
 pop., ii. 227, 233
 prot. nonconf., ii. 11
 races, ii. 180, 181, 182
 rlwy., i. 37
 schs., *see above* English sch.; *see also* Shifnal Grammar School
 Shrewsbury Rd., ii. 154 *n*
 steeplechase, ii. 183
 Upton, ii. 52
 vicar, *see* Forster, Thos.
 wood, i. 486; ii. 81
 workhouse, ii. 232
and see Aston; Dark Lane; Evelith; Hatton; Lee, Leonard's; Lee, Priors; Lizard; Oakengates; Red Hill; Snedshill; Woodside

Shifnal Circuit, *see* Ketley Bank and Shifnal Circuit
 Shifnal Grammar School, ii. 153-4, 164 and *n*
 endowment, ii. 153
 masters, ii. 153, 154; *and see* Burvenich, Fred.; Clark, Sam.; Dean, Rob.; Harper, G. P.; Hutchinson, Jas.; Satchell, Wm.
 Shifnal Poor Law Union, ii. 164
 workhouse, ii. 232
 Shifnal rural deanery, ii. 5, 6
 Shifnal Rural District (formerly Rural Sanitary District, Salop. and Staffs.), ii. 213, 216, 217
 pop., ii. 227
 Shipley, in Claverley, i. 286; ii. 221 *n*
 Shipton:
 John (fl. 1381), ii. 96
 John, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury (1424-44), ii. 123
 Shipton, ii. 3, 39, 43, 209, 211
 C.P., ii. 213, 217, 224 *n*, 227
 geol., i. 21
 man., i. 285
 pop., ii. 227
 prehistoric finds, i. 203
 and see Brockton; Ditches, the; Larden; Moor House; Skimblescott
 Shirburn, Ric., prebendary of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116
 shire court, *see* county court
 Shirlett Forest (bailiwick, hay, or wood of Schirlet, Sherlet, Sherlot(t)), i. 441, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493; ii. 56, 89, 98
 assarts, i. 491; ii. 41
 coalmining, i. 459
 commons, i. 442, 459
 Earles Wood (Earlswood), i. 459, 488
 geol., i. 450
 iron ind., i. 459; ii. 44
 ironstone mining, i. 459; ii. 44
 King's Haye, i. 459
 Prior's Wood, i. 459
 Willey Held, i. 459
 Shirley, Joan, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
 Shirley, in Aymestrey (Herefs.), i. 289
 Shirlowe grange, *see* Ercall Magna
 Shobdon (Herefs.), ii. 186
 Shocklach (Ches.), i. 269
 shoemaking, *see* boot and shoe making
 Shomere, *see* Bomere
 shooting, i. 178, 180, 181, 182, 184; ii. 165, 175, 188-90, 193; *and see* hares
 Shorde, Edw., chaplain of Battlefield Coll., later curate of Battlefield, ii. 130
 Short:
 Ambrose, head master of Oswestry Sch., ii. 153
 Thos. Vowler, Bp. of St. Asaph, ii. 153
 W. F., head master of Oswestry Sch., ii. 153
 Shorthill colliery, *see* Cruckmeole
 Shorthouse, Mr. — (fl. 1908), i. 450
 Shotatton, in Ruyton in the Eleven Towns, ii. 226 *n*
 Shotton, in Myddle, ii. 225 *n*
 Shrawardine, ii. 1, 3, 5, 209, 210
 castle, i. 492
 C.P., ii. 212, 224 *n*, 227
 hermit, ii. 26
 park, i. 492
 pop., ii. 227, 230
 Shrawardine, Little, in Alberbury, ii. 1
 mount, i. 390, 390
 and see Benthall and Little Shrawardine

Shrewsbury:
 Gregory of, Prior of the Shrewsbury Dominicans, ii. 93
 John, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 47
 Luke of, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 79
 Ralph of, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 74, 79
 Ralph of, Bp. of Bath and Wells, ii. 33
 Ric. of, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 73, 79
 Rob. of, Bp. of Bangor and Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 119, 120 and *n*, 121 *n*, 122
 Thos., Abbot of Shrewsbury, *see* Prestbury, Thos.
 Wm., prior of Haughmond Abbey, ii. 67
 Shrewsbury, bps. (suffragan) of, ii. 2, *and see* Stamer, Sir Lovelace
 Tomlinson; Thomas, Lewis
 Shrewsbury, Ctss. of, *see* Puiset, Adelize du
 Shrewsbury, earls of, i. 288-91, 296-8, 418, 493; ii. 124, 159; *and see* Bellême, Rob. of; Montgomery, Hugh de; Montgomery, Rog. de; Talbot
 Shrewsbury, i. 281 *n*, 288, 294, 304, 326 *n*, 417, 421 *n*, 423, 425-6, 428-9, 433, 437-8, 447, 450 *n*, 454, 459, 465 *n*, 487, 489; ii. 1, 13, 23, 26, 33, 34, 52, 57, 61, 63, 64, 66, 68, 72, 73, 77, 78, 85, 114, 115, 117, 119, 121 *n*, 123, 168, 169, 170, 172, 177, 187, 191, 193, 203
 All Saints' Ch., *see* Castle Fields
 Armoury Field, ii. 199
 athletics, ii. 192, 193 and *n*, 194 and *n*, 199
 County Youth Sports, 194 *n*
 Olympian Games, ii. 193
 proposed gym, ii. 193 *n*
 rustic sports, ii. 193
 bp.'s hospice, ii. 115
 boro., ii. 75, 96, 122, 187, 205, 219 *n*, 227; *and see below* 'burh'; corporation; M.B.; *see also* Shrewsbury, Liberties of the Borough
 burgages (masurae), i. 294; ii. 115, 120
 'burh', ii. 119 *n*
 chars., ii. 113-14
 cholera, ii. 179
 'city', i. 294; ii. 18, 30
 C.P., ii. 220 *n*, 224 *n*, 227 and *n*, 228 *n*, 236
 Clive Ho., ii. 118
 cloth trade, i. 428-30, 431
 mkt., i. 430
 cock-fighting, ii. 190 *n*, 191, 192
 concerts, ii. 167, 178
 corporation, i. 415, 422-4, 447; ii. 21, 90, 92, 111, 122, 154, 155 *n*, 157, 187, 201
 bailiffs, i. 418, 422 *n*, 423, 429-30; ii. 35, 89, 91, 92, 107, 110 *n*, 154, 155
 burgesses, i. 291, 294-5, 307, 422, 428, 430; ii. 31, 34-5, 36, 50, 52, 53, 71, 73, 90, 91, 96, 114, 117 *n*, 128, 156
 French-born, i. 307
 and see Meole Brace; Monkmeole with Cruckmeole
 chamberlain, ii. 92
 mayors, ii. 187
 and see above boro.
 county infirmary, ii. 231, 232
 coursing, ii. 185
 cricket, ii. 194, 195, 196, 197
 county ground, *see* Shrewsbury, Holy Cross and St. Giles's par.
 Crown, the, ii. 178

GENERAL INDEX

Domesday customs of, i. 294-5, 483
 English Bridge (Stone Bridge), i. 447 *n*; ii. 35, 89, 90, 92, 106, 203
 fair, ii. 31, 34-5
 fire at, i. 423
 fishing clubs, ii. 188
 fox-hunting, ii. 166-7, 168, 170, 172, 173
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 Hunt Week, ii. 167, 178
 football, ii. 197, 198-9, 200-1
 gaoler, ii. 190
 Greyfriars Bridge, ii. 91
 Guild of St. Winifred, ii. 33, 35
 Guildhall, i. 418; ii. 178
 guilds, *see below* trade guilds and companies
 Haughmond Abbey property, ii. 68
 Health, Local Board of, ii. 179
 Holy Trinity Ch., *see* Coleham
 horse-racing:
 Race Week, ii. 178
 racecourse, ii. 192, 194, 195, 198, 199, 200, 201, *and see* Bicton Heath
 races, ii. 165, 177-9, 181, 182, 183, 191
 steeplechases, ii. 183
 inds., manufactures:
 boat building, i. 478
 brawn making, i. 422
 brewing, i. 422
 carriage building, i. 478
 clock making, i. 418
 clog making, i. 421
 cloth working, i. 431
 confectionery, i. 422
 cottons, i. 429
 dyeing, i. 431
 friezes, i. 429
 fulling, i. 428
 hatting, i. 421
 iron, i. 476
 linen thread, i. 421
 mineral-water manufacture, i. 421
 rlwy. works, i. 478; ii. 201
 ribbon, i. 421
 shoemaking, i. 433
 stone quarrying, i. 447
 tanning, i. 433
 Ireland (ho. of Lilleshall Abbey), ii. 76
 library, ii. 157 and \dagger
 Lion, the, ii. 199
 mkt., i. 420, 431; ii. 33, 106
 mkt. ho., ii. 157 *n*
 and see above cloth trade
 M.P.s, ii. 110 *n*, 155 *n*, 178, 181
 merchants, traders, etc., ii. 35, 64
 brewers, i. 422
 chemist, ii. 193 *n*
 clothworkers, i. 431
 cottoners, i. 429
 drapers, i. 429-31; ii. 35, 64 *n*, 91, 96, 111
 dyers, i. 431
 fellmongers, i. 420
 frizers and shearmen, i. 423, 429, 431
 hairdresser, ii. 179
 leathersellers, i. 420
 maltsters, i. 423
 merciers, ii. 64 *n*, 110, 111 and *n*, 154
 parchment makers, i. 419, 420
 physician, ii. 185
 poyntmakers, i. 420
 pursers, i. 420
 shearmen, *see above* frizers and shearmen
 skinner, ii. 118 *n*
 tailors, ii. 36
 mills, i. 418 and *n*; ii. 31, 34
 mint, i. 295; ii. 121 *n*
 M.B., ii. 204, 205, 212, 220 *n*, 224 *n*,

227 and *n*, 228 *n*, 235, 236, *and see above* boro.
 museum, i. 434; ii. 157
 Norman garrison, i. 289
 Parliament meets at, ii. 34, 76
 pop., i. 304; ii. 227
 prehistoric find, i. 203
 Prestefelde Sch., ii. 162 *n*
 Priory Sch., ii. 97, *and see* Priory School Boat Club
 prot. nonconf., ii. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16
 Quarry, the ('pasture behind the walls', 'Water Quarrell'), i. 428, 447; ii. 154 *n*, 188, 193, 194, 199, 201, 203
 rlwy., ii. 179, 232
 Raven Inn, ii. 178
 Raven Meadow, ii. 156
 Red Lion, ii. 190 *n*
 Rigg's Hall, ii. 154, 155, 157
 Rom. Cath., ii. 9 and *n*
 Roman finds, i. 276
 rowing, ii. 165, \dagger 168, 194 *n*, 201-2, 203
 regattas, ii. 193, 201, 202
 St. Catherine's hermitage, *see* Coton
 St. George's Bridge, *see below* Welsh Bridge
 St. George's Chap., *see* Frankwell
 St. Michael's Ch., *see* Castle Foregate
 St. Romuald's Chap., anchoress, ii. 23
 St. Winefride's Convent, ii. 118
 Sch. of Art, i. 424
 schs., ii. 154, 200; *and see above* Prestefelde Sch.; Priory Sch.; *see also* Shrewsbury School
 shops, ii. 105, 106, 107
 Shotton Place, ii. 154 *n*
 Show, i. 431; ii. 193
 siege, ii. 50
 Stanydelf, i. 447
 Stone Bridge, *see above* English Bridge
 streets, etc.:
 Back Lane, i. 422
 Barker St. (formerly Rumboldsham), i. 423, 433; ii. 96
 Belmont, ii. 110
 Castle Gates, ii. \dagger 157
 Castle St., i. 422 *n*; ii. 122
 Chad Lode, *see below* Crescent Lane
 College Court, ii. 117, 118
 College Hill, ii. 118 and *n*
 Corvisors' Row, i. 433
 Crescent Lane (formerly Chad Lode), ii. 118
 Dogpole, ii. 76, 190 *n*
 Fleshboards, i. 420
 Glovers' Row, ii. 107
 Golden Cross Passage (formerly Steelyard Shut), ii. 110
 High St., ii. 107, 110
 Hill's Lane, ii. 10
 Mardol, i. 418, 421, 423; ii. 193 *n*
 Market Place, ii. 32, 106
 Market St., i. 423
 Milk St., i. 431
 Murivance, i. 428
 Ox Lane, *see below* St. Mary's St.
 Priests' Lane, ii. 118
 Rotten Lane, *see below* School Gardens
 Rumboldsham, *see above* Barker St.
 St. Mary's Sq., ii. 122
 St. Mary's St. (formerly Ox Lane), ii. \dagger 113, 122
 St. Mary's Water Lane, ii. 92
 School Gardens (formerly Rotten Lane), ii. 154, 157
 Steelyard Shut, *see above* Golden Cross Passage

Sutton Lane, ii. 201
 Swan Hill, ii. 118 and *n*
 Wyle, the, ii. 90
 Wyle Cop, ii. 195
 suburbs, *see* Abbey Foregate; Castle Fields; Castle Foregate; Coleham; Coton; Ditherington; Frankwell; Harlescott; Kingsland; Meole Brace; Monkmoor; Underdale; Shelton
 taverns, ii. 96
 Technical Coll., ii. 194
 Theatre Tavern, ii. 185
 theatres, ii. 167, 178
 tithes, ii. 122
 trade guilds and companies:
 Barbers', ii. 178
 Clothworkers' and Shearmen's, i. 431
 hall, i. 431
 Corvisors', i. 433
 Drapers', i. 429; ii. 23, 106, 111, 112, 113, 122
 Glovers', etc., i. 420
 Mercers', ii. 23, 110 and *n*, 111, 117, 177
 Saddlers', ii. 178
 Shoemakers', ii. 117
 Skinners', ii. 117
 Tailors', ii. 117, 118 *n*
 hall, ii. 118 *n*
 Weavers', i. 420 *n*; ii. 117
 and see Kingsland
 U.S.D., ii. 204, 227
 Vaughan's Mansion, i. 424
 walls, ii. 89, 90, 92, 93, 96, 114
 east gate, ii. 30
 New Work, the, ii. 96
 Rumboldsham postern, ii. 96
 'Water Quarrell', *see above* Quarry, the
 Welsh Bridge (St. George's Bridge), i. 415; ii. 96, 105, 107 and *n*, 203
 Whitsun plays, ii. 154 *n*
 workhouse (Ho. of Industry), *see* Kingsland
 working men's club, ii. 194 *n*
and see Pengwern
 Shrewsbury, Austin friary, ii. 21, 96-7
 buildings, ii. 97
 community, size of, ii. 96
 priors, ii. 97; *and see* Alate, Ric.; Lyneal, Ric.; Man, Wm.; Townsend, John
 seal, ii. 97
 Shrewsbury, battle of, 1403, i. 495; ii. 22, 36, 128, 129
 Shrewsbury, diocesan see (proposed), ii. 2, *and see* Shrewsbury Abbey
 Shrewsbury, Dominican friary, i. 488; ii. 21, 23, 35, 90 *n*, 91-3, 112
 bells, ii. 93
 guest ho., ii. 92
 priors, ii. 92, 93, *and see* Richard, John
 Shrewsbury, the Drapers' (or St. Mary's) Almshouses, ii. 23, 111-14
 buildings, ii. 112, \dagger 113
 masters, ii. 112, *and see* Harrison, Thos.
 wardens, ii. 114, *and see* Watur, Degory
 Shrewsbury, Franciscan friary, i. 447; ii. 21, 89-91
 buildings, ii. 91, \dagger 113
 community, size of, ii. 90-1
 novices, ii. 90
 wardens, ii. 91; *and see* Barton, Martin of; Duffield, Wm.
 Shrewsbury, Frankwell, Cole's Almshouses, *see* Shrewsbury, Frankwell, St. John's Hospital
 Shrewsbury, Frankwell, St. George's Hospital, ii. 105

- Shrewsbury, Frankwell, St. John's Hospital (later St. John's Almshouses or Cole's Almshouses), ii. 22, 105, **106-8**
buildings, ii. 107
seal, ii. 108
visitations, ii. 107
wardens, ii. 106, **107-8**; and see Barker, Thos.; Bickley, John; Dax, Rob.; Draper, Chris.; Owen, David; Pigot, Ric.
- Shrewsbury, Holy Cross and St. Giles's par., i. 420; ii. 211
C.P., ii. 227
county cricket ground, ii. 196, 197
Holy Cross Almshouses, ii. 23
Holy Cross (formerly St. Peter's) Ch., i. 294 n, 297, 425; ii. 5, 18, 21, 30, 31, 36, 37
incumbents, ii. 30, and see Odelarius of Orléans
see also Shrewsbury Abbey
pop., ii. 227
St. Giles's Ch., ii. 106, and see Shrewsbury, St. Giles's Hospital
see also Abbey Foregate; Coleham; Monkmoor; Underdale
- Shrewsbury, Liberties of the Borough (Sciropesberie or Shrewsbury Hundred), i. 283, 284, 294, 306, 486; ii. 92, 114, 204, 207 n, 208 and n, 209 n, **211**, 219 nn
pop., ii. 227
- Shrewsbury, the Mercers' (or St. Chad's) Almshouses, i. 422; ii. 23, **110-11**, 116 n
buildings, ii. 111
- Shrewsbury, St. Alkmund's College, i. 290, 291, 292, 294, 314 n; ii. 18, 70, 71, 73, 78
burgesses, i. 307
canons' hos., ii. 18, 71
clergy, ii. 18
dean, ii. 18, and see Belmeis, Ric. (II) of
prebendaries, see Belmeis, Ric. (I) of and Ric. (II) of
prebends, ii. 19, 71-2, 75
Atcham prebend, ii. 71
Lilleshall prebend, ii. 71
- Shrewsbury, St. Alkmund's par., ii. 75, 114, 208, 211
ch., ii. 5
vicar, see de Courcy, Ric.
and see Shrewsbury, St. Alkmund's College
C.P., ii. 212, 220 n, 225 n, 227 and n, 228 n
pop., ii. 227, 232, 234
rlwy., ii. 232
R.A.F. station, ii. 234
waterworks, ii. 232
and see Albrightlee; Castle Foregate; Coton; Derfald Grange; Dinthill; Harlescott; Hencott; Preston Montford; Preston Montford and Dinthill
- Shrewsbury, St. Chad's Almshouses, see Shrewsbury, the Mercers' Almshouses
- Shrewsbury, St. Chad's College, i. 291, 292, 293 n; ii. 18, 22, 52, 90, 106, **114-19**, 121, 154
anchoress, ii. 23
buildings, ii. 117-18
canons, i. 291, 307; ii. 22, 114, 115, 116-17, 121; and see Admunston, Thos.; Appletre, Wm. de; Astley, Thos. of; Beeston, Edw.; Bellamy, Rob.; Bromley, Ric.; Bullock, Wal.; Charlton, Thos. of; Clerkterne, Wal. de; Clerk, Thos.; Cureton, Wm.; Deping; Gerard, John; Grafton, Adam; Hastings, Hen. of; Haverberge, John de; Hodges, John; Hopton, John; Leominster, Hugh of; Lye, Thos.; Mareys, Hugh; Meneley, John; Mylly, Thos.; Newcastle, Ric. of; Newhawe, Thos. de; Newport, Gregory; Offord, John of; Pecton, John; Pulford, John; Reedhill, John; Standon, Thos.; Stubbs, John; Tonge, Thos.; Warley, Engelard of; Wendesley, John; Wymundeswold, Hugh de
canons' houses, ii. 18
ch., i. 488, 490; ii. 117
chyard, ii. 110, 111
common fund, ii. 115, 117
curates, see below sacristans
deans, ii. 115, 116, **118-19**, 122 n; and see Abel, Ric.; Catterick, Rob.; Fastolf, Laurence; Hornby, Hen.; King, Oliver; Lee, Geo.; Mocking, Nic.; Northburgh, Mic. de; Oo, John de; Peet, Rob.; Repington, Ralph; St. Just, Thos.; Salisbury, Thos.; Stretton, Rob. of; Wrexham, Wm.
Lady Chap., ii. 110
martyrologium, ii. 117 nn
patronage (advowson), ii. 115, 116, 117, 121
prebendaries, see Abel, Ric.; Northburgh; Vacce, Wm.
prebends, ii. 115, 118
sacristans (vicars, curates), ii. 117
vicars choral, ii. 22, 110 n, 115, 117, 118, 122
visitation, ii. 117
- Shrewsbury, St. Chad's par., ii. 114, 115, 208, 211
ch., i. 425; ii. 5
chwardens, ii. 111
vicar, ii. 111
and see Shrewsbury, St. Chad's College
C.P., ii. 212, 220 n, 227 and n
poor, ii. 111
pop., ii. 227, 230
vestry, ii. 111
and see Alkmere; Betton Strange; Betton and Alkmere; Bicton; Bicton and Calcott; Bicton Heath; Crowmeole; Frankwell; Horton; Isle, the; Longner; Monkmeole with Crowmeole; Monkmeole and Goosehill; Onslow; Oxon; Rossall, Down; Rossall, Little; Rossall, Up; Shelton; Shelton and Oxon; Welbatch; Whitley; Whitley and Welbatch; Woodcote; Woodcote and Horton
- Shrewsbury, St. George's Hospital, see Shrewsbury, Frankwell, St. George's Hospital
- Shrewsbury, St. Giles's Hospital, ii. 22, **106**
- Shrewsbury, St. John's Hospital, see Shrewsbury, Frankwell, St. John's Hospital
- Shrewsbury, St. Julian's par., ii. 6, 114, 130, 208, 211, 222 n
ch., i. 294, 425, 447; ii. 5, 18, 129, 130
burgesses, i. 307
peculiar jurisdiction, ii. 6
C.P., ii. 212, 220 n, 227 and nn
pop., ii. 227, 232
rectory, ii. 130
tithes, ii. 130
and see Bayston; Bayston Hill; Bicton Heath; Coleham; Coton; Pulley; Shelton; Shelton and Oxon
- Shrewsbury, St. Mary's Almshouses, see Shrewsbury, the Drapers' Almshouses
- Shrewsbury, St. Mary's College, i. 291, 305; ii. 18, 22, 92, 96, **119-23**, 154
anchoress, ii. 23
buildings, ii. 122
canons, ii. 22, 120, 121, 122, 124; and see Beeston, Edw.; Clare, Bevis de; Hodges, John; Tonge, Thos.; Watenhall, John de
chaplains or curates, ii. 121-2
chwardens, ii. 113, 123
chyard, ii. 121
deans, ii. 120-1, **122-3**, 124; and see Arras, Nic. of; Baddeby, Thos. de; Blackwin, John; Bromley, Ric.; Burdett, John; Crecy, John; Cureton, Wm.; Faulkener, John le; Grafton, Adam; Holbache, Hugh; Houton, Wm. de; Kenley, John of; Kirkham, Wal. of; Launcell, John; Lestrangle, Wm.; Lloyd, Thos.; London, Hen. of; Lucy, Steph. de; Ludlow, Nic. of; Reyfield, Rob.; Rodbourne, Thos.; Shendon, Peter de; Shrewsbury, Rob. of; Standon, Thos.; Wetwang, Wal. of; Wycombe, Sim. of
Lady Chap., ii. 112
patronage, ii. 120, 121
peculiar jurisdiction, ii. 5 n, 6, 120, 122
prebends, ii. 120, 121
proctors, ii. 121, and see Colushull, John de; Houton, Ric. de
seals, ii. **123**
vicars choral, ii. 22, 121-2
- Shrewsbury, St. Mary's par., i. 313 n; ii. 6, 96, 112, 119, 122 n, 208, 209, 210, 211, 219 nn
boundary, ii. 120
ch., i. 425; ii. 5, 90, 112, 113
chwardens, ii. 112
chyard, ii. 113
vicar, see Cureton, Wm.
and see Shrewsbury, St. Mary's College
C.P., ii. 212, 227 nn
pop., ii. 227, 232
tithes, ii. 122
and see Albrighton; Astley; Berwick; Castle Fields; Castle Foregate; Clive; Coton; Ditherington; Harlescott; Leaton; Leaton and Wollascott; Newton; Pimley; Shelton and Oxon; Wollascott
- Shrewsbury Abbey, i. 279, 291, 294, 297, 300, 305, 324 n, 418, 423, 491-2; ii. 18, 19, 22, 29, **30-7**, 40 and n, 49, 62 n, 64, 92, 104, 106, 114, 124, 129, 131, 133
abbatial elections, ii. 34
abbots, i. 488, 490-2; ii. 20, 34, 35, 37; and see Baker, Ric.; Butler, Thos.; Cleobury, Adam of; Godfrey; Henry; Herbert; Lacy, Hugh de; Ludlow, Thos.; Lye, Ric.; Mynde, Thos.; Prestbury, Thos.; Ralph; Robert; Séez, Fulchred of; Stevens, Nic.; Walter; Wenlock, Luke of; William almoner, ii. 33
almonry, ii. 36
bells, ii. 37
buildings, ii. *frontispiece*, 21, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36-7

GENERAL INDEX

- burgesses, i. 307
 chapter ho., ii. 37
 chief steward, ii. 35, *and see below*
 steward
 ch., ii. 106
 female recluse in, ii. 23
 community, size of, ii. 35
 dormitory, ii. 36
 frater, refectory, ii. 33 *n*, 36-7
 pulpit, ii. 79
 gateho., ii. 36
 guardian of the works, ii. 33
 infirmary, ii. 33, 36
 kitchen, ii. 33, 34
 kitchener, ii. 33
 Lady Chap., ii. 30 *n*, 33, 37
 Earl Roger's tomb, ii. 30 *n*, 33
 library, ii. 34, 35
 muniments (archives), ii. 35
 cartulary (charters), ii. 20, 30,
 31 *nn*
 novices, ii. 36
 obedientiaries, ii. 33, 36
 patronage, ii. 31, 34
 par. altar, ii. 30 *n*
 precincts, ii. 32
 prior, ii. 34, *and see* Calton, Thos.
 de; Fitz Hamon, Ric.; Robert
 proposed bp.'s *see*, ii. 21, 36
 sacrist, ii. 33, *and see* Adam
 St. Katherine's Chap., ii. 33
 warden of, ii. 36
 St. Winifred's Chap., ii. 37
 seals, ii. 37
 shrines, *see* Beuno, St.; Winifred,
 St.
 steward, ii. 35, *and see above* chief
 steward
 subprior, *see* Butler, Thos.
 tiles, i. 445
 treasurer, ii. 33
 visitations, ii. 36
 Shrewsbury Amateur Athletic Club,
 ii. 194
 Shrewsbury and Crewe Railway, ii.
 233
 Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway,
 i. 203; ii. 193, 201
 Shrewsbury and Wellington Railway,
 ii. 172
 Shrewsbury Angling Association, ii.
 188
 Shrewsbury Canal, i. 425, 427, 428
 Shrewsbury Castle, i. 294, 398-9, 399,
 415, 419, 488, 490; ii. 18, 34, 91,
 96, 129, 130, 154
 E.P.P., ii. 227 *n*
 gaol, i. 490
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
 St. Michael's Chap., i. 291; ii. 18,
 129, 130
 Shrewsbury (Salop) Circuit (Metho-
 dist), ii. 13
 Shrewsbury Circuit (New Connexion
 Methodist), ii. 16
 Shrewsbury Circuit (Primitive
 Methodist), ii. 14-15, 16
 Shrewsbury Circuit (United Metho-
 dist Church), ii. 16
 Shrewsbury Circuit (Wesleyan
 Methodist), ii. 13, 14
 Shrewsbury Circuit (Wesleyan
 Reformers, later United Metho-
 dist Free Church), ii. 16
 Shrewsbury Coalfield, i. 31-2, 450,
 452
 Shrewsbury Cricket Club, ii. 196, 197
 Shrewsbury Cricket Society, ii. 194
 Shrewsbury Diocese (Rom. Cath.),
 ii. 9
 Shrewsbury District (Methodist), ii.
 13
 Shrewsbury District (Primitive
 Methodist), ii. 16
 Shrewsbury Football Club, ii. 198,
 199
 Shrewsbury Harriers, ii. 194
 Shrewsbury Hounds, ii. 172, 173
 Shrewsbury Hundred, *see* Shrews-
 bury, Liberties of the Borough
 Shrewsbury Hunt Club (formerly
 Shrewsbury Hunt), ii. 166-7,
 168, 170
 Shrewsbury Institute Boat Club, ii.
 202
 Shrewsbury Racecourse Co., ii. 179
 Shrewsbury Rowing Club, ii. 201, 202
 Shrewsbury rural deanery, ii. 5, 6
 Shrewsbury School, in Kingsland
 (Meole Brace), formerly in
 Shrewsbury, ii. 117, 122, 144,
 145, 146, 148-9, 154-8, 164 and
 n, 198, 231
 buildings, ii. 157, 157-8, 168
 catechist, ii. 155
 chap., ii. 155, 157, 158
 cricket, ii. 195, 196
 endowment, ii. 154
 football, ii. 197, 199
 library, ii. 154, 156, 157
 masters or head masters, ii. 146,
 154, 155-6; *and see* Alington,
 Cyril Argentine; Ashton,
 Thos.; Atcherley, Jas.; Butler,
 Dr. Sam.; Chaloner, Thos.;
 Eyton, John; Harding, John;
 Hotchkiss, Leonard; Kennedy,
 Dr. Benj. Hall; Lawrence,
 Thos.; Lloyd, Ric.; Meighen,
 John; Morys; Moss, Hen.
 Whitehead; Newling, Chas.;
 Phillips, Rob.; Pigott, Ric.
 rowing, ii. 201-2, 203, *and see*
 Royal Shrewsbury School Boat
 Club
 statutes, ii. 154-5, 156
 Shrewsbury School Act, 1798, ii.
 155
 Shrewsbury Severn Association, ii.
 187
 Shrewsbury Town Football Club, ii.
 197, 199, 200-1
 Shropshire, Forest of, i. 484, 491
 Shropshire, Merionethshire, and
 Montgomeryshire Quarterly
 Meeting, *see* North Wales
 Quarterly Meeting
 Shropshire Amateur Athletic Associa-
 tion, *see* Shropshire County
 Amateur Athletic Association
 Shropshire Amateur Athletic Club,
 ii. 194
 Shropshire and District Football
 League, ii. 200
 Shropshire Angling Association, i.
 155; ii. 188
 Shropshire Archaeological and
 Natural History Society, ii. 157
 Shropshire Association (Baptist), ii.
 11-12
 Shropshire Canal, i. 425, 427, 477
 Shropshire Chapel Debt Liquidation
 Committee (Congregationalist),
 ii. 11
 Shropshire Congregational Union
 (formerly the Salop Association
 of Independent Ministers and
 Churches), ii. 10-11
 districts, ii. 11 *n*
 Shropshire County Amateur Athletic
 Association (formerly Shropshire
 A.A.A.), ii. 194
 Shropshire County Cricket Club
 (formerly Shropshire County
 Cricket Association), ii. 197
 Shropshire County Football League,
 ii. 200
 Shropshire (or Gentlemen of Shrop-
 shire) Cricket Club (founded by
 1805), ii. 194-5
 Shropshire Cricket Club (1859), ii.
 196
 Shropshire Cricket Club (founded
 1862), *see* Gentlemen of Shrop-
 shire Cricket Club
 Shropshire Cricket League, ii. 197
 Shropshire Engineering Works, i. 477
 Shropshire Federation of Anglers,
 ii. 188
 Shropshire Football Association, ii.
 198, 199-200
 cups, ii. 199
 Shropshire Hounds, ii. 167, 174
 Shropshire Hunt, ii. 167, 168-70, 172,
 173, 175
 annual Hunt Week and Ball, ii. 170
 country, ii. 170, 171, 172
 sweepstakes, ii. 179
 Shropshire Iron Co. Ltd., i. 427,
 477
 Shropshire Maltings, *see* Dithering-
 ton
 Shropshire Militia, ii. 230; *and see*
 West Regiment of Shropshire
 Local Militia; West Regiment
 Shropshire Mission (Primitive
 Methodist), ii. 14
 Shropshire Monthly Meeting
 (Quaker), ii. 12
 Shropshire Olympian Society, ii. 193
 Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, *see*
 Selattyn
 Shropshire Rifle Volunteers, ii. 193
 Shropshire Union (formerly Birming-
 ham and Liverpool Junction)
 Canal, i. 428, 477; ii. 230
 Shropshire Wanderers (J. H.
 Edwards's XI), football team, ii.
 197-8, 199, 200
 Shuker, John Wm. McLellan, head
 master of Adams' Grammar Sch.,
 Newport, ii. 151
 Shupene, *see* Cothercott
 Shut End, in Kingswinford (Staffs.),
 i. 456
 Shutttnoll, *see* Shifnal
 Sibberscot, in Pontesbury, ii. 226 *n*
 Sibbeton, Ric., ii. 136
 Sibdon Carwood, ii. 3, 210
 C.P., ii. 215, 217, 227
 man., i. 285
 pop., ii. 227
 Siberia, i. 468
 Sidbury, ii. 3, 210
 C.P., ii. 213, 227
 pop., ii. 227
 rector, *see* Purcell, John
 Siefert, in Culmington:
 man., i. 284, 486
 pop., ii. 222 *n*
 tithes, ii. 124
 Sikh Wars, i. 474
 Silas Marner, i. 431
 Silchester (Hants), *see* Calleva Atre-
 batum
 Silk, — (painter), i. 436
 Silures, i. 216, 217, *and see* Venta
 Silurum
 Silvington, ii. 3, 209, 236
 C.P., ii. 213, 215, 227, 236
 man., i. 291; ii. 131
 moated site, i. 404
 pop., ii. 227
 Simon, Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 54 *n*, 58
 and *n*
 Simon, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 128
 Simon, Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp.,
 Bridgnorth, ii. 99
 Simpson:
 J. (fl. 1900), i. 479
 Mr. — (fl. c. 1772), i. 437
 Sinclair, Mr. — (fl. 1897), i. 468
 Sinclair Iron Co. Ltd., i. 469
 Singer *alias* Wenlock, Ric., Prior of
 Wenlock, ii. 47
 Sir Watkyn Williams Wynn's Hounds,
 ii. 168, 172, 176-7, 183
 country, ii. 171, 176

- Sitwell, Wm. Willoughby Geo. Hurt, ii. 174, 186, 196
 Siward (fl. 1086), Osbern Fitz Richard's tenant in Neen Sollars, i. 300
 Siward Barn (fl. 1070-1), i. 300
 Siward the Fat (le Gros, *Grossus*), i. 300; ii. 30, 31
 his bro. Aldred, *see* Aldred
 his father Ethelgar, *see* Ethelgar
 his son Aldred, *see* Aldred
 Skeffington, Wm., ii. 84
 Skelding, Mr. — (fl. c. 1811), ii. 175
 Skimblecott, in Shipton, ii. 224 n, 227 n
 Skinner:
 John, ii. 96
 Thos., ii. 110 n
 Skirmage, *see* Scirmidge
 Skyborry, in Llanfair Waterdine, ii. 224 n
 'Slachbury' (probably near Ellesmere), i. 341 n
 Slake, Nic., Dean of Bridgnorth, Dean of the Chapel Royal, and Prebendary of Eardington in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 98 n, 99 n, 125 n, 128 and n
 Slaney:
 Moreton, ii. 153 n
 Plowden, i. 463
 Rob. (d. c. 1677), ii. 153
 Rob. (d. 1834), i. 463
 Rob. Aglionby (d. 1757), ii. 182
 Rob. Aglionby (d. 1862), i. 463; ii. 179, 182, 184, 194, 195, 196
 Slaughter, Mrs. Barbara, i. 464
 Sleep, in Ercall Magna, ii. 31, 32
 pop., ii. 222 n
 Sleep, in Myddle and Wem, ii. 207 n
 pop., ii. 225 n, 228
 Smallman, Thos., ii. 105
 Smallshaw, Mr. — (fl. 1908), i. 450
 Smethcote, in Myddle, ii. 197, 225 n
 Smethcott, John of, Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 70
 Smethcott (Smethcote), ii. 5, 208
 Bank, the, i. 380, 381
 Bank Farm, i. 381
 C.P., ii. 212, 217, 227
 coalmining, ii. 232
 mount, i. 353, 399, 399
 pop., ii. 227, 232
 rly., ii. 232
and see Betchcott; Boveria; Night Shell; Picklescott; Walkmills
 Smethwick (Wores., formerly Staffs.), in Harborne (Warwa., formerly Staffs.), ii. 195
 Smith:
 Ann, ii. 109
 Bernard, i. 442
 E. S., head master of Sir John Talbot's Grammar Sch., Whitechurch, ii. 160
 F. Rawdon, i. 445
 G., i. 445
 Geo., i. 442
 (Smith-Stanier) Hubert ('Preston Marcott'), i. 421, 436; ii. 143 n
 J. Parson, i. 449
 J. S., i. 424
 John (fl. 1496), ii. 99 n
 John, master of High Ercall Grammar Sch. (1673-1713), ii. 146
 John (fl. 1825-7), ii. 173, 174 n
 John (painter), i. 423
 Oswald, ii. 155
 Susannah, ii. 109
 Thos. (d. c. 1726), ii. 161
 Thos. (architect), i. 444
 Wm. (veterinary surgeon, fl. 1819), ii. 178
 Wm. (fl. 1825-7), ii. 173, 174 n
 Dr. — (fl. 1520), ii. 90
 Mr. — (fl. 1825), ii. 174
and see Smyth; Smythe; Smythe-Owen
 Smith, W. H., & Co., i. 479
 Smith-Stanier, Hubert, *see* Smith, Hubert
 Smitheman:
 John (fl. c. 1776), i. 466
 John N. (fl. 1742), i. 464
 fam., i. 466
 Smitheman, A., & Co., i. 442
 Smithies, Thos., ii. 128
 Smithies, the, *see* Willey
 Smiths, i. 418
 Smithy Place, *see* Coalbrookdale
 Smyth, Rog., ii. 30, 100 and n, 127
 Smythe:
 Sir Edw. (d. 1784), ii. 166
 Sir Edw. (d. 1856), ii. 168-9, 170, 172
 Capt. Sir J. Wal., i. 493
 Nic. (d. 1790), ii. 167
 Nic. Owen, *see* Smythe-Owen, Nic. Owen
 fam., ii. 9 n, 171
and see Smythe-Owen
 Smythe-Owen:
 (formerly Smythe) Nic. Owen, ii. 168
 fam., ii. 171
and see Owen
 Smailbeach, *see* Minsterley
 Smailbeach Lead Mining Co., i. 417
 Smead (Mont.), ii. 60
 Augustinian community (later Chirbury Priory) at, ii. 19, 59
 chap., ii. 59
 C.P., ii. 214
 geol., i. 16, 19
 Roman finds, i. 265, 276
 woods, ii. 59
and see Aston
 Snedshill, in Shifnal, ii. 5
 brick making, i. 444
 geol., i. 464
 iron ind., i. 465, 466, 470-1, 476
 Snedshill Iron Co., i. 471
 Snitton (Switton), in Bitterley, i. 449; ii. 220 n
 Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (S.P.C.K.), ii. 152
 Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, *see* Royal Society of Arts
 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (S.P.G.), ii. 152
 Somerset, Hen. Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy, Marquess of Worcester, ii. 176
 Somerset, i. 283, 290, 298, 301, 420
 sorcery, ii. 90
 Soudley, in Cheswardine, ii. 221 n
 Soudley, *see* Ticklerton
 Souton, in Wem, ii. 228
 South Africa, i. 468; *and see* Boer War; Cape Province; Natal; Zulus
 South America, *see* America, South
 South Kensington, *see* Kensington, South
 South Rea, River (Rea Brook), i. 57-8, 61, 371; ii. 186
 South Shropshire Football League, ii. 200
 South Shropshire Hunt, ii. 170, 171, 172-3, 183
 country, ii. 172, 173, 175, 176
 South Staffordshire District, *see* West Midland District
 South West London Polytechnic Institute, *see* Chelsea
 Southcote, John, ii. 117
 Southern Football League, ii. 200
 Southern:
 Wm. (fl. c. 1829), i. 441
 Mr. — (fl. c. 1908), i. 442
 fam., i. 441
 Southwell, H. & N., Ltd., i. 432
 Southwell, Mr. — (carpet manufacturer), i. 432
 Spain, i. 207, 296 n, 479; ii. 34; *and see* Peninsular War
 Sparchford, *see* Corfton and Sparchford
 Sparkford, Thos., ii. 128 n
 Sparrow:
 Buslome, i. 462
 Geo., i. 462
 Wm. Chas., head master of Ludlow Grammar Sch., ii. 149
Spectator, The, i. 196
 Spedding, John, head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Wem, ii. 158-9
 Spencer:
 John, Earl Spencer (d. 1783), ii. 167
 Mr. —, i. 424
 Spirtes, canon of Bromfield, i. 290, 292, 336 n; ii. 27
 Spoad, in Clun, ii. 221 n
 Spode, Josiah, i. 436, 438
 Spofford, Thos., Bp. of Hereford, ii. 61, 103
 Spooner, Dr. Wm. Archibald, Warden of New Coll., Oxford, ii. 153
 Spoonhill Wood, *see* Callaughton
 Spoonley, in Adderley, ii. 219 n
 Spons Valley, *see* Stretton, Church
 sports and games, ii. 134, 165-203, 169
 school sports, ii. 143, 151, 155, 156, 160, 162, 163, 164, 194, 197
and see archery; athletics; badger baiting; beagles; bear baiting; British Games; chess; cock-fighting and bull-baiting; coursing; cricket; cross-country running; cruel sports; cycling; dicing; fishing; fives; football; fox-hunting; gambling; golf; hares; harriers; hawking; horse-racing; hunting; otter-hunting; quoits; rabbit running; rowing; rustic (Old English) sports; shooting; stag-hunting; steeplechasing; swimming; wrestling
 Sprengnose, Rog., i. 491
 Spurnhill, *see* Oteley, Newton, and Spurnhill
 spurriers, i. 418
 Spy Wood, *see* Marrington
 Squire:
 E. L., i. 468
 Laurence, Prebendary of Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 and n
 Stackhouse, Hugh, master of Bridgnorth Grammar Sch., ii. 142
 Stafford:
 Hen., Lord Stafford (d. 1563), i. 422 n; ii. 184
 John, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 44 n, 46
 Rob. de, i. 286
 Stafford, Marquess of, *see* Leveson-Gower, Granville
 Stafford, i. 52; ii. 73, 137
 rugby football, ii. 199
 St. Chad's par., ii. 6
 Stafford archdeaconry, ii. 2, 7, 25
 archds., ii. 126-7; *and see* Grafton, Adam; Wendesley, John
 rural deaneries, ii. 6
 Stafford coulpit, *see* Lee, Priors
 Stafford Football League, ii. 200
 Staffordshire, i. 291, 298, 425, 464, 469; ii. 2, 5, 32, 33, 53, 75, 217
 boundaries, i. 286; ii. 204, 216
 brewing, i. 422

GENERAL INDEX

coalmining, i. 415; ii. 191
cock-fighting, ii. 190-1
cricket, ii. 196, 197
Domesday survey, i. 296, 304
forests, i. 486, 488; *and see* Brewood Forest; Kinver Forest
fox-hunting, ii. 168, 169
iron ind., i. 415, 470
Rom. Cath., ii. 8
Roman remains, i. 215
sheriff, i. 487
tar works, i. 475
wolves, i. 490 and *n*
Staffordshire Circuit (Methodist), ii. 13
stag-hunting, ii. 169, 180
stained glass, *see* glass staining
Stalbridge, Steph. of, ii. 86 and *n*
Stalbridge (Dors.), ii. 86
Stamer, Sir Lovelace Tomlinson, Bp. of Shrewsbury, ii. 2
Stamford, John, Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
Stamford, Earl of, *see* Grey, Geo. Harry
Stanage (Radnors.), in Brampton Bryan, i. 290
Stanbury, John, Bp. of Bangor, later Bp. of Hereford, ii. 94
Stanchester (possible Roman site), in Berrington and Pitchford, i. 262, 276, 278
Standford Bridge, *see* Chetwynd
Standish, Hen., Bp. of St. Asaph, ii. 91
Standon, Thos., Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121, 123
Stanford Bishop (Herefs.), i. 289
Stanford Bridge, *see* Chetwynd
Stanhope, Geo., Earl of Chesterfield (d. 1866), ii. 179
Stanier, P., ii. 186
'Stanleu' (Ches.), in Whitchurch, i. 299
Stanley:
Steph. of, ii. 35
Capt. Thos., i. 462
Sir Thos., ii. 182
Stanley Abbey (Wilts.), abbot, *see* Lexington, Steph. of
Stanley (Stanley on Severn), in Highley, i. 35, 449, 472
Stanley House, *see* Meole Brace
Stanley on Severn, *see* Stanley, in Highley
Stanton:
John, ii. 184
Thos. de, ii. 86
Thos., Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
Wm. of, ii. 70 *n*
fam., i. 319 *n*
Stanton Lacy, i. 347 *n*; ii. 3, 137, 149 *n*, 209, 231, 232
C.P., ii. 215, 225 *n*, 227
man., i. 282 *n*, 283 *n*, 284, 289, 300; ii. 102
pop., ii. 227, 233
rlwy., ii. 233
slate quarrying, i. 447
and see Ayntree; Downton; East Hamlet; Frythe, the; Hayton, Lower; Hayton, Upper; Henley; Hopton; Linney; Rock; West Hamlet; Wootton
Stanton Long, ii. 39, 86, 209
ch., ii. 86
C.P., ii. 213, 223 *n*, 227
man., i. 285
pop., ii. 227
and see Brockton; Oxenbold; Patton
Stanton upon Hine Heath, i. 319 *n*; ii. 5, 6, 207, 231
ch., ii. 64, 66 *nm*, 70 *n*
C.P., ii. 216, 218, 227
pop., ii. 227

rectory, ii. 68
and see Booley; Harcourt; Hatton, High; Moston; Rutunium
Stanwardine in the Fields, in Baschurch, i. 341 *n*
pop., ii. 220 *n*
Stanwardine in the Wood, in Baschurch:
moated site, i. 402
pop., ii. 220 *n*
Stanway, in Rushbury, i. 273, 274
Gorse, ii. 174
man., i. 285
Roman Bank, i. 273
and see Wilderhope and Stanway
Stanydelf, *see* Shrewsbury
Stapeley, *see* Middleton, in Chirbury
Staples, Wm., ii. 169, 170
Stapleton:
Phil. of, ii. 72
fam., ii. 72
Stapleton, i. 381, 488; ii. 5, 208, 236
anchorite, ii. 26
C.P., ii. 212, 227, 236
moated site, i. 405
mount, i. 387, 388
pop., ii. 227
prehistoric find, i. 203
tumulus, i. 203
and see Netley
Star Chamber, Court of, ii. 35
Starcut Nail Co., i. 478
Startlewood, *see* Hopton, in Great Ness
Steedman, F., ii. 198
Steel, in Prees, ii. 226 *n*, *and see* Prees and Steel
steeplechasing, ii. 183
Steeplewood (Stepelwade), forest of, i. 488
Steeraway, *see* Watling Street Demesne
Steeraway Lime Works, *see* Watling Street Demesne
Stenton, Reuben, master of Bridgnorth Grammar Sch. and Warden of St. James's Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 100, 142
Stephan:
Pierre, i. 435
Peter, i. 444, 445
fam., i. 435
Stephen, King, ii. 31, 32 *n*, 50, 51 *n*, 62 *n*, 63, 71
Stephen, Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 54 *n*, 58 and *n*
Stephen, Master or Prior of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 104
Stephen, Preceptor of Lydley, ii. 86 and *nn*
Stephen, Prior of Alberbury, ii. 50
Stephen of Muret, St., *see* Muret
Stevens, Mic., i. 458
Sterrye, John, *see* Styrrye, John
Stevens:
Nic., Abbot of Shrewsbury, i. 491; ii. 32, 33, 37
Nic., Master or Prior of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 104
Steventon, in Ludford, i. 284, 428
Stevinton, Ric., ii. 144, 146
Stillington, Jas., Vicar of Shawbury, ii. 13 and *n*, 183
Stiperstones, the, i. 484, 488; ii. 52, 172, 174
forest or chase of, i. 483, 486, 495
lead mining, i. 263, 416
red grouse, ii. 190
Stirchley, ii. 4, 5, 57 *n*, 207, 236
canal, i. 427
chain making, i. 479
C.P., ii. 215, 216, 217, 222 *n*, 227, 236
coalmining, ii. 231
grange, ii. 57
Holmer, ii. 57 *n*

iron ind., i. 437, 477, 479 and *n*; ii. 231
man., i. 299; ii. 52
pop., ii. 227, 231
Stirchley Furnaces or Ironworks, i. 479 and *n*
wood, i. 486
Wrekin Chemical Works, i. 479 *n*
and see 'Ulmer'; Upton
Stirrop, Jukes, ii. 185
Stitchmen, Company of, *see* Ludlow
Stitt, in Ratlinghope, ii. 63, 68
Castle Ring, i. 276, 376, 376-7
chap., ii. 66 *n*
Roman finds, i. 266, 276
Stitt Hill, i. 376
tithes, ii. 66 *n*
and see Stitt and Gatten
Stitt and Gatten, in Ratlinghope, ii. 226 *n*
Stockdale, Mr. —, i. 474
Stocke, *see* Stoke upon Tern
Stockett, in Ellesmere, ii. 68, *and see* Kenwick, Stockett, and Whattall
Stocks and Captiviney, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
Stockton, i. 405; ii. 4, 5, 208
C.P., ii. 213, 217, 227
pop., ii. 227
and see Apley; Higford; Norton; Park, Old
Stockton, in Chirbury, ii. 221 *n*
Stockton, in Longford, ii. 224 *n*, 229 *n*
Stoke:
Hen. of, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 74, 75 and *nn*, 79
Mat. of ii. 72
Stoke, in Burford, ii. 221
Stoke, *see* Stokesay
Stoke, Church (Churchstoke) (Mont. and Salop.), ii. 208
mill, ii. 59
pop., ii. 227
and see Brompton; Brompton and Rhiston; Corndon Hill; Rhiston
Stoke, North (Suss.), ii. 62 *n*, 63
Stoke and Newton, in Stokesay, ii. 228 *n*
Stoke-on-Trent and Macclesfield District (Methodist), ii. 17
Stoke St. Milborough (Godestoch), ii. 3, 39, 40, 43, 209, 211, 226 *n*
ch., ii. 42
C.P., ii. 215, 223 *n*, 227
man., i. 284, 285, 291; ii. 123
park, i. 493
pop., ii. 227
and see Brown Clee Hill; Clee Burf; Clee Stanton; Heath; Titterstone Clee Hill
Stoke upon Tern (Stocke), i. 416; ii. 4, 5, 32 *n*, 207
C.P., ii. 214, 227
Cotton, i. 341 *n*
pop., ii. 227
prot. nonconf., ii. 10
and see Eaton; Ollerton; Wistanswick
Stoke-upon-Trent (Staffs.), i. 436; ii. 198; *and see* Shelton
Stokes:
Chas., master of Worfield Grammar Sch., ii. 161
John, Bp. of Kilmore (Irel.) and Rector of Kynnersley, ii. 2 *n*
John, Prior of the Austin friars of Shrewsbury, *see* Halybred, John
Stokesay (Stoke), ii. 3, 68, 209, 222 *n*, 236
castle, i. 407; ii. 93
ch., ii. 64, 68
C.P., ii. 215, 228, 236
coursing, ii. 185

- Stokesay (*cont.*)
 geol., i. 1
 man., i. 284, 289, 300
 pop., ii. 228, 233
 rlwy., ii. 233
 Sallow Coppice, i. 271
 tithes, ii. 28 *n*
 Weo Edge, i. 1
and see Aldon; Broome and Rowton; Craven Arms; Rowton; Stoke and Newton; Whettleton
- Stokesay rural deanery, ii. 4
- Stone (Staffs.):
 Prior of, *see* Gilbert, Abbot of Haughmond
and see Meaford
- Stone Age, *see* neolithic man; palaeolithic man
- stone circles, i. 201, 203
- Stoneacton, in Rushbury, ii. 85
 geol., i. 11
 pop., ii. 226 *nn*
- Sharp Stones, i. 11
- Stoney Stretton, *see* Stretton, Stoney
- Stony Ford, *see* Tyrlay
- Story, Edw., Bp. of Carlisle, ii. 96
- Stottesdon (Salop., formerly Herefs. and Salop.), i. 303; ii. 3, 32, 164, 210, 236
 ch., i. 281 *n*; ii. 31, 33
 C.P., ii. 213, 223 *n*, 228, 236
 pop., ii. 228
 tithes, ii. 124
and see Bardley; Buttonoak; Chorley; Duddlewick; Farlow; Harcourt; Hinton; Ingardine; Kingswood; Kingswood and Buttonoak; Lowe, the; Newton; Northwood; Oretton; Overton; Pickthorn; Prescott; Walton; Wrickton
- Stottesdon Hundred, i. 307, 348 *n*, 489; ii. 164, 208, 209 *n*, 210, 211 *and nn*
 pop., ii. 228
- Stottesdon rural deanery, ii. 3, 4 *and n*, 25
- Stourbridge (Sturbridge) (Worcs.), i. 462, 466; ii. 100
 coalmining, i. 454
 cricket, ii. 195
 fair, i. 467
 fireclay, i. 454
 iron ind., i. 455, 456
 iron trade, i. 467
- Stourport (Worcs.), i. 425, 426, 447, 469, 474
 canal, i. 427, 456
- Stowe, ii. 3, 210
 C.P., ii. 214, 217, 228
 pop., ii. 228
and see Weston
- Strange, le (*surname*), *see* Lestrangle
- Strange of Blackmere, Barons, *see* Lestrangle, Fulk and John
- Strange of Knockin, Barons, *see* Lestrangle, John and Ric.
- Strata Marcella Abbey, in Welshpool (Mont.), ii. 55
- Stratford (Herefs.), i. 289
- Stratford Brook, i. 277
- Stratford Langthorne Abbey (Essex), abbot of, ii. 54
- Stratton:
 Adam de, ii. 41–2
 John, Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46, 47 *n*
- Straungesford, John, ii. 74 *n*
- Strawbridge, Gordion, ii. 153
- Street, Geo. E., i. 446
- Strete, Ric., Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 119
- Stretford Bridge, *see* Wistanstow
- Strethill, *see* Coalbrookdale
- Stretton:
 Ric. of, Prior of Alberbury, ii. 49, 50
- Rob., Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, ii. 116
- Rob. of, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116, 119
- Stretton, in Tilston (Ches.), i. 269
- Stretton, All, in Church Stretton, i. 271; ii. 170
 ancient earthworks, i. 407–8
 Botville (Botvyle), i. 271; ii. 85
 Castle Hill (fort), i. 360, 360
 C.P., ii. 212, 217, 228
 Dead Man's Batch, i. 408
 Duckley Nap, i. 411
 Heath Cottage, i. 270
 High Park, i. 407
 Jonathan's Hollow, i. 407
 New Leasowes, i. 276
 Novers Hill, i. 407
 pop., ii. 228
 Robin Hood's Butts, i. 411
 Thresholds, the, i. 276
 tumuli, i. 411
- Stretton, Church, i. 270; ii. 52, 172, 209
 ancient earthwork, i. 409–10
 annual hunt, ii. 166, 174 *n*
 Bodbury Ring, i. 352, 354, 355, 357
 Brockhurst Castle, i. 353, 393, 393
 Carding Mill, i. 432
 Carding Mill Glen, i. 8
 C.P., ii. 215, 217, 228 *and n*, 236
 cloth ind., i. 432
 cock-fighting, ii. 191
 Devil's Mouth Hollow, i. 409
 football, ii. 199
 gas works, i. 8
 geol., i. 6, 8, 9
 health resort, ii. 234
 Helmeth Hill, i. 6
 Light Spout, i. 8
 man., i. 483, 488; ii. 85
 mineral-water manufacture, i. 421
 Narnell's Rock, i. 9
 pop., ii. 228, 234
 prehistoric finds, i. 202
 prot. nonconf., ii. 11 *n*, 15
 Spons Valley, i. 421
 stone quarrying, i. 8, 449
 tumuli, i. 411
 U.D., ii. 215, 217, 228, 236
 workhouse, ii. 231, 232
and see Boveria; Caer Caradoc Hill; Cothercott Hill; Hazler Hill; Minton; Motts Road; Stretton, All; Stretton, Little
- Stretton, Church, for Circuit (Primitive Methodist), Poor Law Union, rural deanery, *and* Rural (Sanitary) District, *see* Church Stretton
- Stretton, Little, in Church Stretton, i. 270–1
 ancient earthwork, i. 410
 Ashes Hollow, i. 410
 Callow Hill, i. 8
 Callow Hollow, i. 410
 C.P., ii. 215, 217, 228 *and n*, 236
 geol., i. 6, 8, 19
 Grindle Nills Hill, i. 411
 pop., ii. 228
 Ragleth ('Rackett') Hill, i. 6, 270–1, 488
 tumuli, i. 411
 Yapsell Bank, i. 411
- Stretton, Stoney, in Westbury, i. 272
 pop., ii. 229 *n*
 Roman find, i. 277
- Strine Brook, i. 203
- Strongbow, Ric., *see* Clare, Ric. de
- Stubbs:
 Fred., ii. 173
 John, canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 *and n*
 Orlando, ii. 173
 Wal., ii. 168
- Stukeley, Dr. Wm., i. 268
- Sturbridge, *see* Stourbridge
- Sturry, John, *see* Styrrye, John
- Styche, in Moreton Say, ii. 176, 177
- Styche and Woodlands, in Moreton Say, ii. 225 *n*
- Styrrye (Sterrye, Sturry), John, ii. 122
- Sudbury, Thos., Prior of Wenlock, ii. 44, 47
- Suffolk, Duke of, *see* Grey, Hen.
- suffragan bishops, ii. 2, 91
- Sugdun, in Rodington, ii. 68, 226 *n*
- Sundorne, in Haughmond, ii. 63, 64, 166, 167, 168
 coursing, ii. 184, 185
 grange, ii. 64, 68
 kennels, ii. 171
- Sundorne Cup, *see* coursing
- Sussex, i. 288, 296, 298; ii. 44
- Sutherland-Leveson-Gower:
 Cromartie, Duke of Sutherland (d. 1913), i. 470
 Geo. Granville Wm., Duke of Sutherland (d. 1892), ii. 189–90
and see Leveson; Leveson-Gower
- Sutton, Griffin of, ii. 81, *and see* Dudley
- Sutton, ii. 1, 3, 6, 39, 43, 208, 211
 C.P., ii. 212, 228
 iron ind., i. 461, 466
 man., i. 418
 mill, i. 418
 pop., ii. 228
- Sutton, in Chelmarsh, i. 488
- Sutton, in Claverley, ii. 221 *n*
- Sutton, in Diddlebury, i. 284; ii. 39; *and see* Lawton, Poston, *and* Sutton; Lawton and Little Sutton; Sutton, Great
- Sutton, in Forton (Staffs.), ii. 31
- Sutton, in West Felton, ii. 223 *n*
- Sutton, Great, in Diddlebury, ii. 222 *n*
- Sutton, Little, *see* Lawton and Little Sutton
- Sutton Maddock, ii. 1, 4, 5, 57, 81, 83, 208, 236
 assarts, ii. 81
 ch., i. 445; ii. 80
 C.P., ii. 213, 217, 228, 236
 man., i. 460
 name, i. 340 *n*
 pop., ii. 228, 233
 Sweeney Mill, i. 418
 vicars, ii. 82, *and see* Eton, Thos. de wood, i. 486; ii. 81
and see Brockton; Harrington
- Sutton upon Tern, in Market Drayton, ii. 204
 C.P., ii. 214, 222 *n*, 228
 man., i. 298
 pop., ii. 222 *nn*, 228
- Swaffham (Norf.), ii. 184
- Swaffham Club, ii. 184
- 'Swallotaylle' wood (*unidentified*), ii. 57 *n*
- Swancote, in Worfield:
 Athelardston hermitage, ii. 23
 Bridgnorth racecourse, ii. 180
- Swannington (Leics.), i. 462
- Swansea (Glam.), i. 437
 Cambrian Pottery, i. 437
- Swarteclyve, *see* Blackfordby
- sweating sickness, i. 450
- Sweden, i. 468
- Sweeney, in Oswestry, ii. 152
 coalmining, i. 31, 450
 Dryll, i. 31
 geol., i. 28, 30, 31, 450
 Mountain, i. 28, 30
 pop., ii. 225 *n*
- Sweyn Godwinson, i. 300
- Sweyney, *see* Coalport
- Sweyney Mill, *see* Sutton Maddock

GENERAL INDEX

Swifts Football Club, ii. 199
 swimming, ii. 158, 202-3
 Swinbatch, *see* Ratlinghope
 Swinfield, Ric., Bp. of Hereford, ii. 60, 89, 95
 Swinerton, Ric. of, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 118
 Swinney, *see* Caughley
 Switton, *see* Snitton
 Swynford, Cath., m. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, ii. 76
 Sycharth Castle, in Llansilin (Denb.), i. 422 *n*
 Sychtyn, in Llansilin, ii. 209 *n*, 224 *n*
 C.P., ii. 216, 228, 236
 Craig Sychtyn, i. 27
 geol., i. 27
 pop., ii. 224 and *n*, 228, 233
 Syllenhurst, *see* Woore
 Synalds Hill, *see* Asterton
 Synger, John, Prebendary of Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 and *n*

Tacitus, Cornelius, i. 214
 Tadow (Cams.), ii. 31, 33
 Talbot:
 Geo., Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1538), ii. 35, 57, 68, 78
 Gilb., Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1743), ii. 160
 John, Baron Talbot (later Earl of Shrewsbury, d. 1453), ii. 136
 John, Earl of Shrewsbury (d. 1473), ii. 99
 Sir John (d. 1549), i. 419, 493
 John, Rector of Whitchurch, ii. 159
 Margaret, *see* Troutbeck, Margaret Ric., i. 418
 Thos., Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 126 and *n*, 127, 128
 fam., ii. 9 *n*
 and *see* Chetwynd-Talbot
 Talbot, Earl, *see* Chetwynd-Talbot, Chas.
 tallage, ii. 43
 Tamworth (Staffs., formerly Staffs. and Warws.), ii. 46
 Tanat, River, ii. 187
 Tanatside Hunt, ii. 183
 Tankerville, earls of, ii. 106, and *see* Bennet
 Tanners' Company, *see* Oswestry
 tanning, *see* leather and tanning trades
 tar, i. 32, 475-6, 479 *n*, 495
 Tarbatch (Tarbet's) Dingle, *see* Broseley
 Tarleton, Wm., i. 426 *n*
 Tasley, i. 488; ii. 3, 81, 124 *n*, 210
 Bridgnorth racecourse, ii. 180, 195
 chap., ii. 29
 C.P., ii. 213, 228
 geol., i. 33
 man., i. 460
 pop., ii. 228
 Racecourse Farm, ii. 180
 stone quarrying, i. 33
 Taunay, Hugh de, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 125, 128
 Taunton Commission, ii. 143, 144, 149, 151, 153, 159, 160, 161
Taxatio Ecclesiastica (1291), ii. 20, 75
 taxation, papal, ii. 20, 57, 75
 taxation, royal, i. 280-3, 284-5; ii. 57, 65, 75, 76, 77, 103, 114, 129, 130; and *see* Danegeld
 Taylor:
 Geo., i. 422
 Dr. John, ii. 155
 Lancelot, i. 458
 Ric., ii. 179
 Sam., ii. 186
 Tedenesolle, *see* Neen Sollars
 Tedsmore, in West Felton, i. 495; ii. 223 *n*

Telford, Thos., i. 235, 237 *n*, 258 *n*, 415, 426, 468
 Teme, River, i. 45, 58, 59, 348 *n*, 391, 397, 415, 425, 451 *n*; ii. 27, 102, 186, 187, 188
 Teme Rural District, ii. 214, 215, 217, 228
 Teme Valley, i. 45-6; ii. 173
 Teme Valley Hunt, ii. 174
 Temeside, *see* Ludlow
 Templars, Knights, ii. 21, 85-6
 suppression of, ii. 86
 Temple, Nic., ii. 97
 Tempseter, Wm., Prior of Chirbury, ii. 61, 62
 Tenbury (Worcs.), ii. 204
 curate, *see* Butler, Humph.
 grammar sch., ii. 141
 Tenbury Rural District (Worcs.), formerly Rural Sanitary District (Salop. and Worcs.), ii. 213, 217
 terciars, ii. 20, 43, 85, 86, 87 and *n*
 Tern, in Atcham, ii. 68, 73, 171
 Tern, in Ercall Magna, ii. 222 *n*
 Tern, River, i. 57, 60, 221, 269, 271, 272, 416, 419, 466; ii. 32, 187
 Tern Bridge, in Atcham and Wroxeter, i. 271, 416
 Roman burial, i. 239, 241, 251
 Tern Co., i. 461
 Tern Hill, in Market Drayton and Moreton Say, i. 272, 311 *n*
 Terret:
 Bartholomew, ii. 83
 Gundred, ii. 83
Testament of St. Mildburg, ii. 38-9
 Tetbald, Rob. Fitz, *see* Robert Fitz Tetbald
 Tetchill, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*
 Tetneshulle, *see* Neen Sollars
 Tetstill, *see* Neen Sollars
 Tewkesbury (Tewxbury) (Glos.), i. 416, 426, 454; ii. 202
 Thames, River, i. 426, 474
 Head of the River Race, ii. 203
 Thatchers Wood, *see* Eudon Burnell
 Thelwall, in Runcorn (Ches.), ii. 31
 Thetford Priory (Norf.), prior, ii. 42
 Thomas, Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 37
 Thomas, Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
 Thomas, Prior of the Austin friars of Shrewsbury, ii. 97
 Thomas, Prior of the Austin friars of Woodhouse, ii. 98
 Thomas, Prior of Bromfield (Thomas de Hourgulhulle), ii. 29 and *n*
 Thomas, Warden of St. John's Hosp., Shrewsbury, ii. 107
 Thomas ap Rees, ii. 147 *n*
 Thomas the Clerk, ii. 100
 Thomas:
 John, i. 461
 Lewis, Bp. of Shrewsbury, ii. 2
 Wm. (fl. c. 1621), i. 430
 Wm. (d. c. 1660), ii. 160
 Thompson, Paul Beilby, ii. 181
 Thomson, Jas., ii. 148 *n*
 Thonglands, in Munslow, ii. 3 *n*
 moated site, i. 404
 pop., ii. 225 *n*
 prehistoric find, i. 203
 Thornes:
 Ric., i. 423
 Rob., ii. 110 *n*
 Thorneycroft, Geo., i. 457
 Thornhill:
 Florence, ii. 76
 Wm., ii. 76
 Thornton:
 Sim., master of Ludlow Grammar Sch., ii. 147 *n*
 — (his widow), ii. 147 *n*
 Thorpe, John, Master of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 103, 104
 Threlfall, Reginald Bracewell, master

of Ludlow Grammar Sch., ii. 149-50
 Thresholds, the, *see* Stretton, All
 Thurlow, Edw., Baron Thurlow (d. 1806), i. 457
 Thursfield:
 John, i. 434
 Maurice, i. 437
 Ric. (fl. 1713), i. 436
 Ric. (fl. 1862), i. 440 *n*, 441, 442
 T. H., i. 434, 437, 454
 fam., i. 435
 Thurstan (Turstin) (fl. 1086), Ralph de Mortimer's tenant in Huntington, Lingen, and Shirley, i. 289, 330 *n*, 346 *n*
 Thurstan, son of Rou (Rollo), i. 289
 Thynne, John, ii. 127
 Tibberton, in Edgmond, i. 486; ii. 4, 5, 73, 216
 C.P., ii. 217, 228
 man., i. 208
 paper mill, i. 419
 pop., ii. 222, 228
 'Tibetone', in Oswestry, i. 321 *n*
 Tibshelf (Derb.), ii. 83, 84
 Ticklerton (Tichelevoorde), in Eaton-under-Heywood, ii. 174
 geol., i. 17
 kennels, ii. 171
 man., i. 284
 pop., ii. 222 *n*
 Soudley, i. 17
 stone quarrying, i. 17
 Tickwood, *see* Farley, Wyke, and Bradley
 tile making, i. 437, 442-7, 450
 Tilley (Tilley and Trench), in Wem, ii. 228 *n*
 pop., ii. 228
 Trench Hall Banks, i. 382, 382
 Tilsop, in Burford, ii. 221 *nm*, and *see* Nash, Tilsop, and Weston
 Tilstock, in Whitchurch, ii. 5, 6, 229 *nm*
 Tilston (Ches.), *see* Carden; Stretton
 tilting, ii. 192, 193
 Timberth, in Chirbury, ii. 221 *n*
 Tintern, John, Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 54, 55, 59
 Tipton, W., i. 433
 Tipton (Staffs.), i. 466; ii. 6
 Tirley (Glos.), *see* Hawe, the
 Tisdale, C.A., master of Oswestry Sch., ii. 152
 Tithe Commission, ii. 206
 Tittenley (formerly Ches.), in Audlem, i. 286; ii. 204
 C.P., ii. 214, 219 *n*, 228
 pop., ii. 228
 Titterstone Clee Hill, in Bitterley and Stoke St. Milborough, i. 274, 344 *n*, 371; ii. 15, 173
 basalt mining, i. 1
 coalmining, i. 34, 451-2
 geol., i. 1, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 34, 450, 451
 Gutter, the, i. 451
 ironstone mining, i. 34, 450
 prehistoric find, i. 203
 squatter settlements, ii. 15
 stone quarrying, i. 29
 tobacco-pipes, i. 440-2, 442
 Toky, John, Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
 Tomline, Ric., ii. 108
 Tong, Thos. of, ii. 55, and *see* Tonge
 Tong, i. 418, 484; ii. 4, 5, 51 *n*, 73, 83, 131, 132, 136, 208
 almshouses, ii. 131-2
 Castle, i. 493, 495
 chaplain, ii. 131
 ch., ii. 31, 131, and *see* Tong, St. Bartholomew's College
 C.P., ii. 217, 228
 Fraternity of All Saints, ii. 132
 man., ii. 131-2
 Merdiche, ii. 70

- Tong (*cont.*)
mill, ii. 73
park, i. 493, 495
pop., ii. 228
sch., ii. 132
and see Lizard Grange; Ruckley
- Tong, St. Bartholomew's College, ii. 22, 33, 131-3
buildings, ii. 132
chaplains, ii. 131
franchises, ii. 132
patronage, ii. 131
precentor, ii. 131
sacrist, ii. 131
Salutation of Our Lady, Chap. of, ii. 132
sch., ii. 131, 132
statutes, ii. 22, 131, 132
steward, ii. 131, 132
subwarden, ii. 131
wardens or masters, ii. 131, 132-3;
and see Bryken, John; Eyton, Ric.; Forster, Thos.; Lye, John
- Tonge:
Cornelius ('Cecil'), ii. 168, 175
Thos., canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121 *n*
and see Tong
- Tontine Inn, *see* Ironbridge; Melverley
- Toot, Castle, *see* Cleobury Mortimer
- Topley, in Munslow, ii. 222 *n*, 225 *nn*
- Toret of Wroxeter, i. 299, *and see* Fitz Toret
- Tories, *see* Conservative party
- Torperle, Geo., i. 420
- Totterton, in Lydbury North, ii. 224 *nn*
- Tournai:
Gerard de, i. 284 *n*, 298; ii. 31
Sibyl de, m. Hamo Peverel, i. 298; ii. 31
- Tournai-sur-Dive (Orne), i. 298
- Tourneur, Timothy, ii. 113
- tow dressing, i. 422
- Towne, John, *see* Townsend, John
- towns, new, *see* Baschurch; Madeley; Quatford
- Townsend:
Alice, ii. 95
(*alias* Towne), John, Prior of the Austin friars of Shrewsbury, ii. 96-7
Rob., ii. 95
S. A., i. 448
townships, ii. 204, 205
Train, Geo. Fra., i. 477
Traynel, Adam, ii. 51
- Trebert, in Llanfair Waterdine, ii. 224 *n*
- Trebrodier, in Bettws-y-crwyn:
Moat, the (mount), i. 391, 391 *n*
pop., ii. 220 *n*
- Treenpits, *see* Cleehill
- Trefar-clawdd, in Oswestry, ii. 225 *n*
- Trefeglwys, ii. 63, 64, 68
- Treflach, in Oswestry, i. 450; ii. 152 *n*
and
geol., i. 27, 28
Hall, i. 28
pop., ii. 225 *n*
Roman find, i. 277
stone quarrying, i. 27, 28
Wood, i. 27, 28
- Trefnant, John, Bp. of Hereford, ii. 61
- Trefonen, in Oswestry, i. 450
geol., i. 27
Hall, i. 27
limeworks, i. 449
Moelydd, i. 27
Nant Mawr, i. 27, 449
pop., ii. 225 *n*
stone quarrying, i. 27
- Tregynon (Mont.), ii. 87, 88
- Trench, in Ellesmere, ii. 222 *n*, 231
- Trench, in Hortonwood (Eyton upon the Weald Moors) and Wrockwardine Wood (Wrockwardine), i. 457; ii. 223 *n*, 229 *n*
bull-baiting, ii. 191
football, ii. 198
- Trench, in Wem, *see* Tilley
- Trench Hall Banks, *see* Tilley
- Trent, River, i. 440, 490, 491, 492
- Trent and Mersey (Grand Trunk) Canal, i. 427
- Trepenal, in Llanymynech, ii. 224 *n*
- Treverward, in Clun, ii. 221 *n*
- Trevithick, Ric., i. 456, 465 *n*
- Trevor, Ric., ii. 130, 133
- Trewern (Alretone, Alretune), in Buttington (Mont.):
man. (mistakenly identified with Caus, in Westbury), i. 284, 292, 297, 299 *n*
- Trial (iron boat), i. 474
- Trilleck, John, Bp. of Hereford, ii. 27, 28
- Trinity College, *see* Oxford University
- Trinity Football Club, ii. 199
- Troutbeck:
Margaret (Wm.'s niece and heir), m. Sir John Talbot, i. 493
Wm., i. 493
- Troyes, Theobald de, Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *n*
- True Blue, ii. 166
- Trusbut, Hilary, m. Rob. de Boullers, ii. 59, 72
- Trysull rural deanery, ii. 7
- Tuchet, Thos., i. 489
- Tuckies, the, *see* Jackfield
- Tuder ab Rys Sais, i. 287 *n*
his son Bleddyn, *see* Bleddyn
- Tuder Walensis, i. 287, 288
- Tudor, Margaret, *see* Beaufort, Margaret
- Tugford, Wm. of, ii. 135
- Tugford, i. 273; ii. 3, 32, 209
C.P., ii. 215, 228, 235, 236
man., i. 285, 297; ii. 31
pop., ii. 228
and see Baucott
- tumuli (barrows), i. 203, 353, 411-12
- Tuncy, Wm., i. 460
- Tunstall, Fra., ii. 128
- Tunstall, in Wolstanton (Staffs.), ii. 14
- Tunstall District (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
- Tupton:
Benet, i. 422; ii. 110 *nm*, 116 *n*, 118 *n*, *and see* Upton, Benet
— (her daughter), ii. 118 *n*
- Turberville:
Rob. of, Rector of Wheathill and Prebendary of Walton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125
fam., ii. 95, 97
- Turford, in Richard's Castle, ii. 85
- Turner:
Thos., i. 435, 436, 437
Thos. Wm., master of Worfield Grammar Sch., ii. 161, 162
and see Gilbert the Turner; Tourneur; William the Turner
- Turolde, *see* Verley, Turolde de
- Turstin (fl. 1086), *see* Thurstan
- Turton, Wm., i. 459
- Tuscan hermits, ii. 95, 96, 97 *and n*
- Tutbury, Thos. of, Dean of Bridgnorth, ii. 127, 128
- Tutbury (Staffs.), ii. 129 *n*
- Tweedale coalpit, *see* Madeley
- Twemley, Wm., i. 476
- Twemlows, *see* Ash Parva
- Twist, Joseph Theakstone, ii. 198
- Twyford, Ric., Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 123
- Twyford, in West Felton, ii. 64, 68
pop., ii. 223 *n*
- Tybroughton, in Hanmer (Flints.), ii. 214
- Tycford, John de, Prior of Wenlock, formerly Prior of Bermondsey, later Prior of Lewes, ii. 41-2, 46
- Tyler, Sir Wm., ii. 121
- typhoid fever, ii. 186
- Tyr-y-coed, in Kinnerley, ii. 223 *n*
- Tyrley (Staffs.), in Market Drayton, i. 286; ii. 204, 222 *n*
Almington man., i. 286, 298
canal, i. 38
C.P., *see* Tyrley and Blore
geol., i. 38
Stony Ford, i. 38
- Tyrley and Blore C.P. (Staffs.), ii. 214
- Tyrry, Wm., Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 55 *n*, 58
- Tysilio, son of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, ii. 114 *n*
- Ubley (Som.), ii. 160
- Uckington, in Atcham, i. 269; ii. 71, 74, 76, 229 *n*
coursing, ii. 185
grange, ii. 73
pop., ii. 220 *n*
- Uffington, ii. 5, 64 *and n*, 65 *n*, 68, 119, 201, 207, 223 *n*, 236
annual hunt, ii. 166, 167
C.P., ii. 212, 227 *n*, 228, 236
coalmining, i. 450
cock-fighting, ii. 191
coursing, ii. 184
kennels, ii. 171, 172
perpetual curate, *see* Williams, Edw.
pop., ii. 228
and see Haughmond Hill
- Uhtred, Earl of Northumbria (d. 1016), i. 300
- 'Ulmer' (? Holmer, in Stirchley), ii. 57 *and n*
- Ulster (Irel.), ii. 163
- Ulviet (fl. 1086), i. 299
- Ulward, i. 347 *n*
- Underdale, in Holy Cross par., Shrewsbury, ii. 195, 199
- Ungod, Peter, Master of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 22, 102, 104
- Underhill, Thos., i. 492
- Underton, in Morville, ii. 124
man., ii. 127
tithes, ii. 124
- Underton prebend, *see* Bridgnorth, St. Mary Magdalen's College
- Underwood, Edw., Prebendary of Underton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126 *n*
- Unitarians, ii. 10, 158
- United Electric Car Co. Ltd., i. 478
- United Hunt, ii. 168, 174-5, 186
country, ii. 171, 172, 174, 175
- United Methodist Church, *see* Methodists
- United Methodist Free Church, *see* Methodists
- United Service Football Club, ii. 199
- universities, ii. 144, 145, 150, 151, 152, 153, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164
prizes, ii. 156
regular clergy at, ii. 33, 35-6, 56, 67, 76, 82, 93 *n*, 94
and see Birmingham University; Cambridge University; Oxford University
- Unk, River, i. 353, 385, 393, 409
- Unton, Thos., ii. 145
- Up Rossall, *see* Rossall, Up
- Upper Arley, *see* Arley, Over or Upper
- Upper Bar, *see* Newport
- Upper Camp, *see* Roveries
- Upper Forge, *see* Coalbrookdale

GENERAL INDEX

Upper Gwarthlow, *see* Brompton and Rhiston
 Upper Hayton, *see* Hayton, Upper
 Upper Heath, *see* Heath, Upper and Nether
 Upper Ledwyche, *see* Ledwyche, Upper
 Upper Lye, *see* Lye, Upper
 Upper Maesbrook, *see* Maesbrook, Upper
 Upper Molverley, *see* Molverley, Upper
 Upper Millichope, *see* Millichope, Upper
 Upper Norncott, *see* Heath
 Upper Park, *see* Peaton and Upper and Lower Parks
 Upper Porkington, *see* Porkington, Upper
 Uppington, ii. 5, 81, 207
 ch., i. 252, 253; ii. 80, 82
 C.P., ii. 212, 222 *n*, 228
 man., i. 484
 par., ii. 143, 144
 perpetual curates, ii. 144
 pop., ii. 228
 Roman remains, i. 252, 253
 tithes, ii. 81 *n*
 wood, i. 486
 and see Wichley
 Upton:
 Benet (Benet Tupton), ii. 110 and *nn*, *and see* Tupton, Benet
 Wm. of, Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 37
 Upton, in Stirchley, ii. 57
 Upton, *see* Shifnal
 Upton, Waters, ii. 4, 5, 207
 C.P., ii. 217, 228
 pop., ii. 228
 Upton Cressett, ii. 3, 98, 210
 C.P., ii. 213, 228
 Hall (moated site), i. 405
 man., i. 302
 park, i. 493
 pop., ii. 228
 Upton Magna, i. 269; ii. 5, 68, 207, 223 *n*, 236
 C.P., ii. 212, 228, 236
 iron ind., i. 460, 461, 466; ii. 231
 mills, ii. 63, 64 *n*
 moated site, i. 405
 par. boundary, i. 269
 pop., ii. 228, 231
 weaving (hand-loom), i. 431
 wood, i. 486
 and see Downton; Haughmond Hill; Preston Boats
 Upton upon Severn (Worcs.), i. 426
 Urban III, Pope, ii. 81
 Urban VI, Pope, ii. 42
 urban districts (U.D.s), formerly urban sanitary districts (U.S.D.s), ii. 204-5, 206, 212, 235-7
 Uriconium, *see* Viroconium Cornoviorum
 Usk, *see* Burrium
 Usocona, *see* Uxacona
 Uttoxeter (Staffs.), i. 278
 Uxacona (Usocona), Red Hill, formerly identified as Oaken-gates, i. 262, 267, 268, 416 *n*
 Vacce, Wm., prebendary of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116
 Val Hill, *see* Bagley
 Vale of Evesham Trophy, *see* rowing
 Vale Royal Abbey, in Whitegate (Ches.), ii. 54
 Valle Crucis Abbey, in Llantysilio (Denb.), ii. 54
 Valor Ecclesiasticus (1535), ii. 20, 25
 Vaughan:
 Thos., i. 420

Wm. (fl. 1314), ii. 107
 Wm. (fl. 1323), Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 118
 Wm., Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury (1523-40), ii. 123
 Vaughan's Mansion, *see* Shrewsbury
 Vauwe, John, ii. 137
 Venator:
 Norman, *see* Norman the Huntsman
 Rog., *see* Roger the Huntsman
 Vennington, in Westbury, ii. 229 *n*
 Venta Silurum (Caerwent, Mon.), i. 211, 216, 217, 224 *n*
 Venus Bank, *see* Heath, Upper and Nether
 Vere, Wm. de, Bp. of Hereford, ii. 59
 Verley, Turolde, i. 298, 299
 Vernon:
 Sir Hen., ii. 132
 Margaret, *see* Dymoke, Margaret
 Sir Ric., ii. 131
 Thos., ii. 94 and *n*
 fam., ii. 132
 Verulamium (St. Albans, Herts.), i. 210
 vicars apostolic (Rom. Cath.), ii. 8-9
 Victoria, Queen, i. 432, 438; ii. 193
 Victory (iron boat), i. 474
 Vienna, i. 467
 village fêtes and flower shows, ii. 193, 194 *n*
 Viroconium (Uriconium) Cornoviorum (Wroxeter), i. 3, 206, 215-19, 220-56, 277, 351, 410, 434, 444
 architectural fragments, i. 228, 232, 234, 237, 238, †252, 252-3, †254, 274
 area, i. 215-16, 219, 222
 bridge, i. 224-5, 226
 buildings, i. 221, 222, 223, 225, 226-39
 basilica, i. 217, 221, 226, 227, 228 and †, 229, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 237, 238, 246, 247, 248, †252, 253
 baths, i. 217, 218, 221, 226, 227, 228 and †, 229-32, 230, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 247, 248, 249, 252-3
 hypocausts, i. 217-18, 230, 232, 235, 236, 237, 455
 latrines, i. 232-3, 234
 Old Work, i. 228 and †, 232, 237
 shops and workshops, i. 218, 226, 233-4, 248
 cemeteries, i. 221, 222, 239-42, 240, 244, 247, 268
 Christianity, i. 217 and *n*
 coalmining, i. 416 *n*
 defences, i. 221
 fosse, i. 222, 224, 410
 gates, i. 222, 224-5, 239, 244, 245
 walls, i. 217, 221, 222-5, 223, 226, 238, 241, 242, 244, 410
 destruction of, i. 217-19, 232, 237, 256
 enamellers, i. 233, 248, 249
 garrison, i. 216, 219, 220, 221, 222, 239, 243
 inscriptions, i. 205 *n*, 217, 221, 222, 233, 234, †238, 239, 242-52, †244, 246, 247, 274
 metal workers, i. 233
 mint, i. 256
 mosaics, i. 217, 228, 229, 231-2, 238 and †
 name, i. 205 *n*, 216, 220-1, 243
 roads from, i. 214, 224, 225, 226, 267, 268-9, 270, 271, 272, 273, 275, 410, 457
 small objects found, i. 187, 217, 222, 225, 233, 254 and †, 254-5, †256
 coin moulds, i. 225, 232, 256

coins, i. 205 *n*, 216, 217-18, 218-19, 222, 224, 225, 230, 232, 233-4, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 256
 fibulae, i. 233, 250, 254
 glass, i. 233, 234, 237, 239, 240, 241, 254, †256
 intaglio rings, i. 233, 250, 254, 255, 255
 metal objects, i. 222, 224, 228, 230, 233, 234, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242
 pottery, i. 224, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 238, 239, 240-1, 242, 250-1, 254, †256
 streets, i. 222, 224, 225-6, 233, 238, 244
 wells, i. 238, 239
 Vitalis, Orderic, *see* Orderic Vitalis
 Vron, the, *see* Newcastle, in Clun
 Vyrnwy, River, i. 57, 396; ii. 187
 Wace:
 Chas. Edw., ii. 198
 Geo. Ric., ii. 198
 Wade, Edw., Prior of Holy Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
 Wafre, Phil., Abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, ii. 54
 Wakefield, Hen. of, ii. 128 *n*
 Wakefield, Bp. of, *see* How, Wm. Walsham
 Wakeman, Sir Offley, ii. 162
 wakes:
 funereal, ii. 134
 parochial, ii. 166, 184, 191, 192
 Walcot:
 Humph., i. 249
 John, ii. 181
 and see Walcott
 Walcot, in Chirbury:
 mill, ii. 59
 pop., ii. 221 *n*
 Walcot, in Clunbury and Lydbury North, i. 429
 deer, i. 495; ii. 189
 game, ii. 189, 190
 lakes, ii. 188
 Park, i. 495; ii. 174
 Walcot, in Wellington, ii. 63, 68, 228 *n*, 229 *n*
 mill, ii. 63
 pop., ii. 228 *n*
 Walcot Park Gorse, *see* Kempton
 Walcott, Chas., i. 492, *and see* Walcot
 Walensis:
 Rob., *see* Robert Walensis
 Tuder, *see* Tuder Walensis
 and see John Wallensis; Welshmen
 Wales, Princes of, *see* Edward V; Edward; Llywelyn ap Gruffydd
 Wales, i. 206, 207, 214, 415; ii. 22, 39, 105, 135, 137, 138
 borders, i. 304, 391; ii. 19, 21, 48, 55, 80, 168
 church disestablishment, *see* England, Church of
 Cistercians, ii. 51, 54, 55
 clergy, ii. 48, 60, 162
 cloth manufacture, i. 420, 429-31
 cock-fighting, ii. 190
 Edw. I's conquest of, ii. 87
 fox-hunting, ii. 175
 Hospitallers' estates, ii. 21, 87 and *n*
 iron ind., i. 475
 marches of, i. 287-8; ii. 20
 otter-hunting, ii. 186
 poetry, poets, i. 218 *n*; ii. 114 *n*, 144, 152
 porcelain ind., i. 437
 Primitive Methodists, ii. 15
 princes, ii. 87 *n*
 negotiations with, ii. 41, 65
 raids from, i. 215, 279, 281, 390; ii. 1, 48, 57, 61, 65

- Wales (*cont.*)
 rebellions in, ii. 87 and *n*
 Rom. Cath., ii. 8, 9
 royal castles, ii. 87
 scholar, ii. 152
 schoolboys, ii. 152, 160
 schoolmasters, ii. 158, 160
 wars with, i. 294, 296, 303, 419 *n*;
 ii. 20, 60, 65
and see Gwynedd; Marches of
 Wales, Council in the; Powys;
 Wales, Princes of; Welsh
 language; Welshmen
- Wales, Herefordshire, and Shropshire, vicars-general (Rom. Cath.)
 of, ii. 8
- Wales, Presbyterian Church of (Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church),
 ii. 10
- Wales, Vicariate of (Rom. Cath.), ii. 9
- Wales General Meeting (Quaker),
 ii. 12
- Wales Half-Yearly Meeting (Quaker),
 ii. 12
- Walford, in Baschurch, ii. 68, 182, 194
 Hall, ii. 184
 pop., ii. 220 *n*
- Walker:
 Chas. Clement, i. 477
 Jas., ii. 108
 Sam., i. 437, 438
 Thos., Prior of the Ludlow
 Carmelites, ii. 95
 Mr. —, ii. 177
- Walker Colliery (Northumb.), i. 464
- Walk Mills, *see* Walkmills
- Walkmill, *see* Longnor
- Walkmills (Walk Mills), in Smethcott, i. 388, 389
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
- Wall, John, Prior of the Austin friars
 of Shrewsbury, ii. 97
- Wall (Letocetum), in St. Michael's,
 Lichfield (Staffs.), i. 267, 268 *n*
- Wall, East, in Eaton-under-Heywood
 and Rushbury, ii. 222 *n*
 pop., ii. 226 *nn*
 prehistoric find, i. 202
and see Longville, Lushcott, and
 East Wall
- Wall under Heywood, in Rushbury,
 i. 273; ii. 226 *nn*
- Wallace:
 Col. E., ii. 186
 Capt. R., ii. 186
- Wallace Tileries, *see* Jackfield
- Wallensis, John, Prior of Morville, *see*
 John Wallensis
- Wallington, John, Prior of Holy
 Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
- Wallop, in Westbury, ii. 229 *n*
- Walls, Old, *see* Wroxeter
- Walton, *see* Neen Savage
- Walsall and District Football Association,
 ii. 199
- Walsall Senior Football League, ii.
 200
- Walsingham (Norf.), ii. 138
- Walter, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 72, 79
- Walter, Abbot of Shrewsbury,
 formerly Prior of Leominster
 (Herefs.), ii. 34, 37
- Walter, Archd. of Salop (Hereford
 Diocese), ii. 2 *n*
- Walter, Prior of Chirbury, ii. 62
- Walter, Prior of Morville, ii. 30
- Walter, Prior of Wombridge, ii. 82
- Walter Fitz Herman, ii. 51
- Walter the Palmer, ii. 55
- Walter, Hubert, Abp. of Canterbury,
 ii. 59
- Walton:
 Gelian, i. 415
 Izaak, ii. 186
 John, i. 472
 Ric., i. 472
- Ric. (son of Ric.), i. 472
- Wm. Taylor, i. 472
- Walton, in Ercall Magna, ii. 222 *n*
- Walton, in Gnosall (Staffs.), ii. 51
- Grange, ii. 52, 57
- Walton, in Morville, ii. 124
- Walton, in Much Wenlock, ii. 42
 geol., i. 25
 pop., ii. 229 *n*
- Walton, in Onibury, ii. 225 *n*
- Walton, in Stottesdon:
 Bagginswood, i. 30
 geol., i. 30
 pop., ii. 228 *n*
- Walton, in Worthen:
 hill fort, i. 352, 370, 370-1
 pop., ii. 229 *n*
- Walton Forge, *see* Ironbridge
- Walton prebend, *see* Bridgnorth, St.
 Mary Magdalen's College
- Walweyn, Wm., ii. 46 *n*
- Wappenshall, in Eyton upon the
 Weald Moors, i. 427; ii. 81
- Ward:
 A. T., ii. 198
 Horatio Jas., master of Bridgnorth
 Grammar Sch., ii. 143
 Wm., Baron Dudley (d. 1740), i.
 462
- Wardell, H. P., ii. 185-6
- Wardrobe, the, ii. 121, 125 and *n*
 Keeper, *see* Langton, Wal.
- Warrene, Wm. de, i. 299, 331 *n*
- Warfield Bank, *see* Hopton Castle
- Warin, Geof., son of, *see* Geoffrey,
 son of Warin
- Warin the sheriff (Gwarin o Amoryth,
 Warin the Bald), i. 296-7,
 319 *n*; ii. 30, 123 *n*
 his wife Amieria, *see* Amieria
- Waring, Adam, i. 495
- Warley, Engeland of, Dean of Bridg-
 north and canon of St. Chad's,
 Shrewsbury, ii. 115 *n*, 125 *n*, 128
- Warley Salop (now Worcs.), in
 Halesowen, ii. 223 *n*
- Warner, Ric., ii. 173
- Warrington, P. E., ii. 163
- Warrington (Lancs.), *see* Poulton;
 Woolston
- Wart Hill, *see* Hopesay
- Warton (or Purefoy), Rob., Bp. of St.
 Asaph, ii. 2, *and see* Wharton
- Warwick, Ctss. of, *see* Mortimer, Cath.
 de
- Warwick, Earl of, *see* Dudley, John
- Warwickshire, i. 215, 286, 296, 304;
 ii. 88, 167, 168, 169, 186, 191,
 195, 197
- Wase, Chris., ii. 142 *n*, 146 and *n*,
 150 *n*
- Waste, Long, in Rodington, i. 403
- Wat's (Watt's) Dyke, i. 351, 367, 410
- Watenhall, John de, canon of St.
 Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121
- Water Resources Act, 1963, ii. 187
- Watre, John de la, i. 490
- Waterhouse, Mr. —, i. 445
- Waterloo Cup, *see* coursing
- Waterloo Green, *see* Whixall
- Waters Upton, *see* Upton, Waters
- Watford, John of, Prior of Wom-
 bridge, ii. 81, 83
- Watington, Ric. de, ii. 116
- Watling Street, i. 206, 214, 224, 226,
 239, 262, 267, 268, 271, 272, 273,
 310 *n*, 455, 457, 463; ii. 19, 70,
 73 and *n*, 85
- 'Watling Street', *see* Botte Street
- Watling Street Demesne, in Wellington:
 Ercall, the (Ercall Hill), i. 3, 4, 5, 6,
 9, 449, 457
 geol. i. 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 29, 30, 449,
 457
 Lawrence's (Lawrence) Hill, i. 5
- Madox's Hill, i. 13
 pop., ii. 228 *n*
 prehistoric find, i. 202
- Steeraway, i. 29, 30
- Steeraway Lime Works, i. 449
- stone quarry, i. 5
- Watling Street Grange, *see* Donning-
 ton Wood
- Watson:
 Edw., ii. 36
 Hewett Cottrell, i. 51
 Rob., Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 77, 78,
 79
- Watt, Jas., i. 457, 466, 472, 473
- Watt's Dyke, *see* Wat's Dyke
- Wattlesborough, in Alberbury and
 Cardeston, ii. 221 *nn*
- Hall (moated site), i. 402
 man., ii. 48
- Watur, Degory, Warden of the
 Drapers' Almshouses, Shrews-
 bury, ii. 111, 112, 113, 114
- Watzell Colliery, *see* Hopton Bank
- Way of the World, The, i. 422
- Weahlstod, Bp. of Hereford, ii. 39 *n*
- Weald, the, i. 214
- Weald Moors, the, i. 46; ii. 80
- Wealdmoor grange, *see* Lilleshall
- Weaver, River, i. 59, 60
- Weavers, Fraternity of, *see* Oswestry
- Webb, Wm., i. 449
- Webley, John, Prior of Dudley, ii. 44
- Webscott, in Myddle, ii. 63, 65
- Webster, Rob., i. 418
- Wednesbury Strollers Football Club,
 ii. 198
- Weeford prebend, *see* Lichfield,
 cathedral
- Welbatch, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury,
 i. 488
 man., ii. 114
 tithes, ii. 117
and see Whitley and Welbatch
- Weld:
 Geo., i. 434, 462
 John, i. 459
 fam., i. 443
and see Weld-Forester
- Weld-Forester:
 Cecil Theodore, Baron Forester
 (d. 1917), i. 434, 449, 495
 (formerly Forester) Cecil, Baron
 Forester (d. 1828), ii. 168, 175
 (formerly Forester) John Geo.
 Weld, Baron Forester (d.
 1874), i. 449, 454; ii. 175, 193
and see Forester; Weld
- Welles, Hugh de, Bp. of Lincoln, ii.
 74
- Wellington, Rog. of, i. 487
- Wellington, i. 44, 469, 479 *n*; ii. 5, 132,
 145, 164, 207
 Albert Rd., ii. 163
 art classes, i. 424
 bell founding, i. 417, 418
 board sch., ii. 163
 Boys' High Sch., ii. 163
 brass founding, i. 477
 chemical ind., i. 479 *n*
 Christ Ch., ii. 5
 ch., ii. 31, 198, 200
 C.P., ii. 217, 223 *n*, 226 *n*, 228, 229 *n*
 coach and carriage building, i. 478
 Constitution Hill, ii. 163
 cricket, ii. 195
 engineering, i. 477
 flax and hemp growing, i. 422
 football, ii. 198, *and see* Wellington
 Town Football Club
 fox-hunt, ii. 166
 gaol, ii. 231
 Haygate, i. 268
 institute, ii. 198, 200
 iron ind., i. 477; ii. 232
 mineral-water manufacture, i. 421
 Olympic Games at, ii. 193

GENERAL INDEX

- Park St. Works, i. 477
parliamentary constituency, ii. 163 *n*
peace celebrations, 1856, ii. 193
pop., ii. 228, 232
prot. nonconf., ii. 11 and *n*
races, ii. 181 *n*
rlwy., ii. 232
Rom. Cath., ii. 9 *n*
steeplechase, ii. 183
timber yards, i. 419; ii. 232
tithes, ii. 33
U.D., ii. 217, 223 *n*, 228, 229 *nm*
U.S.D., ii. 228
workhouse, ii. 231, 232
Wrekin Foundry, i. 477
and see Arleston; Aston; Coalpit Bank; Dothill; Hadley; Hadley, New; Horton; Ketley; Lawley; Leegomery; Newdale; Walcot; Watling Street Demesne; Wrekin, the; Wrekin College
Wellington, hay or forest of, see Wrekin Forest
Wellington and District Football League, ii. 200
Wellington Circuit (Methodist), ii. 13
Wellington Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
Wellington Circuit (Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 13, 14, 192
Wellington Circuit, see St. George's Circuit
Wellington College, see Wrekin College
Wellington Journal Cup, see fishing
Wellington Poor Law Union:
workhouse, ii. 231, 232
Wellington Rural C.P., ii. 222 *n*, 223 *n*, 225 *n*, 228, 236
pop., ii. 228
Wellington rural deanery, see Wrockwardine rural deanery
Wellington Rural District (formerly Rural Sanitary District), ii. 216, 217, 237
pop., ii. 228
Wellington St. George's Football Club, ii. 200
Wellington Town Football Club:
founded by 1876, ii. 198, 199
re-founded in 1879, ii. 200, 201
Wellington Urban C.P., ii. 223 *nm*, 228, 229 *nm*
Wellow (Som.):
Roman Villa, i. 213
Wellow Abbey (Lincs.), ii. 61 *n*
Welsh Bridge, see Shrewsbury
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, see Wales, Presbyterian Church of
Welsh Football Association:
Cup, ii. 199, 201
Welsh Football League, ii. 200
Welsh language, ii. 10, 12, 17
Welshampton, i. 341 *n*; ii. 5, 209, 231
C.P., ii. 214, 216, 228, 235
man., ii. 8
pop., ii. 228
races, ii. 180
Roman find, i. 277
and see Lyneal
Welshmen (Walesens) in Domesday Shropshire, i. 279, 303-4, 307
Welshpool or Pool (Mont.), i. 426; ii. 9 *n*, 73, 77
cloth trade, i. 419, 429, 431
prehistoric finds, i. 203
and see Powys Castle; Strata Marcella Abbey
Welshpool Circuit (Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 14
Wem, i. 405; ii. 5, 6, 158, 166, 168, 207
annual hunt, ii. 166
art classes, i. 424
brewing, i. 423
castle, i. 387, 388, 389
ch., ii. 158
chwardens, ii. 159
C.P., ii. 218, 228
cricket, ii. 195
football, ii. 198
man., i. 484
Mkt. Hall, ii. 158
mill, i. 418
ministers, ii. 158
Noble St., ii. 158
pop., ii. 228
prot. nonconf., ii. 10, 11 *n*, 13
races, ii. 180-1
steeplechases, ii. 183
U.D., ii. 216, 218, 228 and *n*, 236
workhouse, ii. 231, 232
and see Aston; Coton; Edstaston; Horton; Lacon; Lowe and Ditches; Newtown; Northwood; Sleap; Soultton; Tilley; Wolverley
Wem, Adams' Grammar Sch., ii. 151 *n*, 158-9, 164 and *n*
endowment, ii. 158, 159
head masters, ii. 158, 159; and see Acock, Wal.; Appleton, John; Edwards, Peter; Hughes, Thos.; Ohm, Jos.; Prytherch, Steph.; Roderick, Chas.; Roderick, Ric.; Spedding, John; Williams, Fra.
library, ii. 158
plays, ii. 158
statutes, ii. 158
Wem, barony of, i. 297-8, 387
Wem and Whitchurch rural deanery, ii. 6
Wem Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
Wem Poor Law Union:
workhouse, ii. 231, 232
Wem Rural C.P., ii. 216, 228 and *n*
pop., ii. 228
Wem rural deanery, ii. 6
Wem Rural District (formerly Rural Sanitary District), ii. 214, 216, 218
pop., ii. 228
Wem Urban C.P., ii. 216, 228 and *n*, 236
pop., ii. 228
Wendesley, John, Archd. of Stafford, canon of Lichfield Cath., and canon of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 116 *n*
Wenlock:
John, Abbot, formerly prior and treasurer, of Lilleshall, ii. 77, 79 and *n*
Luke of, Abbot of Shrewsbury, ii. 34, 35, 37
Ric., see Singer, Ric.
Rog., Prior of Wenlock, ii. 46
Wm., Prebendary of Morville in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *n*
Wm., see Corfill, Wm.
Wenlock:
M.B., ii. 204, 205, 211, 213, 217, 229, 236-7
U.D., ii. 215, 236-7
U.S.D., ii. 204, 229
Wenlock, Borough and Liberties of, i. 307; ii. 38, 40, 187, 204, 205, 208, 209 and *nm*, 210 *n*, 211
hundred court of, ii. 43
pop., ii. 229
Wenlock, Great, see Wenlock, Much
Wenlock, Little, i. 488; ii. 1, 3, 39, 43, 211
C.P., ii. 216, 217, 229, 236, 237
coalmining, i. 461, 463; ii. 44
Coalmore, see Colemere
geol., i. 19, 29, 457
Gibbon's Coppice, i. 19
Hatch, the, i. 29
iron ind., ii. 233
man., i. 285, 484
Oldfield, i. 29
pop., ii. 229, 231, 233
prehistoric remains, i. 203
stone quarrying, i. 29
tumuli, i. 411
Willowmoor, i. 411
woodland, i. 483
Wrekin Farm, i. 203
and see Landslip
Wenlock, Much (Great Wenlock), i. 404, 441, 442, 485, 486, 488; ii. 1, 3, 9 *n*, 38, 40, 42, 137, 168, 174, 192, 211
almshouses, ii. 23
art classes, i. 424
Ashfield Hall, ii. 22 *n*
athletics, ii. 193 *n*, and see below Olympics
bell founding, i. 417
Bell Hole, i. 417
boro., see below rural boro.; see also Wenlock; Wenlock, Borough and Liberties of
Borough of Wenlock Sch. of Art, i. 424
chs., see below Holy Trinity par. ch.; minster (later priory) ch.
C.P., ii. 213, 223 *n*, 229, 237
cock-fighting, ii. 190 *n*
Corn Exchange, ii. 22
coursing, ii. 185
cricket, ii. 195, 196
fair, ii. 41
flower show, ii. 193
geol., i. 447
Grange, the, i. 434
Green Mill, i. 419
High (formerly Spittle) St., ii. 22
Holy Trinity par. ch., ii. 23 *n*, 38, 40
lead mining, i. 417
Linden Field, ii. 192
man., i. 284, 285, 291, 484; ii. 39
mkt., ii. 41
Mason's Mill, i. 419
M.P., ii. 181
mills, see above Green Mill; Mason's Mill
minster (later priory) ch., ii. 18, 38, 39, 40
canons of, ii. 39
and see Wenlock Priory
needle making, i. 422
Olympics, ii. 165, 192-3
organ building, i. 417
pop., ii. 229
races, ii. 175, 181
racecourse, ii. 192
rural boro., ii. 213, 237
St. John's Hosp., ii. 22
Spittle St., see above High St.
steeplechases, ii. 183
stone quarrying, i. 447, 449, 450
U.S.D., ii. 223 *n*, 229 and *n*
vicar, see Butler, Thos.
Westwood, i. 485
Windmill Field, ii. 192
woodland, i. 483, 492
and see Atterley; Bourton; Bradley; Callaughton; Farley, Wyke, and Bradley; Harley, Wigwig, and Homer; Homer; Marsh, the; Presthope; Walton; Wigwig
Wenlock Agricultural Society, ii. 192, and see Wenlock Olympian Society
Wenlock Edge, i. 1, 377, 483, 484, 485, 486, 488; ii. 174
Wenlock Olympian Society (formerly the Olympian Class of Wenlock Agricultural Society), ii. †169, 192-3
Wenlock Priory, formerly Abbey, i. 279, 282, 285 *n*, 291, 307, 416, 418, 419, 442, 449, 458, 459, 460,

- Wenlock Priory (*cont.*)
 486; ii. 1, 3, 18, 20, 28 *n*, 38–47, 123, 124
 abbesses, ii. 46, *and see* Liobsynde; Milburga, St.
 alien status, ii. 21, 42
 buildings, i. 445, 488; ii. 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 445, 45–6
 chapter ho., ii. 41, 45 and †
 chamberlain, ii. 44
 chronicle, ii. 44
 community, size of, ii. 41, 43
 dedication, ii. 40 *n*
 denization, ii. 21, 42, 43, 44
 infirmarer, ii. 44
 infirmary, ii. 41, 44, 45, 46
 kitchener, ii. 44
 Lady Chap., ii. 41, 42, 46
 novice master, ii. 45
 nuns' ch., ii. 39, 40
 patronage, ii. 40
 pittance, ii. 44
 priors, i. 458, 485, 488, 489; ii. 38 and *n*, 40, 41, 43, 46–7; *and see* Bayley, John; Bonvillars, Hen. de; Charlieu, Guichard de; Gosnell, Rowland; Humbert; Leia, Peter de; Montibus, Aymo de; Stafford, John; Sudbury, Thos.; Tycford, John de; Wyvel, Rog.
 prior's ho., ii. 44, 45
 sacrists, ii. 41, 44, *and see* Corfill, Wm.
 St. Mary's Chap., i. 488
 St. Michael's Chap., ii. 45
 seals, ii. 45, 47
 subpriors, ii. 40, 45, *and see* Corfill, Wm.
 visitations, ii. 41, 44–5
 Wenlock rural deanery, ii. 3, 4 *n*, 25
 Wentnor, ii. 3, 52, 53, 210, 237
 C.P., ii. 214, 229, 237
 inclosure, i. 382
 man., i. 285, 484
 mill., ii. 52
 pop., ii. 229
 prehistoric finds, i. 203
 Prolley Moor (Prolimoor), i. 203, 382
 Robury Ring (camp), i. 382, 382
and see Adstone; Home, the; Kinnerton; Kinnerton and Ritton; Medlicott; Ritton
 Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, Wm., Earl Fitzwilliam, *see* Fitzwilliam, Wm.
 Weo Edge, *see* Stokesay
 Weseham, Rog., Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, ii. 34
 Wesley, John, ii. 13
 Wesleyans, *see* Methodists
 Wessex, kings of, *see* Alfred; Athelstan
 West, Thos., Preceptor of Halston, ii. 88
 West Bromwich (Staffs.), i. 464; ii. 132; *and see* Sandwell Priory
 West Felton, *see* Felton, West
 West Hamlet, in Stanton Lacy:
 Ludlow workhouse, ii. 231, 232
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
 West Indies, *see* Indies, West
 West Kennett, *see* Kennett, West
 West Midland Baptist Association, ii. 11, 12
 West Midland (formerly South Staffordshire) District (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16
 West of England Challenge Vase, *see* rowing
 West Onny, River, i. 257, 379, 386, *and see* Onny, River
 West Regiment (militia), ii. 230
 West Regiment of Shropshire Local Militia, ii. 230
 West Shropshire Football League, ii. 200
 Westbury, i. 265, 272, 277, 382; ii. 3, 208, 237
 annual hunt, ii. 166
 C.P., ii. 212, 229, 235, 237
 pop., ii. 229, 233
 rlwy., i. 382; ii. 233
and see Caus; Forest; Hurst; Lake; Marsh; Minsterley; Newton; Stretton, Stoney; Vennington; Wallop; Westley; Whitton; Wigmore; Winsley; Yockleton
 Western Quarterly Meeting (Quaker), ii. 12–13
 Westhope, in Diddlebury:
 pop., ii. 222 *n*
 wood, i. 485
 Westhope and Middlehope, in Diddlebury, ii. 222 *n*
 Westley, Rog., Abbot of Haughmond, ii. 70
 Westley, in Condover, i. 488
 Westley, in Westbury, ii. 229 *nn*
 Westminster, Duke of, *see* Grosvenor, Hugh Lupus
 Westminster (London, formerly Mdx.), i. 429, 490; ii. 34
 abbey, abbots of, i. 490; ii. 35
 Boodle's Club, ii. 172
 Buckingham Palace, ii. 179
 India Office, i. 446
 Palace of Westminster (Houses of Parliament), i. 447
 Whitehall, i. 448
 Weston:
 John of, Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 118
 Wm., Vicar of Leighton, ii. 55 *n*
 Weston, in Burford, ii. 221 *nn*, *and see* Nash, Tilsop, and Weston
 Weston, in Stowe, ii. 228 *n*
 Weston, Cold, i. 286 *n*, 305; ii. 3, 209, 237
 C.P., ii. 215, 229, 237
 pop., ii. 229
 Weston Cotton, in Oswestry, ii. 68, 105
 cricket, ii. 194
 Oswestry workhouse, ii. 230, 231, 232
 pop., ii. 225 *n*
 Weston Lullingfields, in Baschurch, ii. 5
 Berth, the (ancient earthwork), i. 198, 408, 408–9
 pop., ii. 220 *n*
 Weston Rhyn, in St. Martin's, ii. 2, 6
 C.P., ii. 216, 229
 Oaklands, i. 412
 Oaklands Mount, i. 387, 388
 pop., ii. 226, 229, 234
 prot. nonconf., ii. 10 *n*
 tumulus, i. 412
 Weston-under-Lizard (Staffs.), i. 484
 C.P., ii. 217
 man., ii. 132
 Weston-under-Redcastle, in Hodnet, i. 269; ii. 5, 207
 Bury Farm, i. 275
 Bury Walls (fortress), i. 202, 262, 269 *n*, 275, 352, 357, 357–8
 chap., ii. 223
 C.P., ii. 216, 218, 229
 geol., i. 38
 Hawkstone ridge, i. 269
 Holloway, i. 269
 Mount, the, i. 388, 389
 pop., ii. 223 and *nn*, 229
 prehistoric finds, i. 200, 202
 Red Castle (Redcastle), i. 202, 276, 410, 410
 Roman remains, i. 262, 269 *n*, 275, 276, 277
 Wixhill, i. 38, 357, 389; ii. 207, 223 and *nn*
 Westune, *see* Whitchurch
 Westwood, *see* Wenlock, Much
 Wetmore, the, *see* Leintwardine
 Wetwang, Wal. of, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121 and *n*, 123 *n*
 Whadborough (Leics.), ii. 47, 49
 Whalley, Wm., Abbot of Buildwas, ii. 59
 Wharfage, the, *see* Ironbridge
 Wharton, Thos., Prior of the Austin friars of Shrewsbury, ii. 97, *and see* Warton
 Whatmore, in Burford, ii. 221 *nn*, *and see* Boraston and Whatmore
 Whattall Moss, *see* Kenwick, Stockett, and Whattall
 Whattall, *see* Kenwick, Stockett, and Whattall
 Wheal Virgin mine, *see* Gwennap
 Wheathill, ii. 3, 210
 C.P., ii. 213, 215, 229, 236
 pop., ii. 229
 rector, *see* Turberville, Rob. of
 Wheatland Hunt, ii. 168, 172, 173, 174, 175–6, 183
 country, ii. 171, 172, 174, 175, 176
 Wheaton Aston, in Lapley (Staffs.), ii. 132
 Wheeler, Thos., i. 440
 Wheelock, Abraham, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, ii. 159
 Whettall Moss, *see* Kenwick, Stockett, and Whattall
 Whettleton, in Stokesay, ii. 228 *n*
 Whitaker:
 Hen. Ernest, ii. 101, 102
 Maj. Jas., ii. 173
and see Whittaker
 Whitbatch, in Bromfield, i. 24
 Whitbrooke:
 John, ii. 99
 Rowland, ii. 86
 Thos., ii. 99
 Whitby (Yorks. N.R.), *see* Grosmont Priory
 Whitchurch (Mediolanum, Westune) (Ches. and Salop.), i. 267, 268, 269, 273, 276, 327 *n*, 331 *n*; ii. 5, 6, 9, 159, 160, 168, 170, 177, 204, 207, 225 *n*
 annual hunt, ii. 166, 168
 art classes, i. 424
 Bargates, ii. 159
 C.P., ii. 218, 219
 clock making, i. 418
 cricket, ii. 198
 curate, ii. 158
 drapers, i. 430
 flax and hemp growing, i. 422
 football, *see* Whitchurch Football Club
 geol., i. 43
 Girls' High Sch., ii. 161
 hosp., i. 405
 iron ind., i. 479
 man., i. 292, 299, 484
 mkt. shed, i. 277
 mineral-water manufacture, i. 421
 ministers, ii. 158
 moated site, i. 405
 Pauls Moss estate, i. 277
 pop., ii. 229
 prot. nonconf., ii. 10, 11 and *n*, 13 *n*, 14
 races, ii. 181, 182, 183, *and see* Prees
 rector, ii. 158, 160, *and see* Talbot, John
 Roman finds, i. 277
 tanning, i. 433
 Town Hall, i. 277
 U.D., ii. 216, 218, 229, 237
 U.S.D., ii. 229
 workhouse, ii. 231, 232

GENERAL INDEX

- and see* Alkington; Ash; Ash Magna; Ash Parva; Broughall; Chinnel; Dodington; Edgeley; Hinton; Hollyhurst; Hollyhurst and Chinnel; Kempley; Higher; Park, Black; 'Stanleu'; Tilstock; Wirswall; Woodhouse, New; Woodhouse, Old
- Whitchurch, Sir John Talbot's Grammar Sch., ii. 151 *n*, 159-61, 198
endowment, ii. 159-60
masters or head masters, ii. 159, 160; *and see* Edwards, Sam.; Eym, Mat.; Henshaw, Thos.; Holditch, Edw.; Hughes, Thos.; Jackson, Edw.; Kent, Wm.; Peake, Jas.; Sandland, Wm.; Smith, E. S.; White, Phineas
plays, ii. 160
statutes, ii. 159, 160
- Whitchurch and Dodington U.S.D., ii. 229
- Whitchurch Circuit (Methodist), ii. 13
- Whitchurch Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 16, 17
- Whitchurch Circuit (Wesleyan Methodist), ii. 13, 17
- Whitchurch Football Club, ii. 197, 198, 200, 201
- Whitchurch Poor Law Union: workhouse, ii. 231, 232
- Whitchurch Rural C.P., ii. 216, 223 *n*, 229
pop., ii. 229
- Whitchurch rural deanery, ii. 6
- Whitchurch Rural District, formerly Rural Sanitary District (Ches. and Salop.), ii. 214, 218
pop., ii. 229
- Whitchurch Urban C.P., ii. 216, 229, 237
pop., ii. 229
- Whitcliffe, in Bromfield and Ludford, ii. 103
- Whitcot and Hardwick, in Norbury, ii. 225 *n*, *and see* Hardwick
- Whitcott Evan, in Clun: Little Hall Farm, i. 202
pop., ii. 221 *n*
prehistoric finds, i. 202
- Whitcott Keysett, in Clun, ii. 221 *n*
- White:
Griffin ap David ap Madoc, ii. 66
Phineas, master of Sir John Talbot's Grammar Sch., Whitchurch, ii. 159
and see Ludlow (*alias* Qwyte), Dr. John; Whyte
- White Abbey, *see* Alberbury Priory
- White City, *see* Shepherds Bush
- White Hall, *see* Abbey Foregate
- White Ladies, *see* Boscobel; Brewood Priory
- Whitefolks:
Benet, ii. 58 *n*
Wm., ii. 58 *n*
- Whitegate (Ches.), *see* Vale Royal Abbey
- Whitehall, *see* Abbey Foregate; Westminster
- Whiteley, Geo., i. 494
- Whitland Abbey (Carms.), ii. 55
- Whitley, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 117, *and see* Whitley and Welbatch
- Whitley and Welbatch, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 211, 227 *nn*, *and see* Welbatch; Whitley
- Whitmore:
John, Dean of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 123
Thos. (d. 1795), i. 435; ii. 142
Thos. (d. 1846), ii. 189
Thos. Charlton (d. 1865), i. 432 *n*
Sir Wm., ii. 142
- Capt. — (fl. 1741), ii. 182
fam., ii. 181
- Whittaker, Ric., ii. 154, *and see* Whitaker
- Whittery, *see* Chirbury
- Whittimere, *see* Bobbington
- Whittington, ii. 1 *n*, 209, 237
annual hunt, ii. 166
castle, i. 353, 401, 401; ii. 87
C.P., ii. 216, 229, 235, 236, 237
cricket, ii. 195
man. or lordship, i. 293, 492; ii. 87
moated site, i. 405
Old Park Hall, i. 405
Park Hall, ii. 182
Park Hall Camp, ii. 234
pop., ii. 229, 234
rlwy., ii. 234
rector, *see* How, Wm. Walsham
tithes, ii. 88
and see Berghill; Daywall; Ebna; Fernhill; Frankton; Gobowen; Henlle; Hindford; Marton, Old
- Whitton, in Burford, ii. 3
chap., i. 277; ii. 221
C.P., ii. 213, 215, 229
pop., ii. 221, 229
Roman remains, i. 277
- Whitton, in Westbury, ii. 229 *n*
- Whittr Bridge, *see* Chirbury
- Whixall, in Prees, ii. 5, 6
chap., ii. 226, 231
C.P., ii. 216, 218, 226 *n*, 229
geol., i. 43, 46
pop., ii. 226, 229
prot. nonconf., ii. 10, 14
Rom. Cath., ii. 9 *n*
Waterloo Green, ii. 14
- Whixall Moss, *see* Bronington
- Whorwood, Wm., ii. 84
- Whyte, Humph., i. 459; *and see* White
- Wichley, in Uppington, ii. 80, 81
- Wicksted, Chas., ii. 169
- Wiffesune, Godric, *see* Godric Wiffesune
- Wigmore:
Agnes de, *see* Marlborough, Agnes of
Thurstan (Turstin) de, i. 289, 330 *n*, 346 *n*
and see Wygemor
- Wigmore (Herefs.), i. 289; ii. 61, 174
abbey, ii. 19, 80, 117, 141 *n*
abbot, i. 449
castle, i. 289
C.P., ii. 215
- Wigmore, in Westbury, ii. 229 *n*
- Wigmore, barony of, i. 289
- Wigmore Hundred (Herefs.), i. 287
- Wigmore Rural District (Herefs.), ii. 215
- Wigwig, in Much Wenlock, ii. 31, 42
man., i. 282 *n*, 305
and see Harley, Wigwig, and Homer
- Wilcott, in Great Ness, ii. 65 and *n*, 68, 105, 144, 145
mount, i. 384, 385
pop., ii. 225 *n*
- Wilcox, Mrs. — (fl. c. 1908), i. 479
- Wild, Edric the, *see* Edric the Wild
- Wilderhope and Stanway, in Rushbury:
Lutwyche Hall, ii. 168
Lutwyche man., i. 285
pop., ii. 226 *nn*
and see Stanway
- Wilderley, in Church Pulverbatch, ii. 68
ancient earthwork, i. 379, 380
Hall Farm, i. 392
Hill, i. 379, 380
man., ii. 63
mount, i. 353, 392, 392, 397
pop., ii. 226 *n*
- Wildmoor Pool, *see* Ratlinghope
- Wilele, Willey (*surname*), *see* Willey
- Wilkinson:
Isaac, i. 464
John, i. 457, 464, 466, 469-70, 473-4, 476
Mr. — (19th-cent. brick manufacturer), i. 443
Mr. — (fl. c. 1908), i. 479 *n*
- Wilkinson & Boulton, i. 444
- Willaston, in Prees, ii. 226 *n*
tumulus, i. 412
Wyrley farm, i. 273
- Willey (Wilele, Willey, Willeley):
And. de, ii. 92
Burga de, m. Sir Ric. of Harley, i. 490; ii. 83
Warner de, i. 487
- Willey, i. 434, 441 *n*, 454, 488; ii. 3, 43, 166, 173, 175, 176, 211
C.P., ii. 216, 229, 237
Foundry, i. 466, 473
geol., i. 45, 455
iron ind., i. 457, 462, 466, 473, 476
kennels, ii. 171
man., ii. 43, 92
Old Lodge, i. 455, 473
Park, i. 45, 449, 455, 473, 493, 495; ii. 168, 174
pop., ii. 229
Smithies, the, i. 473
and see Bold; Deer Leap, the
- Willey Furnace Co., i. 473
- Willey Held, *see* Shirlett Forest
- Willey Wharf, *see* Caughley
- William I, i. 288, 290, 295, 300, 304, 387; ii. 71
- William II, ii. 31
- William III, Prince of Orange, i. 436
- William V, Prince of Orange, i. 474
- William, Abbot of Buildwas (fl. c. 1200), ii. 58
- William, ? Abbot of Buildwas (fl. c. 1263), ii. 58
- William, Abbot of Haughmond (fl. c. 1180), ii. 69
- William, Abbot of Haughmond (fl. c. 1225), ii. 69
- William, Abbot of Lilleshall, ii. 71, 72, 79
- William, Abbot of Radmore, ii. 58 *n*
- William, Abbot of Shrewsbury, formerly subprior of Coventry Priory, ii. 34, 37
- William, Archdeacon of Salop (Hereford Diocese), ii. 2
- William, ? Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, ii. 118 *n*
- William, Warden of St. James's Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 100
- William Fitz Osbern, Earl of Hereford (d. 1071), i. 288-9, 290, 485
his son Rog., *see* Roger, Earl of Hereford
- William, nephew of Geof. Andrew, ii. 135
- William the Turner, i. 419
- Williams:
Dan., i. 433
Edw. (fl. 1699), ii. 160
Edw. (d. 1824), i. 53
Edw., Perpetual Curate of Battlefield and Uffington (d. 1833), i. 53
Fra., head master of Adams' Grammar Sch., Wem, ii. 158
John, ii. 149
Oliver, i. 424
Ric., i. 432
Thos., master of Bitterley Grammar Sch., ii. 141
— ('Schemer', fl. c. 1792), i. 427
— (fl. c. 1818), i. 469
— (John's father, fl. c. 1834), ii. 149 *n*
and see Williams Wynn

- Williams Wynn:
 Sir Herb. Lloyd Watkin (d. 1944),
 ii. 170, 177
 Sir Watkin (d. 1749), ii. 158, 176,
 181, 182
 Sir Watkin (d. 1789), ii. 152 *n*
 Sir Watkin (d. 1840), ii. 176, 182
 Sir Watkin (d. 1885), ii. 170, 176, 177
 Sir Watkin (d. 1949), ii. 177
 fam., ii. 171, 176, 181
- Williamson:
 Ralph, master of Oswestry Sch.,
 ii. 153
 — (his sister), ii. 153
- Willford, Wm., *see* Wytheford, Wm.
- Willington, in Hanmer (Flints.), ii.
 214
- Willis, Art., master of Ludlow
 Grammar Sch., ii. 148–9
- Willoughby, Fra., Baron Middleton
 (d. 1758), i. 462
- Willowmoor, *see* Wenlock, Little
- Willstone, in Cardington, ii. 85, 221 *n*
- Wilmington, in Chirbury:
 castle, i. 392, 392
 pop., ii. 221 *n*
- Wiltshire, i. 290, 298; ii. 204
- Wimarc (Wimarch), i. 292
 her son Rob., *see* Robert, son of
 Wimarc
- Wimborne, Baron, *see* Guest, Sir Ivor
 Bertie
- Winchcombe, Thos., Prior of Holy
 Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii.
 98 *n*, 99
- Winchester, Bp. of, *see* Wykeham,
 Wm. of
- Winchester (Hants), i. 214
 cath., i. 425
- Wind Mill Farm, *see* Madeley
- Winderton, in Brailes (Warws.), ii. 68
- Windmill Field, *see* Wenlock, Much
- Windsor, Edw., ii. 167
- Windsor (Berks.), ii. 179
- Winefride, St., Residence of, *see*
 Jesuits
- Wingfield, Wm., Vicar of Leighton,
 ii. 196
- Wingham (Kent), i. 231 *n*
- Winifred, St., ii. 33
 cult, ii. 54
 Life, ii. 35
 relics, ii. 106
 shrine, ii. 33
- Winn, Ellis, i. 419, *and see* Wynne
- Winsbury, in Chirbury, ii. 221 *n*
- Winsley, in Westbury, ii. 31, 229 *n*
- Wirksworth, John of, Prior of Holy
 Trinity Hosp., Bridgnorth, ii. 99
- Wirral and North Wales Monthly
 Meeting (Quaker), ii. 13
- Wirswall (Ches.), in Whitchurch, i.
 299; ii. 229 *n*
- Wishart, Wm., ii. 72
- Wistanstow, Ric. of, Prior of Preen,
 ii. 38
- Wistanstow, i. 271, 336 *n*, 488; ii. 3,
 209, 210
 Affcot Lodge, i. 277
 Armegrove man., ii. 72
 C.P., ii. 215, 217, 229
 geol., i. 45
 Leamoor Common, i. 271
 man., i. 290, 292; ii. 71, 72
 pop., ii. 229
 Roman find, i. 277
 Stretford Bridge, i. 271
and see Bushmoor; Cheney Long-
 ville; Marshbrook; Woolston
- Wistanswick, in Stoke upon Tern, i.
 272; ii. 227
- witchcraft, ii. 90
- Witentreu Hundred, i. 283, 287, 293,
 297, 304, 306; ii. 59
 name, i. 283 and *n*
 woods, i. 483
- Witham:
 John de, Dean of St. Mary's,
 Shrewsbury, ii. 122
 Wm., Prior of the Austin friars of
 Shrewsbury, ii. 97
- Withering, Dr. Wm., i. 52
- Withington:
 Isabel of, *see* Burnell, Isabel
 Thos. of, ii. 72
- Withington, i. 269; ii. 5, 63, 68, 130,
 207
 ch., i. 252
 C.P., ii. 212, 229
 pop., ii. 229
 Roman remains, i. 252
- Witing, John, Prebendary of Earding-
 ton in Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 125 *n*
- Witley Court, in Great Witley
 (Worcs.), ii. 168
- Wixhill, *see* Weston-under-Redcastle
- Woburn Abbey (Beds.), abbot of, ii.
 54
- 'Wlstanestune', i. 336 *n*
- Wodecote:
 Millicent de, ii. 72
 Rob. de, ii. 72
- Wolfe fam., ii. 9 *n*, *and see* Woolfe
- Wollascott, in St. Mary's, Shrews-
 bury, ii. 209 *n*, 211 *n*
 pop., ii. 219 *n*, 227 *n*
and see Leaton and Wollascott
- Wollaston (Great Wollaston), in
 Alberbury, ii. 3, 48
 chap., ii. 219
 C.P., ii. 212, 229, 237
 Moat, the (ring motte), i. 381, 382,
 382
 moated site, i. 405
 Mount, i. 401, 401–2
 pop., ii. 219, 229, 231
- Wollerton, in Hodnet, ii. 31, 32
 moated site, i. 403
 pop., ii. 223 *n*
 prot. nonconf., ii. 10
- Wolriche, Thos., Prior of Bromfield,
 ii. 29, *and see* Wolryche
- Wolryche:
 Jas., ii. 132
 Sir John, ii. 177
and see Wolriche
- Wolsey, Thos., Cardinal, ii. 44, 103,
 126
- Wolstanton (Staffs.), *see* Tunstall
- Wolston (Warws.), ii. 63
- Wolverhampton (Staffs.), i. 425, 427;
 ii. 84, 137, 195
 grammar sch., ii. 164
 iron ind., i. 457
 races, ii. 182
 racecourse, ii. 179
 St. Peter's Collegiate Ch., i. 417;
 ii. 119 *n*, 120 *n*
- Wolverhampton and Shrewsbury
 District (Methodist), ii. 17
- Wolverley, in Wem, ii. 228
- Wolverton, in Eaton-under-Heywood,
 ii. 43
- wolves, i. 490
- Wombourn (Staffs.), *see* Green's Forge
- Wombridge (Ombridge), i. 486; ii.
 5, 82, 207
 assarts, ii. 81
 canal, i. 427
 ch., ii. 82 and *n*, *and see* Wombridge
 Priory
 C.P., ii. 217, 225 *n*, 229
 coalmining, i. 450 *n*, 455, 465; ii.
 82
 geol., i. 45
 iron ind., i. 455, 456, 459 *n*; ii. 230,
 232
 man. ho., ii. 82
 pop., ii. 229, 230, 231 *n*, 232
 Wombridge Farm, ii. 82
 woodland, i. 492; ii. 81
and see Coalpit Bank; Oakengates
- Wombridge, bailiwick or forest of, *see*
 Wrekin Forest
- Wombridge Iron Co. Ltd., i. 455
- Wombridge Priory, i. 450 and *n*, 459;
 ii. 19, 20, 74 *n*, 80–3
 buildings, ii. 81, 82
 cartulary, ii. 81
 cellarer, ii. 81, 82
 chamberlain, ii. 81
 chief steward, ii. 82
 community, size of, ii. 81
ebdomadarii, ii. 82
 Lady Chap., ii. 81
 lay bros., ii. 20
 library, ii. 82
 novice, ii. 83 *n*
 obedientiaries, ii. 81
 patronage, ii. 81
 peculiar jurisdiction, ii. 6
 priors, ii. 81, 82–3; *and see* Baldwin;
 Forster, Thos.; Lawley, John
 of; Philip; Prowde, Wm.;
 Watford, John of; Wytheford,
 Wm.
 sacristan, ii. 81
 seals, ii. 83
 subprior, ii. 81, 83 *n*, *and see*
 Wytheford, Wm.
 visitations, ii. 81, 82
- Wood:
 Alice, Prioress of Brewood, ii. 84
 Frauncys, *see* Dubois, François
 Geo., ii. 112
 Hen., master of High Ercall
 Grammar Sch., Vicar of Ercall
 Magna, and Rector of Preston
 upon the Weald Moors, ii. 146
 John Baddeley, i. 494
 Rob., ii. 107, 110, 111, 117
 Wm., i. 421 *n*
 Wm., i. 461, 466
- Woodall, Minshall & Co., i. 424
- Woodard, Nathaniel, canon of Man-
 chester Cath., ii. 162
- Woodard schools, ii. 162 and *n*; *and*
see Denstone College; Ellesmere,
 St. Oswald's College; Lancing
 College
- Woodbatch, in Bishop's Castle, ii.
 220 *n*
- Woodbridge, the, *see* Coalport
- Woodcote, in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury:
 man., ii. 114
 Shrewsbury burgess belonging
 to, i. 294, 307
and see Woodcote and Horton
- Woodcote, in Sheriffhales, ii. 196
 chap., ii. 226
 C.P., ii. 204, 216, 217, 224 *n*, 229
 pop., ii. 226, 229, 233
and see Sheriffhales (with Wood-
 cote)
- Woodcote and Horton, in St. Chad's,
 Shrewsbury, ii. 211
 pop., ii. 227 *n*
 tithes, ii. 117
and see Horton; Woodcote
- Woodforde, Fra. Carew, head master
 of Market Drayton Grammar
 Sch., ii. 145
- Woodhouse, John, i. 466
- Woodhouse, ii. 97, 210
 C.P., ii. 213, 215, 229, 237
 E.P.P., ii. 97, 223 *nn*, 229, 237
 pop., ii. 223 *n*, 229
and see Woodhouse, Austin friary
- Woodhouse, in West Felton, ii. 185
 park, i. 495
- Woodhouse, Austin friary, ii. 21, 95,
 97–8
 buildings, ii. 98
 community, size of, ii. 97
 library, ii. 97
 priors, ii. 98, *and see* Ridley
- Woodhouse, New, in Whitchurch, ii.
 229 *nn*

GENERAL INDEX

- Woodhouse, Old, in Whitchurch, ii. 229 *nn*
 Woodhouse coalpit, *see* Lee, Priors
 Woodhousefield, *see* Bourton
 Woodlands, *see* Styche and Woodlands
 Woodseaves, in Market Drayton, ii. 150, 222 *nn*
 Woodside, in Shifnal, ii. 227
 Woodville, *see* Wydeville
 Woofferton, in Richard's Castle, ii. 209 *n*, 226 *n*
 Berwardis-mylne, i. 418
 Woolfe, Fra., i. 460, *and see* Wolfe
 Woolner, H., i. 424
 Woolstaston, ii. 3, 172, 208
 Castle Bank (mount), i. 402, 402
 Castle Hill (mount), i. 388, 389
 C.P., ii. 212, 217, 229
 pop., ii. 229
 woods, i. 490
 and see Night Shell, the
 Woolston, in Warrington (Lancs.), ii. 31
 Woolston, in West Felton, i. 38; ii. 223 *n*
 Woolston, in Wistanstow, i. 336 *n*, 488
 Horderley Turnpike, ii. 174
 Woore, in Mucklestone, i. 281 *n*; ii. 6, 169, 207 *n*
 chap., ii. 2, 225 *and n*
 C.P., ii. 214, 229
 cock-fighting, ii. 191
 geol., i. 42
 man., i. 301 *n*
 pop., ii. 225, 229
 steepchases, ii. 183
 Syllenhurst (moated site), i. 405
 and see Gravenhunger and Woore
 Woore Hunt, ii. 183
 Wootton, John, i. 437
 Wootton, in Oswestry, ii. 68, 105
 pop., ii. 225 *n*
 Wootton, in Stanton Lacy, ii. 225 *n*, 227 *n*
 Worcester, Wm. of, i. 415
 Worcester, bps. of, i. 300; *and see* Lyfing; Wulfstan II
 Worcester, Marquess of, *see* Somerset, Hen. Adelbert Wellington Fitz-Roy
 Worcester (Wyrecaestre), i. 273, 426, 428, 433, 435, 437, 454, 476, 485
 bridge, i. 447
 cath. priory, subprior, *see* Hemming mint, i. 295
 porcelain ind., i. 436 *and n*, 443, 446
 races, ii. 182
 Roman station, i. 485
 tile making, i. 445-6
 Worcester, battle of, 1651, i. 460, 495; ii. 84
 Worcester, Franciscan custody of, ii. 89
 Worcester and Salop Monthly Meeting (Quaker), ii. 13
 Worcester Diocese, ii. 1, 2 *n*, 61
 Worcester Porcelain Co., i. 446
 Worcester rural deanery, *see* St. Francis Xavier rural deanery
 Worcestershire, i. 286, 296 *n*, 305, 348 *n*, 461; ii. 2, 39, 138, 213, 215, 217
 bell founding, i. 417
 boundaries, ii. 204
 cock-fighting, ii. 190 *n*, 191
 cricket, ii. 196, 197
 Domesday Survey of, i. 279, 282, 284, 293, 294, 301, 303, 304, 483
 forests, i. 485, 488, 490
 fox-hunting, ii. 168, 173
 glove trade, i. 420
 hundreds, i. 293
 iron ind., i. 467
 salt works, i. 279
 wolves, i. 490
 Worcestershire Hunt, ii. 169
 Worcestershire Monthly Meeting (Quaker), ii. 12
 Worfe (Worf), River, i. 57, 61, 377, 432, 485; ii. 185, 186
 Worfield, i. 349 *n*; ii. 1, 2, 6, 23, 98, 161, 162, 208
 ancient earthwork, i. 410
 chars., ii. 161, 162
 ch., ii. 161
 chwardens, i. 417; ii. 161
 C.P., ii. 213, 220 *n*, 229
 man., i. 286, 292
 National schs., ii. 161
 poor, ii. 161
 pop., ii. 229, 234
 vicar, *see* Broadbent, E. J.
 wood, i. 485
 and see Ackleton; Bentley; Bromley; Burcote; Chesterton; Ewdness; Hilton; Hoccum; Morfe Common; Roughton; Swancote; Wyken
 Worfield bailiwick, *see* Morfe Forest
 Worfield Grammar School, ii. 161-2
 endowment, ii. 161, 162
 masters, ii. 161; *and see* Barney, Theophilus; Eedes, Armiger; Haines, Thos.; Hoppett, Isaac; James, S. B.; Stokes, Chas.; Turner, Thos. Wm.
 working men's clubs, ii. 192, 193, 194 *n*, 198
 Worme, John de, Prior of Bromfield, ii. 29
 Wormsley Priory (Herefs.), ii. 61 *n*
 Worrall, Mr. — (engraver), i. 424
 Worthen (Mont. and Salop.), i. 307 *n*, 405, 412; ii. 3, 208, 237
 annual hunt, ii. 166, 167
 athletics, ii. 194
 ch., i. 418
 C.P., ii. 213, 214, 224 *n*, 226 *n*, 229, 236, 237
 man., i. 297, 299 *n*, 302 *n*, 484
 mining, ii. 231
 pop., ii. 229, 231
 quarters of the par., ii. 229 *nn*
 races, ii. 181 *n*, 194
 and see Aston Pigott; Aston Rogers; Beachfield; Binweston; Brockton; Bromlow; Earl's Hill; Grimmer; Habberley Office; Hampton Howell; Hayes; Heath; Upper and Nether; Hope; Hope Valley; Hurst; Leigh; Leighton; Meadowtown; Walton
 Worthenbury (Flints.), *see* Emral
 Worthington, Archibald, ii. 160
 Wortherton, in Chirbury:
 mount, i. 384, 385
 pop., ii. 221 *n*
 Wottone, Ric. de, Master or Prior of St. John's Hosp., Ludlow, ii. 104
 Woundale, in Claverley, ii. 221 *n*
 Wrekin, the (Mount Gilbert), in Wellington and Wroxeter, i. *frontispiece*, †228; ii. 168, 175
 assarts, ii. 81
 geol., i. 5, 10, 11, 23, 44, 55, 445
 Heaven Gate, i. 369
 Hell Gate, i. 369
 hermit, i. 432 *n*; ii. 23
 hill fort, i. 216, 221, 352, 369-70, 370, 412
 lime-kilns under, ii. 92
 May Wakes on, ii. 192
 name, i. 220 *and n*, 485
 Needle's Eye, ii. 175
 Primitive Methodist camp meeting, ii. 14
 tumulus, i. 412
 woods, ii. 31
 Wrekin Amateur Athletic Club, ii. 194 *nn*
 Wrekin Chemical Works, *see* Stirchley
 Wrekin (formerly Wellington) College, ii. 163-4
 head masters, *see* Bayley, John; Dahl, R. H.; Gordon, Wal.; Hammerton, Jonas; Pentreath, Guy
 Wrekin Farm, *see* Wenlock, Little
 Wrekin (Mount Gilbert) Forest, i. 485-6, 487, 489; ii. 23
 assarting in, ii. 41
 Haughmond bailiwick, i. 486, 493
 Wellington, hay or forest of, i. 484, 486, 488-9
 limekilns in, i. 449 *n*, 489
 Wombridge bailiwick or forest, i. 295, 321 *n*, 486
 Wrekin Foundry, *see* Wellington
 Wrenbury (Ches.), *see* Combermere Abbey
 Wrentnall, in Church Pulverbatch, i. 484; ii. 114-15
 man., i. 292
 pop., ii. 226 *n*
 Wreocensetan, i. 220 *n*
 wrestling, ii. 155
 Wrexham, Wm., Dean of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and Principal of Brasenose Coll., Oxford, ii. 116, 119
 Wrexham (Denb. and Flints.), ii. 158, 160, 195, *and see* Bersham
 Wrexham archdeaconry, ii. 2
 Wrexham Circuit (Methodist), ii. 13
 Wrickton, in Stottesdon, ii. 228 *n*
 Wrickton Hounds, ii. 173
 Wright, Sam., ii. 142 *n*
 Wright & Jesson, *see* Jesson, Jos., & Co.
 Wrockwardine, ii. 5, 207
 ch., ii. 31, 33
 C.P., ii. 217, 228 *nn*, 229
 coalmining, i. 463
 flax and hemp growing, i. 422
 Flax Hill Quarry, i. 5
 geol., i. 5
 iron ind., i. 463, ii. 232
 man., i. 283 *n*, 460
 caput of Wrockwardine Hundred, i. 293
 name, i. 220
 pop., ii. 229, 232
 wood, i. 486
 and see Admaston; Allscott; Bratton; Burcot; Charlton; Cluddley; Leaton; Long Lane; Oakengates; Orleton; Rushmoor; Trench; Wrockwardine Wood
 Wrockwardine (Recordine) Hundred, i. 283, 293, 297, 298, 299, 306, 314 *n*, 486; ii. 50
 Wrockwardine (formerly Wellington) rural deanery, ii. 5 *and n*
 Wrockwardine Wood, in Wrockwardine:
 art classes, i. 424
 C.P., ii. 217, 223 *n*, 225 *n*, 229
 coalmining, i. 456, 460
 geol., i. 456-7
 ironstone mining, i. 470
 pop., ii. 229
 prot. nonconf., ii. 14
 and see Trench
 Wrockwardine Wood (Oakengates) Circuit (Primitive Methodist), ii. 14, 16
 Wrockwardine Wood Football Club, ii. 200
 Wrottesley, Sir Wal., ii. 106
 Wroxeter, Toret of, *see* Toret of Wroxeter
 Wroxeter, ii. 5, 72, 143, 187, 207, 237
 Arundel Castle, i. 225
 Chestre-gate, i. 278
 ch. (portionary), i. 222, 226, 228,

- Wroxeter (*cont.*)
 238, 239, 242, 244, 245, 247,
 252; ii. 18, 63, 66, 68, 81 *n*, 143
 chwardens, ii. 144
 chyard, i. 248
 C.P., ii. 212, 220 *n*, 229, 237
 glebe, i. 222
 Hoar Hill, i. 253
 Horse Shoe Lane, i. 239
 man., i. 299; ii. 143
 Middle Crows Green, i. 239
 name, i. 220, 278
 Old Walls, i. 222
 par., ii. 82, 143, 144
 pop., ii. 229, 234
 sch., ii. 231, *and see* Donnington,
 formerly Wroxeter, Grammar
 School
 smithy, i. 238, 239
 stone quarries, i. 253
 vicarage ho., i. 238, 245, 247
 vicars, i. 222; ii. 144
and see Donnington; Eyton on
 Severn; Norton; Rushton;
 Tern Bridge; Viroconium
 Cornoviorum; Wrekin, the
 Wroxeter Grammar School, *see*
 Donnington Grammar School
 Wulfstan II, Bp. of Worcester, ii. 30
 Wyatt:
 Sir Mat. Digby, i. 436, 446
 Wm., master of Ludlow Grammar
 Sch., ii. 147 and *n*
 Wych Brook, i. 269
 Wyche, John, ii. 104 *n*
 Wycliffe, John, ii. 35, 96
 Wycombe, Sim. of, Dean of St.
 Mary's, Shrewsbury, ii. 121 *n*,
 122
 Wydeville (Woodville):
 Elizabeth, *see* Elizabeth, queen of
 Edw. IV
 Jacinta (Jacquette), m. John, Baron
 Strange of Knockin, ii. 65
 Wye, River, i. 475; ii. 188
 Wyer Hill, *see* Buildwas
 Wygemor, Phil. of, i. 428, *and see*
 Wigmore
 Wyke, *see* Farley, Wyke, and Bradley
 Wykeham:
 Ric. of, Prebendary of Alveley in
 Bridgnorth Coll., ii. 126
 Wm. of, Bp. of Winchester,
 formerly Prebendary of Alveley
 in Bridgnorth Coll., i. 491; ii.
 125 and *n*, 126
 Wyken, in Worfield, i. 488
 Wyken (Warws.), i. 462
 Wykey, in Ruyton in the Eleven
 Towns:
 man., i. 298, 484
 pop., ii. 226 *n*
 Wylie, John Geo., ii. 198
 Wyllt, Ric., Prior of the Ludlow
 Carmelites, ii. 95
 Wymundeswold, Hugh de, canon of
 St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, and
 prebendary of Lichfield Cath.,
 ii. 116 and *n*
 Wynebald, Prior of Wenlock, *see*
 Humbald
 Wynne, Rice, ii. 169; *and see* Williams
 Wynn; Winn
 Wynnesbury, John, i. 419
 Wynnstay, in Ruabon (Denb.), ii. 177,
 182
 kennels, ii. 170, 171, 174, 175, 176
 Wyre Forest, i. 35, 275, 460 *n*, 483,
 485, 492, 493, 494, 495; *and see*
 Yarm Wood
 Wyre Forest Coalfield, i. 27, 33-4, 450,
 452
 Wyre Piddle, *see* Piddle, Wyre
 Wyrecaestre, *see* Worcester
 Wyrley farm, *see* Willaston
 Wytheford (or Williford), Wm.,
 Prior, formerly subprior, of
 Wombridge, ii. 81, 83
 Wytheford, Great, in Shawbury, ii.
 207 *n*
 pop., ii. 226
 Wytheford, Little, in Shawbury, i.
 269; ii. 207 *n*
 pop., ii. 226
 Wyvel, Rog., Prior of Wenlock, ii. 42,
 46
 Yale, lordship now in Denb., i. 287,
 307 *n*
 Yapsell Bank, *see* Stretton, Little
 Yarchester, *see* Harley
 Yarm Wood, in Wyre Forest, i. 492
 Yeaton, in Baschurch, i. 402; ii. 220 *n*
 Yeomanry Cavalry, ii. 178
 Yeomans, R., ii. 178
 Yeoward, J. C., ii. 175
 Yerdington, *see* Eardington
 Yockleton, in Westbury, i. 272
 Mount, i. 388, 389
 pop., ii. 229 *nn*
 York, abps. of, i. 291, *and see* Aldred
 York, Dchss. of, *see* Neville, Cecily
 York, dukes of, *see* Plantagenet
 York, i. 210, 214
 Yorkshire, i. 206, 472; ii. 151 and *n*
 Yorton, in Broughton, ii. 75, 114, 115
 Young, —, i. 437
 Younge, Geo., i. 427
 Yspytty Ifan (Caern. and Denb.), *see*
 Dolgynwal Preceptory
 zinc mining, i. 16
 zoology, i. 99-194
 Zouche:
 Adelize la, *see* Belmeis, Adelize of
 Alan la (d. 1270), ii. 73
 Alan la (d. 1313-14), ii. 75
 Eliz. la, ii. 83
 Rog. la, ii. 74
 fam., ii. 74, 83
 Zulus, i. 208 *n*

CORRIGENDA TO VOLUME I

The indexes on pages 238–314 above presuppose that the corrigenda listed below have been made. In references to text printed in double column, ‘a’ following a page number denotes the left-hand column, ‘b’ the right-hand column. Proper names, where their spelling conforms neither to that of the sources cited nor to that acceptable when Volume I was written or since, have been corrected to conform with the modern spelling or that of the sources. In passages quoted at length, but inaccurately, only such words as affect the meaning have been corrected.

- Page xviii, line 2, for ‘Reilth: Bishop’s Castle’ read ‘Mainstone: Reilth’
 „ xviii, line 11, for ‘Oakhill’ read ‘Oak Hill’
 „ xx, line 25, for ‘Acton Burnell’ read ‘Ruckley and Langley’
 „ xx, line 27, for ‘Cortham’ read ‘Corfham’
 „ 16, line 6, for ‘Sneyd’ read ‘Snead’
 „ 29, line 24, for ‘Navers’ read ‘the Novers’
 „ 30, line 36, for ‘Baginswood’ read ‘Bagginswood’
 „ 42, line 9, for ‘north-east’ read ‘north-west’
 „ 58, line 1, for ‘Morley Hall’ read ‘Newnham Court’
 „ 141, line 4, for ‘Eaton’s’ read ‘Eyton’s’
 „ 216, note 1, line 4, for ‘Cornouailles’ read ‘Cornouaille’
 „ 219, line 8, for ‘and the Damnonii of the far west’ read ‘of the far west and the Damnonii of Strathclyde’
 „ 225, line 23, for ‘1772’ read ‘1722’
 „ 256, line 40, for ‘235’ read ‘225’
 „ 261, line 30, for ‘Dickinson’ read ‘Dickenson’
 „ 262, note 6, line 1, for ‘Dickinson’ read ‘Dickenson’
 „ 262, note 6, line 1, for ‘1796’ read ‘1797’
 „ 270, last line, for ‘Raglett’ read ‘Ragleth’
 „ 271, line 15, for ‘Blagdon’ read ‘Bagdon’
 „ 272, line 6, for ‘Stony’ read ‘Stoney’
 „ 272, line 13, for ‘Newton’ read ‘Newtown’
 „ 273, line 21, for ‘Hall’ read ‘Hill’
 „ 273, line 21, for ‘Hunnington’ read ‘Hinnington’
 „ 274, line 18, for ‘Afcott’ read ‘Affcot’
 „ 277, line 26, for ‘Sedgford’ read ‘Sedgeford’
 „ 277, line 44, for ‘Afcott’ read ‘Affcot’
 „ 285, line 29, for ‘Corstone’ read ‘Corston’
 „ 286, line 20, for ‘Norley’ read ‘Nordley’
 „ 289, line 8, for ‘Kennet’ read ‘Kennett’
 „ 289, lines 9–10, for ‘(King’s) Stanford’ read ‘Stanford Bishop’
 „ 289, note 47, for ‘343’ read ‘333’
 „ 300, line 2, for ‘Edmund’ read ‘Elmund’
 „ 306, line 40, for ‘Milsom’ read ‘Milson’
 „ 307, note 176, for ‘1326–7’ read ‘1236–7’
 „ 318b, line 11, for ‘Hokleton’ read ‘Hockleton’
 „ 327a, line 39, for ‘Field’ read ‘Fields’
 „ 329a, line 33, for ‘Idshall’ read ‘Idsall’
 „ 331b, line 5, for ‘Wythiford’ read ‘Wytheford’
 „ 333a, line 41, for ‘Gravenhanger’ read ‘Gravenhunger’
 „ 338a, lines 22–3, for ‘Charlcote’ read ‘Charlcotte’
 „ 338b, line 36, for ‘H[elgot]’ read ‘H[ugh]’
 „ 343b, line 30, for ‘Harcot’ read ‘Harcott’
 „ 348b, line 43, for ‘Norley’ read ‘Nordley’
 „ 348, note 144, for ‘Norley’ read ‘Nordley’
 „ 349, note 144a, for ‘Norley’ read ‘Nordley’
 „ 352, line 29, for ‘Barrow’ read ‘Burrow’
 „ 352, line 40, for ‘Worfield’ read ‘Warfield’
 „ 353, line 40, for ‘Bishop’s Castle’ read ‘Mainstone’
 „ 353, underline of plan, for ‘Bishop’s Castle’ read ‘Mainstone’
 „ 358, underline of plan, for ‘Oakhill’ read ‘Oak Hill’
 „ 379, line 26, for ‘south-east’ read ‘south-south-west’
 „ 387, line 35, for ‘Brogyntyn, a natural son of Prince Owen Madre of Wales’ read ‘Owen Brogyntyn, a natural son of Madog ap Maredudd, King of Powys’
 „ 387, last line, for ‘Pandulph’ read ‘Pantulf’
 „ 394, line 32, for ‘12’ read ‘5½’
 „ 399, last line, for ‘River Rea’ read ‘Whitton Brook’
 „ 401, plan of Whittington Castle, for ‘Vicarage’ read ‘Rectory’
 „ 402, line 35, for ‘Dodsgreen’ read ‘Doddsgreen’
 „ 402, line 40, for ‘Hadnall’ read ‘Yeaton’
 „ 403, line 13, for ‘Humpheston’ read ‘Humphreston’
 „ 403, line 29, for ‘Greet’ read ‘Greete’
 „ 404, line 20, for ‘east’ read ‘west-north-west’
 „ 404, line 30, for ‘Kenley’ read ‘Langley’
 „ 404, line 33, for ‘Shifnal’ read ‘Lilleshall’
 „ 405, line 3, for ‘Oldpark’ read ‘Old Park’
 „ 405, line 24, for ‘Bakers’ read ‘Barkers’
 „ 406, line 15, for ‘Acton Burnell’ read ‘Ruckley and Langley’
 „ 406, underline of Langley Hall plan, for ‘Acton Burnell’ read ‘Ruckley and Langley’
 „ 406, line 44, for ‘Cortham’ read ‘Corfham’
 „ 407, underline of left-hand plan, for ‘Cortham’ read ‘Corfham’
 „ 409, line 44, for ‘Little’ read ‘Church’
 „ 411, line 33, for ‘Moors’ read ‘moor’
 „ 411, line 43, for ‘Synold’s’ read ‘Synalds’
 „ 412, line 10, for ‘Whitchurch’ read ‘Prees’

- Page 412, line 10, for 'south' read 'west'
- „ 412a, Index, against 'Acton Burnell' delete 'G,'
- „ 412a, Index, against 'Bishop's Castle' delete 'A,'
- „ 412a, Index, against 'Church Stretton' add 'X'
- „ 412b, Index, for 'Greet' read 'Greete'
- „ 412b, Index, below 'Lee Brockhurst' add new line reading 'Lilleshall . . . F'
- „ 412b, Index, against 'Little Stretton' delete 'X'
- „ 413a, Index, against 'Mainstone' for 'A' read 'A,A'
- „ 413a, Index, against 'Prees' add 'T'
- „ 413a, Index, against 'Ruckley and Langley' add 'G'
- „ 413b, Index, against 'Shifnal' delete 'F,'
- „ 413b, Index, against 'Whitchurch' delete 'T'
- „ 415a, last line, for 'Hazeldine' read 'Hazledine'
- „ 415b, line 13, for '1478' read '1480'
- „ 415b, last line, for 'over' read 'of'
- „ 416a, line 2, after 'place' delete the comma and insert ' ; Coleham Bridge'
- „ 416a, line 4, for 'Teme' read 'Tern'
- „ 416a, line 10, for 'Teme' read 'Tern'
- „ 416a, line 18, for 'Thomas' read 'Edward'
- „ 416a, line 37, for 'at' read 'in the parish register of'
- „ 416a, line 41, after 'Staffordshire,' insert 'the Cambrian,'
- „ 416b, line 3, for 'Caldebrook' read 'Caldebrok'
- „ 416b, line 31, for '1795' read '1796'
- „ 416, note 12, before '97' insert '94-5,'
- „ 416, note 14, for '5' read '17'
- „ 416, note 15, before 'iv' insert '(Ser. 2)'
- „ 416, note 16, for 'ii' read '(Ser. 2), xi'
- „ 416, note 21, line 5, for 'Benthale' read 'Benethale'
- „ 417a, line 17, for '1181' read '1181-2'
- „ 417a, line 17, for '68s.' read '68s. 9d.'
- „ 417a, line 23, for '1184' read '1184-5'
- „ 417b, line 30, for 'organ' read 'organs'
- „ 417, note 26, for '205' read '204-5'
- „ 417, note 37, for '1885' read '1886'
- „ 417, note 38, for '1, 50' read '(Ser. 3), vi, 22'
- „ 418a, line 44, for 'workers' read 'makers'
- „ 418b, line 52, for 'Pandulf' read 'Pantulf'
- „ 418, note 41, for 'ii, 98' read 'xi (Ser. 2), 98, 163'
- „ 418, note 42, for '25' read '18'
- „ 418, note 44, for 'ii' read 'xi'
- „ 418, note 45, before '306-7' insert '298-9,'
- „ 418, note 46, for '304' read '305'
- „ 418, note 47, after 'Ibid.' insert '304-5.'
- „ 418, note 49, for 'ii, 223' read 'vi (Ser. 2), 343'
- „ 419a, line 29, for 'in 1818' read 'about 1750'
- „ 419a, line 32, for 'Martin, Billing & Co.' read 'Martin Billing, Son & Co.'
- „ 419a, line 45, delete 'doubtless'
- „ 419b, line 4, for '6d.' read '2s. 6d.'
- „ 419, note 55, delete existing note and substitute 'Ibid. East. 43 Eliz. No. 4.'
- „ 419, note 56, delete existing note and substitute 'Ibid. East. 26 Eliz. No. 3; ibid. Mich. 37 and 38 Eliz. No. 58.'
- „ 419, note 57, delete existing note and substitute 'Shrops. Arch. Soc. Trans. xi (Ser. 2), 49.'
- „ 419, note 59, after 'ix' insert '(Ser. 2)'
- „ 419, note 60, for 'ii' read 'i'
- „ 420a, lines 42-3, for 'a council of nynemen, and the combrethren' read 'and a council of nynemen'
- „ 420b, line 8, for 'Taperle' read 'Torperle'
- „ 420b, line 12, for '1563' read '1563-4'
- „ 420b, line 18, for '20s.' read '£20'
- „ 420b, line 40, for 'but' read 'fewer than'
- „ 420, note 67, for 'VII' read 'VI'
- „ 420, note 69, delete ' ; 16 Eliz. cap. 14'
- „ 420, note 72, before 'ii' insert '(Ser. 2)'
- „ 420, note 74, before 'ii' insert '(Ser. 2)'
- „ 420, note 75, for 'iii, 271' read '(Ser. 2) iii, 272'
- „ 420, note 76, for '431' read '432'
- „ 420, note 78, for 'x, 36' read 'vii, 432-4'
- „ 421a, line 13, for '1424' read '1424-5'
- „ 421a, line 25, for 'Strype' read 'The Act'
- „ 421a, lines 25-6, for 'violation of this Act' read 'decline of the industry'
- „ 421a, line 33, delete 'a French refugee,'
- „ 421a, line 34, delete ' , prior to 1781, at which date he was executed as a spy'
- „ 421b, line 35, for 'more than half a century' read 'many years, Marshalls' for over twenty and Benyons' for over seventy'
- „ 421, note 88, for '303' read '300'
- „ 421, note 89, after 'Ibid.' insert '303.'
- „ 421, note 90, delete '305.'
- „ 421, note 91, for '9' read '19'
- „ 421, note 92, after 'ii,' insert 'pt. ii,'
- „ 421, note 93, delete existing note and substitute 'i.e. John de la Motte (see below), to be distinguished from F. H. de la Motte executed 1781 (*Gent. Mag.* 1781).'
- „ 421, note 94, after '458' insert ' ; Salopian Shreds and Patches, 29 May, 1878, p. 50'
- „ 421, note 95, delete 'Salopian Shreds and Patches, 28 May, 1878, p. 10;'
- „ 421, note 96, line 2, before 'employés' insert 'Leeds'
- „ 422a, line 30, for 'Hands' read 'Hand'
- „ 422a, line 44, for 'all' read 'our'
- „ 422b, line 19, for 'Bennet' read 'Benet'
- „ 422b, line 20, for 'bruer' read 'bruar'

- Page 422, note 97, for '1' read 'iii'
- „ 422, note 100, for '21 May, 1885, p. 138' read '28 May, 1886, p. 135'
- „ 422, note 102, before '150' insert 'pt. 3,'
- „ 422, note 105, for '1899' read '1879'
- „ 422, note 106, for 'Kemp' read 'Kempe'
- „ 422, note 107, line 1, for '1651' read '1561'
- „ 422, note 107, line 4, delete 'Sir'
- „ 422, note 107, lines 4–5 for 'Bye-gones' read 'Salopian Shreds and Patches'
- „ 422, note 114, after 'iii' insert '(Ser. 2)'
- „ 422, note 117, after 'Ibid.' insert '157.'
- „ 422, note 118, for '18' read '158'
- „ 422, note 119, after 'Ibid.' insert 'iii, 256.'
- „ 423a, line 3, for '1579' read '1579/80'
- „ 423a, line 10, for '1598' read '1600'
- „ 423a, line 12, for '1600' read '1600/1'
- „ 423a, line 19, for '1621' read '1621–2'
- „ 423a, line 24, for '1657' read '1657–8'
- „ 423a, line 26, for '1722' read '1722–3'
- „ 423a, line 28, for 'masters' read 'maltsters'
- „ 423a, line 32, for '1566' read '1567'
- „ 423a, line 37, for 'Bailey' read 'Baily'
- „ 423a, line 48, for '17' read '27'
- „ 423a, line 52, for 'Michaelmas' read 'Easter'
- „ 423a, line 53, for 'corporation of Bridgnorth was' read 'borough corporations in the county were'
- „ 423b, line 2, for 'the town' read 'their towns'
- „ 423b, line 3, for 'Gittins' read 'Gittines'
- „ 423b, line 5, delete 'at Bridgnorth'
- „ 423b, line 28, for 'Ackerman' read 'Ackermann'
- „ 423b, line 31, for 'Hulmandel' read 'Hullmandel'
- „ 423, note 126, for '202' read '205'
- „ 423, note 127, for 'iv, 175' read 'iii, 267'
- „ 423, note 129, for '250' read '230'
- „ 423, note 131, for 'fol. 5' read 'fol. 7'
- „ 423, note 132, for '22' read '29'
- „ 424b, line 44, for 'Okengates' read 'Oakengates'
- „ 424b, line 56, for 'T.R.' read 'R.T.'
- „ 425, note 1, for '79' read '280'
- „ 427a, line 57, for 'Longden' read 'Longdon upon Tern'
- „ 427b, lines 8–9, for 'the Marquis of Stafford' read 'Earl Gower'
- „ 427b, line 9, for '1782' read 'the 1760s'
- „ 427b, line 15, for 'elder' read 'eldest'
- „ 427, note 5, for '6' read '8–9'
- „ 427, note 6, for '165' read '65–7'
- „ 428a, line 19, for 'Laurence' read 'John'
- „ 428a, line 20, for 'twenty-two' read 'twenty-one'
- „ 428a, line 29, for 'Ludovic' read 'Lewis'
- „ 428a, line 38, for '1329' read '1328'
- „ 428a, last line, for '1363' read '1372–3'
- „ 428b, line 8, for '1366' read '1375–6'
- „ 428b, line 14, for '1596' read '1596–7'
- „ 428, note 4, after 'Rec. Corp. Oswestry' insert '(Shrops. Arch. Soc. Trans. iii, 134)'
- „ 428, note 5, for 'Proc. ii (Ser. 3)' read 'Trans. iii (Ser. 2)'
- „ 428, note 11, for 'ii' read 'xi'
- „ 428, note 12, for '46' read '36'
- „ 429a, line 13, for '1565' read '1566'
- „ 429b, line 20, for '7d.' read '12d.'
- „ 429, note 16, after 'viii' insert '(Ser. 2)'
- „ 429, note 20, for 'Proc. viii, 6' read 'Trans. viii, 205'
- „ 429, note 21, for '55' read '217'
- „ 429, note 28, after 'Ibid.' insert 'fols. 226v., 230v.–231.'
- „ 430a, line 10, for 'the following year' read '1623'
- „ 430a, line 23, after 'would' insert 'not'
- „ 430a, line 26, for 'Harbury' read 'Harby'
- „ 430a, line 36, for 'Byard' read 'Bryard'
- „ 430a, line 40, for 'sheriffs' read 'sheriff'
- „ 430a, line 52, for 'clothiers' read 'drapers'
- „ 430b, line 3, for 'in' read 'about'
- „ 430b, line 12, for 'The' read 'There was a'
- „ 430b, line 13, for 'was incorporated in 1262' read 'which had been incorporated as a borough in 1262/3'
- „ 430b, line 21, for '1597' read '1580–1'
- „ 430, note 32, for '6919' read '1619'
- „ 430, note 35, for '134' read '133'
- „ 430, note 36, after 'Ibid.' insert '134.'
- „ 430, note 37, for '135' read '134–5'
- „ 430, note 41, for '136' read '135–6'
- „ 430, note 42, for 'iv, 99' read 'v, 37'
- „ 431a, line 21, for 'Dolgelley and Machynlleth' read 'Dolgelley, and Machynlleth (Mont.)'
- „ 431a, line 21, for 'was' read 'were'
- „ 431a, line 24, for 'parish' read 'parishes'
- „ 431a, line 24, for 'Combar' read 'Corwen'
- „ 431b, line 2, for 'VI' read 'IV'
- „ 431, note 49, after '334' insert 'Aikin, *Tour in North Wales*, 75'
- „ 431, note 51, before '74' insert '70–1,'
- „ 431, note 52, after 'Ibid.' insert '73–5.'
- „ 431, note 53, after 'Ibid.' insert '74.'
- „ 431, note 55, for '21023' read '21023'

Page 431, note 55, for 'failed' read 'was considered inadvisable'

- „ 431, note 56, line 7, for '1520' read '1520-1'
- „ 431, note 56, line 7, after 'v' insert '(Ser. 3)'
- „ 431, note 57, for '4 Oct.' read '27 Sept.'
- „ 431, note 58, for 'vi' read 'i'
- „ 432a, lines 30-1, for 'Cistercian Monastery' read 'Franciscan Friary'
- „ 433b, line 3, for '1674' read '1674-5'
- „ 433b, line 26, for 'amounting to 4s. 6d., which they had bestowed' read 'of which they had bestowed a third (4s. 6d.)'
- „ 433, note 2, for 'vi, 284' read 'vi (Ser. 2), 284-5'
- „ 433, note 4, for 'vi, 284' read 'vi (Ser. 2), 284-90'
- „ 433, note 8, for 'fol.' read 'p.'
- „ 433, note 10, for 'Bye-Laws' read 'Bye-Gones'
- „ 434a, line 11, for 'usually' read 'often'
- „ 434, note 2, for '177' read '34-5'
- „ 434, note 3, for '51' read '511'
- „ 435a, line 22, for 'Brown' read 'Browne'
- „ 435, note 1, for '157' read '159'
- „ 435, note 2, for '701' read '(8th edn.), 741'
- „ 436a, line 4, for 'Stanier Smith' read 'Smith-Stanier'
- „ 436b, last line, for 'John' read 'Richard'
- „ 438a, line 5, for 'Middleton' read 'Middletown'
- „ 438a, line 5, for 'Briedden' read 'Breidden'
- „ 438a, line 17, for 'the Copelands' read 'Josiah Spode'
- „ 440b, line 10, for 'F. W.' read 'W. F.'
- „ 441a, line 53, for 'Deacon' read 'Decon'
- „ 441b, line 49, for 'son and grandsons' read 'two sons'
- „ 441, note 5, for 'The Reliquary, iii, 81' read 'Shrops. Arch. Soc. Trans. (Ser. 3), vii, 163'
- „ 441, note 6, for 'The Reliquary, iii, 82' read 'J. Randall, *The Severn Valley* (1882), 314n'
- „ 442a, line 9, delete reference to footnote 7
- „ 442a, line 15, insert reference to footnote 7 at end of paragraph
- „ 442b, line 13, for '1575' read '1675/6'
- „ 442, note 7, for 'pt. ii, 165' read '163'
- „ 442, note 1, before 'v' insert '2nd ser.'
- „ 447a, line 14, for 'build the church of St. Julian in that town' read 'with their building work'
- „ 447a, lines 15-16, for 'Bridgnorth on Hope Hill' read 'Hope (Flints.)'
- „ 447a, lines 18-19, delete 'known as Nobold Quarry'
- „ 447a, line 19, for '1585' read '1585-6'
- „ 447a, line 24, for '1589' read '1589-90'
- „ 447a, line 29, for 'this source' read 'Nobold Quarry'
- „ 447a, line 31, for '1708' read '1708-9'
- „ 447, note 1, for 'ii' read 'xi'
- „ 447, note 3, for 'iv, 99' read 'v, 36'
- „ 447, note 4, for 'ii, 158' read 'xi, 158-9'
- „ 447, note 9, for '4 Oct. 1627, fol. 95b' read 'min. bk., 4 Oct. 1617, fol. 95b (*Shrops. Arch. Soc. Trans.* x, 127)'
- „ 447, note 11, for 'v, 416' read '2nd ser. v, 418'
- „ 447, note 16, for '13 Ric. II' read '13-14 Ric. II'
- „ 449, last line, for 'Halston' read 'Haleton'
- „ 450a, line 29, for 'Sweeny' read 'Sweeney'
- „ 450a, line 44, for 'Arscolt' read 'Arscott'
- „ 450b, lines 3-4, delete 'in these districts'
- „ 450b, line 9, for 'mines' read 'the earth and resembling those in certain North of England coalpits'
- „ 450, note 7, line 1, for '48' read '344-8'
- „ 450, note 7, line 3, for 'Fferyday' read 'Ferryday'
- „ 451b, line 12, for 'these hills' read 'the banks of Mylbroke'
- „ 451, note 8, for 'viii, 89b' read 'viii, pt. ii, 59'
- „ 454a, line 27, for 'lords of Benthall, near' read 'manors of Benthall and'
- „ 454a, lines 28-9, for 'worked the mines on their own estates by licence from the priors of Wenlock' read 'may have yielded coal (*carbones*)'
- „ 454b, line 14, for 'Bentall' read 'Bently near to Bridgnorth'
- „ 454b, line 17, for 'places' read 'parts'
- „ 454b, line 20, for 'sent fourth' read 'drew forth'
- „ 454b, line 25, after 'come' insert 'hither'
- „ 454b, line 28, for 'Kettleby' read 'Kittleby'
- „ 454b, line 33, for 'Archell' read 'Archall'
- „ 454b, line 34, before 'drummer' insert 'message by a'
- „ 454b, line 41, delete 'the'
- „ 454b, line 42, for 'Teuxbury' read 'Tewxbury'
- „ 454b, line 48, for 'advised' read 'diverse'
- „ 454b, line 49, for 'High Archell' read 'High-arcall'
- „ 454b, line 53, for 'High Archell' read 'High-arcall'
- „ 455a, line 8, for 'apparently drove' read 'may have driven'
- „ 455a, lines 9-10, for 'for the hypocaust found here'¹⁵ in February, 1797' read 'here: a supposed hypocaust was found about 1766'¹⁵
- „ 455, note 14, for 'fol.' read 'p.'
- „ 458a, line 36, for 'Caldbrook' read 'Caldebrok'
- „ 459a, line 10, for 'id.' read '8d.'
- „ 460a, line 11, for 'Routh owned' read 'Booth superintended'
- „ 460a, line 12, for 'his manors or lopps of Shuttgnoll' read 'the manors or lordships of Shuffnall'
- „ 460a, line 13, for 'Copham' read 'Corpham'
- „ 460a, line 16, for 'Caldebrook' read 'Caldebrok'
- „ 460a, line 34, for 'Longnor' read 'Longner'
- „ 460b, line 1, for 'Charles' read 'James'
- „ 460b, line 2, delete 'Thomas Booth'
- „ 460b, line 14, for 'nor' read 'not'
- „ 460, note 21, line 1, for 'In' read 'About'
- „ 460, note 21, line 5, after 'i' insert '(Ser. 2)'

- Page 462*b*, line 43, *for* '1745' *read* '1746'
- „ 462, note 8, *for* '382' *read* '371'
- „ 463*a*, line 30, *for* 'Longnor' *read* 'Longner'
- „ 465*a*, line 17, *for* '1756' *read* '1757'
- „ 465, note 13, line 3, *for* 'Gilbert' *read* 'Giddy (later Gilbert)'
- „ 465, note 13, line 6, *for* 'Gilbert' *read* 'F. Trevithick'
- „ 465, note 14, line 3, *for* 'unprotected, unfenced' *read* 'often unprotected and unfenced'
- „ 465, note 14, line 7, *for* '1' *read* 'iv'
- „ 466*b*, line 42, *for* 'Hazeldine' *read* 'Hazledine'
- „ 466, note 19, *after* 'iv' *insert* '(Ser. 2)'
- „ 467, note 22, *for* '1850' *read* '1851'
- „ 468*b*, line 58, *for* 'Cysylltan' *read* 'Cysylltau'
- „ 469*b*, line 55, *for* 'his house at Hadley' *read* 'Bradley (Staffs.)'
- „ 471*b*, line 18, *for* 'purchased' *read* 'owned'
- „ 473*a*, line 23, *for* 'Harris'es' *read* 'Harries'es'
- „ 474*b*, line 2, *for* 'vessel' *read* 'barge'
- „ 474*b*, line 5, *for* 'accompaniment' *read* 'etc.'
- „ 474*b*, line 42, *for* 'Calcutt' *read* 'Calcut'
- „ 474, note 27, *for* '1787' *read* '1788'
- „ 475*a*, line 5, *for* 'Hazeldine' *read* 'Hazledine'
- „ 475*a*, line 9, *for* 'Hazeldine' *read* 'Hazledine'
- „ 475*a*, line 29, *for* 'He' *read* 'Thomas'
- „ 475*b*, line 45, *for* 'north' *read* 'south'
- „ 475, note 31, *for* 'View' *read* 'Description'
- „ 476*a*, line 27, *before* '1,000' *insert* 'nearly'
- „ 476*a*, line 27, *for* 'in 1840' *read* 'by the mid 1830s'
- „ 476*b*, line 31, *for* '10s.' *read* '6s.'
- „ 476, note 34, *for* '1795' *read* '1796'
- „ 476, note 36, *before* 'v' *insert* '2nd ser.'
- „ 476, note 38, *delete* 'Siluria, 306.'
- „ 480, note 4, *before* '12' *insert* 'Appendix,'
- „ 481, note 5, *for* '13' *read* 'Appendix, 13-14'
- „ 483, line 17, *for* 'Meresbury' *read* 'Maesbury'
- „ 483, line 18, *for* 'Lake' *read* 'Leighton (Mont.)'
- „ 483, line 26, *for* 'Culveston' *read* 'Culvestan'
- „ 483, line 45, *for* 'Churton' *read* 'Clunton'
- „ 484, line 4, *for* 'hanger' *read* 'hunger'
- „ 484, line 4, *for* 'Petley' *read* 'Petelie' „
- „ 485, line 25, *for* 'manor' *read* 'manors'
- „ 485, line 38, *for* 'Patinton' *read* 'Patintune'
- „ 485, line 38, *for* 'Calveston' *read* 'Culvestan'
- „ 485, line 39, *for* 'Lentewrde' *read* 'Lenteurde'
- „ 486, line 8, *delete* 'Calvington,'
- „ 486, line 8, *delete* 'Drayton,'
- „ 486, line 8, *delete* 'Haughton,'
- „ 486, line 8, *for* 'Idshall' *read* 'Idsall'
- „ 486, line 9, *delete* 'Lee Gomery,'
- „ 486, line 9, *delete* 'Pinley, Priorslee,'
- „ 486, line 9, *for* 'Tibberton, and Wombbridge' *read* 'and Tibberton'
- „ 486, line 11, *for* 'Harlscott' *read* 'Hadnall, Harlescott'
- „ 486, line 11, *for* 'Pinley' *read* 'Pimley'
- „ 486, line 12, *after* 'Great Dawley,' *insert* 'Little Dawley,'
- „ 486, line 12, *for* 'Idshall' *read* 'Idsall'
- „ 486, line 12, *after* 'Kemberton,' *insert* 'Lee Gomery, Leonard's Lee,'
- „ 486, line 13, *delete* 'Weald Moors,'
- „ 486, line 23, *for* 'Shirlott' *read* 'Shirlett'
- „ 486, line 38, *for* 'granted' *read* 'confirmed'
- „ 486, line 45, *for* 'Bromfield' *read* 'Brimpsfield (Glos.)'
- „ 487, line 1, *before* 'Neville' *insert* 'de'
- „ 487, line 4, *for* 'viride' *read* 'viridi'
- „ 487, line 18, *for* 'Hotton' *read* 'Holton'
- „ 487, line 26, *for* 'Shirlott' *read* 'Shirlett'
- „ 488, line 5, *for* 'Lye' *read* 'Lyth'
- „ 488, line 9, *for* 'Burcott' *read* 'Burcote'
- „ 488, line 9, *for* 'Hoccom' *read* 'Hoccum'
- „ 488, line 10, *for* 'Wilcott' *read* 'Dalicott'
- „ 488, line 10, *for* 'Shirlott' *read* 'Shirlett'
- „ 488, line 13, *for* 'Shirlott' *read* 'Shirlett'
- „ 488, line 14, *for* 'Holicott' *read* 'Hollycott'
- „ 488, line 21, *for* 'Wollaston' *read* 'Woolston'
- „ 488, line 24, *for* 'separated from this haye and removed from' *read* 'to remain under'
- „ 488, line 48, *for* 'Shirlott' *read* 'Shirlett'
- „ 489, line 12, *for* 'Stottesden' *read* 'Stottesdon'
- „ 489, line 26, *for* 'two shillings' *read* 'three shillings'
- „ 489, line 26, *for* 'three shillings' *read* 'half a mark'
- „ 489, line 36, *before* 'ten' *insert* 'nearly'
- „ 489, line 36, *for* '1272' *read* '1271'
- „ 489, line 46, *for* 'Shirlott' *read* 'Shirlett'
- „ 489, note 44*a*, line 2, *for* '1328' *read* '1328-9'
- „ 490, line 13, *for* 'Shirlott' *read* 'Shirlett'
- „ 490, line 31, *for* 'Wolstaston' *read* 'Woolstaston'
- „ 490, line 34, *for* 'Shirlott' *read* 'Shirlett'
- „ 490, line 39, *for* 'thirty-eight' *read* 'thirty-six'
- „ 490, line 42, *for* '1273' *read* '1283'
- „ 490, line 45, *for* 'Shirlott' *read* 'Shirlett'
- „ 490, note 51, line 1, *for* '28' *read* '20'

- Page 490, note 59, for 'i' read '4'
 „ 490, note 62, for 'g' read '8'
 „ 491, line 1, for '1274' read '1279'
 „ 491, line 24, for '1363' read '1362'
 „ 491, line 25, for 'years 1365 and 1366' read 'year 1365'
 „ 491, line 26, for 'Condoover' read 'Bridgnorth'
 „ 491, line 26, for '1366' read '1364'
 „ 491, line 27, for '1374' read '1373'
 „ 491, line 28, for 'Shirlott' read 'Shirlett'
 „ 491, line 30, for 'Shirlott' read 'Shirlett'
 „ 491, line 31, for 'Shirlott' read 'Shirlett'
 „ 491, line 31, for 'Worfield' read 'Morville'
 „ 491, line 34, for '1366' read '1364-5'
 „ 491, line 35, for 'Shirlott' read 'Shirlett'
 „ 491, line 46, for '1497' read '1496'
 „ 491, last line, for 'Pendleton' read 'Pendlestone'
 „ 491, note 67, for '7' read '6'
 „ 491, note 68, for '8' read '3'
 „ 492, line 7, for 'distroieth' read 'distroith'
 „ 492, line 9, for 'Magisties' read 'Majesties'
 „ 492, line 9, for 'the' read 'this'
 „ 492, line 15, for '£3' read '£4'
 „ 492, line 25, for 'Morfe' read 'Wyre'
 „ 492, line 42, for 'Shirlott' read 'Shirlett'
 „ 492, line 51, for 'In' read 'About'
 „ 492, note 83, for '133' read '113'
 „ 493, line 3, for 'Belton' read 'Betton'
 „ 493, line 15, for '1275' read '1257'
 „ 493, line 29, for 'in the' read 'on the'
 „ 493, line 33, for 'Shirlott' read 'Shirlett'
 „ 493, note 87, for 'p.m.' read 'a.q.d.'
 „ 493, note 87, for '45' read '35'
 „ 493, note 95, for '3' read '1'
 „ 494, line 8, for 'Sydney' read 'Sidney'
 „ 494, line 8, for 'Brough' read 'Borough'
 „ 494, line 21, for 'in 1770' read 'about 1770'
 „ 495, line 6, for 'Corbett' read 'Corbet'
 „ 495, note 108, for '389' read '308-9'
 „ 496, line 16, for 'interfere' read 'interferes'
 „ 496, line 45, for 'Shropshire' read 'Salop'

THE *Victoria History of the Counties of England* is an historical portrayal of the English counties founded upon the most careful original research. It is a major work of reference and has earned an international reputation for its scholarly standards and for the systematic way in which the mass of accurate data which it contains is arranged. It includes much experimental work by distinguished writers. Each set of county volumes divides itself into two: the 'general' volumes and the 'topographical' volumes. The former comprise subjects that it has been thought best to deal with on a county-wide footing, e.g. the pre-history, ecclesiastical history, and economic history. They also include translations of the appropriate section of Domesday Book with a commentary and index. The 'topographical' volumes describe historically each city, town, and village in the county.

The *History* was founded in 1899 and was named, by her permission, after Queen Victoria. Since 1933 it has been owned and managed by the University of London. Fourteen county sets have now been completed, for a further twelve all the 'general' volumes have been published, and nearly every county has at least one volume to its credit. In all, 155 volumes and two parts have been published and others are in the press. An account of the origin and progress of the *History* is included in the *General Introduction*, which also lists the contents of all volumes published up to the year 1970 and contains indexes of the titles of articles and their authors.

THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

General Editor: R. B. PUGH, D.LIT.

VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED

- General Introduction
Bedfordshire I† II† III† Index vol.† (*complete*)
Berkshire I† II† III† IV† Index vol.† (*complete*)
Buckinghamshire I† II† III† IV† Index vol.† (*complete*)
Cambridgeshire I† II† III† IV† Index to vols. I–IV
Cornwall I* II (Parts 5 and 8*)
Cumberland I† II†
Derbyshire I† II†
Devon I*
Dorset II* III
Durham I† II† III†
Essex I* II* III* IV* V Bibliography
Gloucestershire II† VI VIII X
Hampshire I* II* III* IV* V* Index vol.* (*complete*)
Herefordshire I*
Hertfordshire I† II† III† IV† Index vol.† (*complete*)
Huntingdonshire I* II* III* Index vol.* (*complete*)
Kent I* II* III*
Lancashire I† II* III* IV* V* VI* VII* VIII* (*complete*)
Leicestershire I† II† III† IV* V
Lincolnshire II*
- London I*
Middlesex I II† III IV
Norfolk I* II*
Northamptonshire I† II† III† IV†
Nottinghamshire I† II†
Oxfordshire I† II* III† V VI VII VIII IX X
Rutland I* II* Index vol. (*complete*)
Shropshire I† II VIII
Somerset I† II†
Staffordshire I† II III IV V VIII
Suffolk I* II*
Surrey I† II† III† IV† Index vol.† (*complete*)
Sussex I* II* III* IV* VII* IX*
Warwickshire I* II* III† IV† V† VI† VII VIII
Index to vols. I–VI (*complete*)
Wiltshire I(1 and 2) II* III IV V VI VII* VIII IX
Worcestershire I† II† III† IV† Index vol.† (*complete*)
Yorkshire (general vols.) I* II* III* Index vol.* (*complete*)
Yorkshire, East Riding I
Yorkshire, North Riding I† II† Index vol.† (*complete*)
Yorkshire, City of York (*complete*)

* Out of print

† In photographic facsimile: particulars from Messrs. Dawsons of Pall Mall, Cannon House, Folkestone, Kent

VOLUMES IN PREPARATION

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cambridgeshire V VI | Shropshire III |
| Essex VI–VIII | Somerset III |
| Gloucestershire III XI | Staffordshire VI X |
| Middlesex V | Wiltshire X |
| Oxfordshire IV | Yorkshire, East Riding II III |

Orders should be placed with your usual bookseller

A detailed list of prices of new volumes and of volumes in photographic facsimile is obtainable from the Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, London, WC1E 7HU, from Oxford University Press, Ely House, 37 Dover St., London, W1X 4AH, or from Messrs. Dawsons of Pall Mall (Folkestone Office), Cannon House, Folkestone,

Kent. Messrs. Dawsons would welcome inquiries from prospective purchasers in order to assess the demand for the reissue of out-of-print volumes. It is planned to reissue the following volumes in 1973: Hampshire I–V and Index volume, and Sussex I–IV, VII, and IX.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS